



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

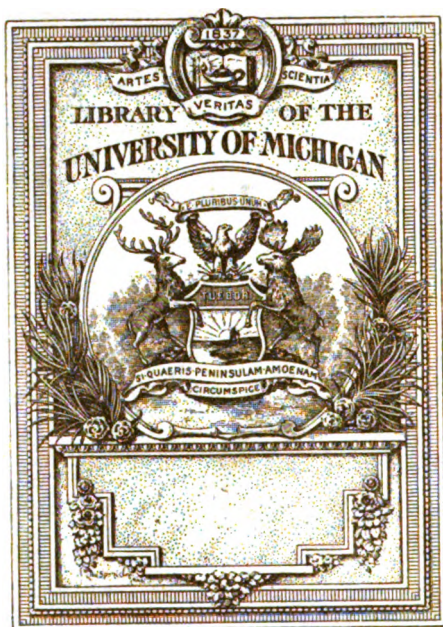
We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

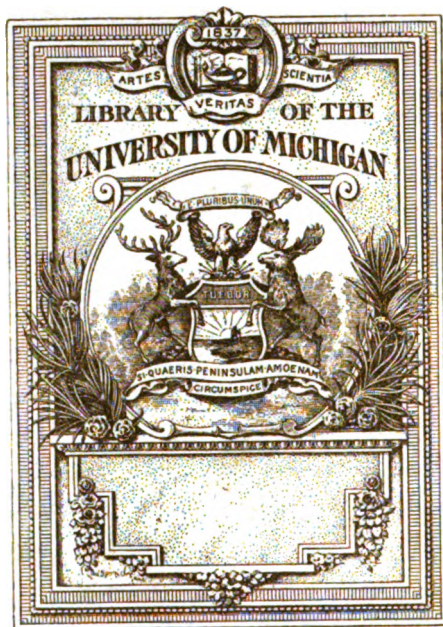
**B** 461612



THE GIFT OF  
New Mexico Secretary

J  
87  
N6c





J  
87  
N6c







# HOUSE JOURNAL.

---

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE



# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

---

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION, BEGUN AT SANTA FE,  
JANUARY 16, 1899.

---

SANTA FE, N. M.:  
NEW MEXICAN PRINTING COMPANY.  
1899





# REGISTER

OF

## THIRTY-THIRD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

### COUNCIL.

District by Counties.	Name.	Address.
1. Colfax, Mora, Union.....	JESUS M. VALDEZ.....	Springer.
2. San Miguel, Guadalupe..	JAMES S. DUNCAN.....	East Las Vegas.
2. San Miguel, Guadalupe..	EUGENIO ROMERO.....	Las Vegas.
3. Taos, Rio Arriba, San Juan.....	T. D. BURNS.....	Tierra Amarilla.
3. Taos, Rio Arriba, San Juan.....	MALAQUIAS MARTINEZ.....	Taos.
4. Santa Fe.....	T. B. CATRON.....	Santa Fe.
5. Bernalillo.....	T. A. FINICAL.....	Albuquerque.
5. Bernalillo.....	THOS. HUGHES.....	Albuquerque.
6. Valencia.....	J. FRANCISCO CHAVES.....	Progreso.
7. Socorro and Sierra....	H. O. BURSUM.....	Socorro.
8. Dona Ana and Grant....	J. A. ANCHETA.....	Silver City.
9. Dona Ana, Grant, Lin- coln, Chaves and Eddy..	A. G. RICHARDSON.....	Roswell.

### HOUSE.

1. Colfax.....	T. D. LEIB.....	Raton.
2. Mora.....	BERNARDO A. ROMERO.....	Watrous.
3. Union.....	JOHN R. GUYER.....	Clayton.
4. San Miguel.....	RAFAEL GALLEGOS.....	Las Vegas.
4. San Miguel.....	WM. H. SCHULTZ.....	East Las Vegas.
4. San Miguel.....	RAMON DE HERRERA.....	Rociada.
4. Guadalupe.....	CELSO BACA.....	Puerto de Luna.
5. Santa Fe.....	VICTOR ORTEGA.....	Chimayo.
5. Santa Fe.....	WM. KILPATRICK.....	Madrid.
6. Taos.....	PEDRO SANCHEZ.....	Taos.
7. Rio Arriba.....	VENCESLAO JARAMILLO.....	El Rito.
8. Taos, Rio Arriba and San Juan.....	FRANK STAPLIN.....	Taos.
8. Taos, Rio Arriba and San Juan.....	A. D. McIntosh.....	Cedar Hill.
9. Bernalillo.....	PABLO CRESPIN.....	Albuquerque.
9. Bernalillo.....	MARCELINO BACA.....	Pena Blanca.
9. Bernalillo.....	EMELIANO GUTIERREZ.....	Old Albuquerque.
10. Valencia.....	MAXIMILIANO LUNA.....	Los Lunas.
10. Valencia.....	ROMAN A. BACA.....	San Mateo.
11. Socorro and Sierra....	PABLO TRUJILLO.....	Polvadera.

312019

11. Socorro and Sierra .... FRANK H. WINSTON... Fairview.
12. Dona Ana..... MARCIAL VALDEZ..... Las Cruces.
13. Grant..... R. P. BARNES..... Silver City.
14. Dona Ana and Grant... W. H. H. LLEWELLYN... Las Cruces.
15. Lidcoln, Chavez, Eddy.. J. E. WHARTON..... White Oaks.

## OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL.

- J. FRANCISCO CHAVES. ....,.....President.  
 W. E. MARTIN.....Chief Clerk.  
 A. B. LAIRD.....Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper.  
 R. T. MAES.....Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk.  
 APOLONIO GUTIERREZ.....Messenger.  
 FRANCISCO LUJAN.....Watchman.  
 REV. J. L. GAY.....Chaplain.

## OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

- MAXIMILIANO LUNA.....Speaker.  
 R. L. BACA.....Chief Clerk.  
 ANTONIO J. ESQUIBEL.....Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper.  
 DAVID MARTINEZ.....Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk.  
 JUAN GARCIA Y CRESPIN.....Messenger.  
 BENITO ESPINOSA.....Watchman.  
 REV. PAUL A. GILBERTON.....Chaplain.

## ADDITIONAL EMPLOYES—COUNCIL.

- ATANACIO ROIBAL.....Assistant Chief Clerk.  
 MARTIN SANCHEZ.....Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.  
 GEORGE W. ARMLJO.....Journal Clerk.  
 TOMAS SANDOVAL.....Reading Clerk.  
 J. D. CAVANAUGH.....Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk.  
 NESTOR MONTOYA.....Interpreter.  
 C. S. PEDREGON.....Translator.  
 ALEX. READ.....Assistant Translator.  
 FRED FORNOFF.....Doorkeeper.  
 FELIPE BACA.....Assistant Doorkeeper.  
 HENRIETTA CLARK.....Committee Clerk.  
 NATALIA STONEROAD.....Committee Clerk.  
 GEORGE JOHNSON.....Additional Committee Clerk.  
 LOU HUGHES.....Committee Clerk.  
 J. F. SERNA.....Messenger to the Governor.  
 ANTONIO ALARID.....Messenger to the Governor and Doorkeeper.  
 MATIAS F. TORRES.....Sweeper.  
 C. P. HALL.....Sweeper.  
 CHARLES CREAMER.....Page.  
 LORENZO DELGADO.....Page.  
 DANIEL MARTINEZ.....Page.

## ADDITIONAL EMPLOYES—HOUSE.

- C. B. LLEWELLYN.....Assistant Chief Clerk.  
 ANTONIO J. MARTINEZ.....Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.  
 B. ROMERO.....Journal Clerk.  
 ACACIO GALLEGOS.....Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk.  
 EUGENE VAN PATTEN.....Interpreter.  
 CRISTOBAL SANCHEZ.....Translator.  
 EMELIO ORTIZ.....Assistant Translator.  
 DOMINGO ORTEGA.....Postmaster.  
 JOSE BACA Y LUCERO.....Doorkeeper.  
 JUAN C. SAMORA.....Assistant Doorkeeper.  
 MELECIO LUCERO.....Committee Clerk.

---

MAUD HONSINGER.....	Committee Clerk.
EDGAR SHIELD.....	Committee Clerk.
L. D. VALDEZ.....	Committee Clerk.
EMELIO ORTIZ.....	Page.
ADELAIDO SANDOVAL.....	Page.
JOSE P. TRUJILLO.....	Messenger to the Governor.
IGNACIO ORTIZ.....	Sweeper.
DOMINGO ORTEGA.....	Assistant Sweeper.
N. V. GALLEGOS.....	Night Watchman.
FRANCISCO CHAVES, 2nd.....	Assistant Messenger.
Mrs. B. P. YRISARRI.....	Extra Committee Clerk.
DIONICIO ORTIZ.....	Doorkeeper to the Governor.
A. C. MIERA.....	Reading Clerk.
MARIANO F. SENA.....	Interpreter to Committee.



## HOUSE BILLS THAT FAILED TO PASS.

---

NO.

1. An Act to establish the grade of teachers' certificates and for other purposes.
2. An Act regulating tolls and charges by telegraph companies in Territory of New Mexico.
3. An Act to amend Section 4141 of the Compiled Laws of 1897.
4. An Act regulating the services, and further prescribing the duties of express companies in the Territory of New Mexico.
5. An Act for the protection of laborers in the Territory of New Mexico, and for other purposes.
6. An Act to amend Section 3, of Chapter 60, of the Session Laws of 1897.
7. An Act concerning insurance companies in the Territory of New Mexico.
8. An Act creating a police force in unincorporated towns in county seats in the Territory of New Mexico.
9. An Act to regulate the common schools of the Territory of New Mexico.
10. An Act to amend an act entitled "An Act providing for the recovery of damages done by animals," approved Feb. 23, 1893.
12. An Act to aid laborers, and others, in enforcing claims for services.
13. An Act amending Section 4092, Compiled Laws of 1897.
14. An Act amending Section No. 1598, Compiled Laws of 1897.
15. An Act for the purpose of suspending operation of and under Chapter VI of the Thirty-second Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, entitled "An Act in relation to the removal of county seat."
16. An Act repealing Section 7 of an act of the Legislature approved Feb. 23, 1893, relative to providing for the recovery of damages done by animals.
17. An Act to repeal Section 1757 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relating to an exemption of two hundred dollars worth of property of certain persons from taxation.
18. An Act to repeal Section 3420 of the Compiled Laws and to allow defendants to give bail in certain cases.
19. "An Act," amendatory of Chapter L of the Laws of 1897 relating to the National Guards of New Mexico.
20. An Act to create the County of Otero.
23. An Act to repeal Chapter XLIV of the Laws of 1897, and revive the portions of Chapter I of the Act of 1895 repealed by the former.
24. An Act to amend Section 1520 and Section 1595 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 relative to text books used in common schools.



## NO.

25. An Act to amend Sections 2553 and 2554 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 of New Mexico and to limit the rate of interest that can be charged in the Territory.
26. An Act to amend Section 3606 [3603] of the Compiled Laws of 1897, with reference to assays made by the School of Mines.
28. An Act to abolish capital punishment in the Territory of New Mexico.
30. An Act to amend Chapter 34 of the Laws of 1897 of New Mexico, relating to the killing or injury of live stock by railroads.
32. An Act authorizing the board of county commissioners to eliminate all incollectible taxes.
33. An Act to simplify and cheapen the transfer and hypothecation of real estate.
34. An Act to amend Section 2612 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relating to duties and compensation of public printer.
35. An Act to amend Sections 1292, 1293 and 1294 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, and to extend the anti-trust law, so as to include fire and life insurance companies.
36. An Act to Amend Section 3902 of the Compiled Laws of New Mexico of 1897, and to regulate freight and passenger rates of railroad common carriers.
37. An Act relative to public obstruction in public ditches of this Territory.
38. An Act for the selection of jurors.
40. An Act to provide for the payment of certain muster rolls and other documents and papers pertaining to the volunteer militia and regular army service of the Territory of New Mexico.
41. An Act in relation to brands.
42. An Act for the purpose of regulating taxation upon Territorial and county bonds.
43. An Act prescribing certain duties of all physicians in New Mexico and for other purposes.
44. An Act to prevent animals running loose in the streets of the towns and cities of the Territory of New Mexico.
45. An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, and the formation of a state constitution, and for other purposes.
46. An Act relating to amendments in pleadings and other matters in the district courts.
47. An Act amending Section 2200 of the Compiled Laws of 1897.
48. An Act relating to proceedings in criminal cases.
49. An Act defining a legal newspaper for the publication of legal and other official notices in the Territory of New Mexico.
50. An Act relative to community ditches in the Territory of New Mexico.
52. An Act to repeal certain sections of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relative to acequias and mayordomos.
53. An Act relative to irrigation and repealing and amending certain sections of the Compiled Laws of 1897.
56. An Act entitled "An Act for the supplying of counties with copies of the Compiled Laws of 1897 for the use of justices of the peace.

## NO.

57. An Act to require building and loan associations to make deposits for transaction of business, to tax such associations and for other purposes.
59. An Act to enable and authorize the county school superintendents of the Territory of New Mexico to appoint school directors for the different school districts of the respective counties.
61. An Act to amend Sections 1593 and 1595 of Chapter I, of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relating to public school books.
62. An Act to amend Chapter I, Title V. (Corporations) of the Compiled Laws of 1897.
63. An Act providing for the licensing of circus and menageries.
64. An Act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of cigarettes in the Territory of New Mexico.
66. An Act for the purpose of dividing and making two counties out of the county of Colfax, New Mexico.
68. An Act for the protection of towns in the Territory of New Mexico from damages caused by arroyos (rivulets) and other invasions caused by rains and freshets.
69. An Act fixing the compensation of constables for the removal and care of property taken by them under execution, attachment or any other court process in the Territory of New Mexico.
70. An Act in relation to fences.
71. An Act relative to the election of precinct officers.
72. An Act to preserve the public health.
73. An Act providing for the establishment of a reform industrial school.
75. An Act relating to pawn brokers.
76. An Act relieving certain persons from taxation in certain cases.
77. An Act authorizing the payment of taxes with county warrants.
78. An Act to amend Section 3414 of the Compiled Laws of 1897.
79. An Act to amend sub-section 140 of Article 9 of Section 2685 of the Compiled Laws of 1897.
81. An Act to repeal, amend and harmonize sections of the Compiled Laws, 1897.
82. An Act granting the purchasers at tax sales heretofore made the lien of the county and Territory for such taxes.
83. An Act amending Section 696 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relating to bonds by probate clerk.
84. An Act to amend Section 1418 of the Compiled Laws of New Mexico as compiled in 1897 relating to marriages.
85. An Act to prevent collectors and treasurers of different counties of the Territory of New Mexico from serving more than two times in such offices in succession.
86. An Act to provide for the appointment of court interpreters and their compensation.
87. An Act concerning the admission of students to the University of New Mexico.
88. An Act to provide for the adjustment of certain floating school indebtedness.

NO.

89. An Act to repeal Section 1305 and to amend Section 1306, Compiled Laws of 1897, in regard to gambling.
90. An Act relating to the sale of patent and proprietary medicines in the Territory of New Mexico.
93. An Act relating to balls and public dances.
94. An Act amending Sections 4122 and 1548 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relating to funds into which license moneys shall be paid.
95. An Act to construct a dormitory in connection with New Mexico School of Mines at Socorro, New Mexico.
96. An Act with reference to fences across and along the public roads.
97. An Act to regulate gambling licenses and for other purposes.
98. An Act to define the power and jurisdiction of the district courts in all proceedings in aid of execution including attachment.
100. An Act to provide for the payment of the "claim" of C. H. Laidlaw for services rendered during the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893.
101. An Act to authorize the building and repair of sidewalks in towns and cities.
102. An Act to create a preparatory school for New Mexico and to provide for the maintenance thereof.
103. An Act relating to life, health and accident insurance and the mutual plan and the conduct of the business of such insurance.
104. An Act for the protection of gardens and vineyards.
105. An Act to prevent the marriage of Negroes or Mulattoes with whites.
106. An Act fixing the compensation of probate clerks in counties of the second class.
107. An Act to define a legal fence and for other purposes.
109. An Act in relation to highways.
110. An Act relating to county current expense funds.
111. An Act providing compensations of sheriffs for attending the probate courts and meetings of the county commissioners.
112. An Act for the protection of secret order men.
114. An Act extending the right of suffrage to women in certain cases.
115. An Act creating the Agricultural sub-Experimental Stations at Las Vegas and Aztec, Territorial Institutions.
116. An Act relating to the examination and certification of teachers and for other purposes.
117. An Act to amend Sections 2553 and 2554 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 of New Mexico, limiting the rates of interest.
118. An Act for the protection of public health.
119. An Act relating to delinquent taxes.
120. An Act providing salaries for justices of the peace and for other purposes.
122. An Act, in relation to the number and qualifications of jurors in the district courts of the Territory of New Mexico and to repeal Sections 930, 931 and 932 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 and for other purposes.

- NO.
124. An Act to fix, establish, determine and provide a sugar bounty and to encourage the growth of sugar beets.
  125. An Act to protect parties interested in acequias in the use of the waters thereof and to make it an offense to take such water unlawfully.
  126. An Act to create the office of commissioner of mineral resources.
  127. An Act to regulate the sale and manufacture of malt, spiritous and vinous liquors and to repeal Section 4137 of the Compiled Laws of 1897.
  128. An Act to repeal Sections 1549 and 1550 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 relative to poll tax.
  129. An Act to amend Section 1669 of the Compiled Laws of 1897. Voters.
  130. An Act to encourage horticulture and the manufacture of fruit products.
  131. An Act to amend sub-section six of Section 1737 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 relating to exemptions of personal earnings.
  132. An Act to amend that part of Chapter I, of Title V, of the Compiled Laws of 1897 which relates to building and loan associations. March 7, 1897.
  133. An Act in relation to public highways and providing for the maintenance of same and for the repeal of Sections 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834 of the Compiled Laws of New Mexico of 1897.
  134. An Act to amend Section 2186 of the Compiled Laws of the Territory of New Mexico relating to certain liens.
  135. An Act defining a lawful fence and for regulating the building of fences.
  136. An Act to extend the time for the payment of delinquent taxes.
  137. An Act authorizing the purchase by the Territory of 250 volumes of Money's Digest.
  138. An Act extending the time for the payment of delinquent taxes.
  139. An Act to amend Section 101 Compiled Laws 1897, relative to stock.
  140. An Act relating to cities and incorporated towns within the Territory of New Mexico.
  141. An Act to create the office of river commissioners in each precinct of the County of Dona Ana and for other purposes.
  143. An Act to establish a reform school in the Territory of New Mexico.
  144. An Act for the protection of grazing grounds adjacent to settlements against damages caused by stock.
  145. An Act, to amend Sections 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1868 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relating to toll roads.
  146. An Act in reference to ditches.
  147. An Act to amend Section 3413 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 of the Territory of New Mexico.
  148. An Act providing for geological surveys in the Territory of New Mexico.
  149. An Act creating preparatory schools in the Territory of New Mexico and providing for the maintenance thereof.

NO.

---

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

3. Authorizing superintendent of public instruction to purchase a typewriter.
  8. Providing for making certain corrections in the inscriptions on the monument in the plaza in the City of Santa Fe.
  9. Providing for the completion of unfinished business by certain officers of each house after the adjournment of the same.
  10. Regulating the salary of a certain employe.
  11. In relation to the Palace in Santa Fe.
  12. To protect the health of the Thirty-third Legislative Assembly.
- 

## HOUSE MEMORIAL

2. Protest of mayor and council of the City of Raton against the passage of Council Bill No. 70, with statement of receipts and expenditures of said city for the last four years.

# HOUSE JOURNAL.

## FIRST DAY.

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., January 16, 1899.  
Monday, 12 o'clock M.

This being the day designated by law for the organization of the Thirty-third Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, the gentlemen having certificates to the House of Representatives of the Thirty-third Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, met at the hall of Representatives selected by the Secretary of the Territory, in the St. Michael's College building, in the City of Santa Fe, the capital of the said territory, this 16th day of January, A. D. 1899.

The Hon. George H. Wallace, Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, then made his appearance, and at 11:30 a. m. called the assembly to order, and according to the requirements of law proceeded to call the roll of members elect from the different counties and districts of the Territory of New Mexico. After prayer offered by Rev. J. L. Gay, at the request of the Secretary of the Territory, the Secretary announced at the beginning of roll call that the members elect should appear at the bar of the House, in front of the Speaker's desk, as their names were called, so that he might administer to them the oath of office in a body.

The roll call by the Secretary and the members answering to the call and appearing at the bar of the House, are as follows:

First District—Colfax county, T. D. Lieb,  
Second District—Mora county, Bernardo A. Romero,  
Third District—Union county, John C. Slack,  
Fourth District—San Miguel county, Rafael Gallegos,  
Fourth District—San Miguel county, William H. Schultz,  
Fourth District—San Miguel county, Ramon de Herrera,  
Fourth District—Guadalupe county, Crescenciano Gallegos,  
Fifth District—Santa Fe county, Victor Ortega,  
Fifth District—Santa Fe county, William Kilpatrick.



Sixth District—Taos county, Pedro Sanchez.

Seventh District—Rio Arriba county, Venceslao Jaramillo.

Eighth District—Rio Arriba county, Frank Staplin.

Eighth District—San Juan county, A. D. McIntosh.

Ninth District—Bernalillo county, Pablo Crespin.

Ninth District—Bernalillo county, Marcelino Baca.

Ninth District—Bernalillo county, Emiliano Gutierrez.

Tenth District—Valencia county, Maximiliano Luna.

Tenth District—Valencia county, Roman Baca.

Eleventh District—Socorro and Sierra counties, Benjamin Sanchez.

Eleventh District—Socorro and Sierra counties, Frank H. Winston.

Twelfth District—Dona Ana county, Marcial Valdez.

Thirteenth District—Grant county, R. P. Barnes.

Fourteenth District—Dona Ana and Grant counties, W. H. H. Llewellyn.

Fifteenth District—Lincoln, Chaves and Eddy counties, J. E. Wharton.

All the above-named members elect having arranged themselves in answer to the call of their names by the Secretary of the Territory, in front of the Speaker's desk, the Secretary administered the following oath of office to them:

"You and each one of you do solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you will take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter; and you do further solemnly swear that you are not the holder of any public money due the Territory of New Mexico or any county thereof which is unaccounted for; so help me God."

The roll of the Secretary was then signed by the above-named members sworn in.

The members being now sworn in, Major W. H. H. Llewellyn placed in nomination in behalf of the Republicans, Hon. Maximiliano Luna, of Valencia county, to be Speaker. The motion was seconded by Venceslao Jaramillo.

Mr. C. Gallegos, on behalf of the Democrats, amended the motion, and said amendment was duly seconded by Mr. Lieb, that the Hon. Max. Luna be declared Speaker of the House of the Thirty-third Legislative Assembly by acclamation, was unanimously adopted.

Upon motion, a committee consisting of Messrs. W. H. H. Llew-

ellyn and C. Gallegos was appointed to escort the Speaker elected to the chair.

The Speaker was presented to the assembly by Hon. George H. Wallace, Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico. After a few well chosen remarks of appreciation made by the Speaker, the House was called to order.

Upon motion of Venceslao Jaramillo, the following officers of the House were duly elected:

Chief Clerk, R. L. Baca.

Sergeant-at-arms and Doorkeeper, Antonio Jose Esquibel.

Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk, David Martinez.

Messenger and Guard, Juan Garcia y Crespin.

Chaplain, Rev. Paul Gilberton.

Watchman, Jose Baca y Lucero.

The oath was administered to the above named, also to Hon. Max. Luna, as Speaker, by the Secretary. The employes mentioned signed the roll.

A committee from the Council, with Hon. T. B. Catron as chairman, announced that the Council of the Thirty-third Legislative Assembly was duly organized and ready for business.

A committee from the Council, with Hon. James Duncan as chairman, announced that a committee was appointed by the Council to wait on the Governor and announce that they were ready for business, and asked that a like committee be appointed by the House for a like purpose. The announcements were duly received, whereupon a committee consisting of the following gentlemen were appointed to wait on the Governor, together with a like committee from the Council:

W. H. H. Llewellyn, Rafael Gallegos and T. D. Lieb.

A committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Jaramillo, Gutierrez and C. Gallegos to wait on the Council and announce that the House was duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

The House then adjourned till 2 o'clock of the said 16th day of January, 1899.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., January 16, 1899.  
Monday, 2 o'clock p. m.

At 2 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, the Speaker called the House to order.

Upon the request of Mr. Pedro Sanchez the names of the following committees were read:

*Committee on Privileges and Elections.*

Bernardo A. Romero, W. H. H. Llewellyn, Emiliano Gutierrez, Venceslao Jaramillo, T. D. Lieb.

*Indian Affairs.*

Marcelino Baca, Benjamin Sanchez, J. E. Wharton.

*Agriculture and Manufactures.*

Pablo Crespin, Ramon de Herrera, A. D. McIntosh.

*Rules.*

Mr. Speaker, W. H. H. Llewellyn, Pablo Sanchez, Venceslao Jaramillo, C. Gallegos.

*Mines and Public Lands.*

William Kilpatrick, A. D. McIntosh, Pablo Crespin, John C. Slack.

Mr. P. Sanchez moved that the Committee of Privileges and Elections be instructed to investigate the contest cases and report at their earliest convenience. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Llewellyn, chairman of the committee appointed to notify the Governor, stated that said committee had notified the Governor that the House was organized and ready to receive any communication from him.

Mr. Pedro Sanchez moved that the committee be discharged.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that Col. Van Patten be made interpreter of the House.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Jaramillo then moved that the House adjourn until 3 o'clock.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Jaramillo asked that the committee appointed to notify the Council that the House was ready for business be discharged.

On motion of Mr. Winston the said committee was discharged.

Mr. P. Sanchez asked if there was nothing more before the House that he be allowed to introduce a resolution, whereupon his request was granted, and he introduced resolution No. 1 as follows:

*"Resolved.* By the House of Representatives, in open session reunited, that the most sincere thanks are extended by this honorable body to Hon. George H. Wallace, Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, for his faithful and courteous treatment that he gave this body in the organization of the same. Also, for the decent locality that he prepared for the session."

The Council was announced by the Speaker, and immediately the House and Council went into joint session with the President of the Council in the chair to receive the message of the Governor.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that a committee of three be appointed, whose duties shall be to proceed to the escort of the Governor to the hall.

The committee appointed consisted of Messrs. Jaramillo, T. D. Lieb and Eugenio Romero.

The President of the Council then presented the Governor of New Mexico to the joint assembly.

The Governor then proceeded to read his message.

Upon the conclusion of the reading Mr. P. Sanchez moved that a vote of thanks be extended to the Governor for his able message.

Mr. Sanchez suggested that the committee appointed to escort the Governor to the hall be requested to see him back to the Palace.

Mr. Catron moved that the joint session be adjourned, and that the Council retire to their chamber.

The motion prevailed.

The House was called to order by the Speaker.

Mr. Staplin moved that Resolution "No. L" be adopted.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Llewellyn moved that the House take a recess for thirty minutes, and amended that it take recess until 5 o'clock.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Speaker called the House to order at 5 o'clock.

Mr. B. A. Romero, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, stated that the committee desired to make a report.

Mr. P. Sanchez moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Mr. Lieb asked that the minority be extended time in which to prepare a reply.

Mr. Llewellyn then stated that Dr. Slack had ample time in which to file his defense according to law.

Mr. Sanchez moved the previous question.

Then the question came up on the previous question, which prevailed.

Mr. Jaramillo introduces Resolution No. 2, and said resolution reads as follows:

*"Be it resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Thirty-third Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico:*

*"First. That the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections be and the same is hereby adopted.*

*"Second. That in the judgment of the House of Representatives John C. Slack was not elected to the office of Representative of the Thirty-third Legislative Assembly from the county of Union in the Territory of New Mexico, and is not qualified to hold said office, and it is the judgment of the said House of Representatives that John R. Guyer was legally elected to said office, and is qualified to hold the same.*

"Third. That the seat of the said John C. Slack be and the same is hereby declared vacant as to him, and John R. Guyer be and he is hereby admitted to a seat in this House as a member thereof from the county of Union, in the Territory of New Mexico."

Whereupon the said resolution was adopted.

Whereupon the Hon. Pedro Sanchez moved that a committee of three be appointed to escort Mr. Guyer to the bar of the House that the Speaker might administer the oath of office.

The motion prevailed, whereupon the Speaker appointed upon said committee Mr. Sanchez, Mr. Schultz and Mr. Wharton.

Said committee presented Mr. Guyer before the bar of the House, and the Speaker administered the oath of office.

On motion of Mr. Llewellyn the rule of the Thirty-second Legislative Assembly be adopted, until otherwise provided for.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Schultz moved that the librarian be instructed to furnish every member of the House with a copy of the Compiled Laws, and that the clerk be instructed to notify the librarian to that effect.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Jaramillo moved to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow, but withdrew his motion at the request of Mr. Sanchez.

Mr. Rafael Romero moved that the House resolve itself into executive session.

The motion prevailed.

After the House arose from its deliberations and secret session, on motion of Mr. Jaramillo the House adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock a. m.

MAXIMILIAN LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

---

## SECOND DAY.

---

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., January 17, 1899.  
Tuesday, 10 o'clock A. M.

The House was called to order with the Speaker in the chair.  
Prayer by Rev. Father Gilberton.

Roll was called and the following gentlemen were present:

Baca, Marcelino; Barnes, R. P.; Crespín, Pablo; Gallegos, C.; Gallegos, R.; Gutierrez, Emilio; Guyer, John R.; Herrera, Ramon de; Jaramillo, Venceslao; Kilpatrick, William; Lieb, T. D.; Llewellyn, W. H. H.; McIntosh, A. D.; Ortega, Victor; Romero, B. A.; Sanchez, Benjamin; Sanchez, Pedro; Schultz, W. H.; Staplin, Frank; Valdez, Marcial; Wharton, J. E.; Winston, Frank H.; Mr. Speaker. There being a quorum present, the House proceeded to business.

The Journal of the first day was read in English; and on motion of Mr. Sanchez the reading of the Journal in Spanish was dispensed with and approved.

Mr. Romero, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, stated that the committee desired to make a report.

His wishes were granted, and the following report made:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE THIRTY-THIRD LEGISLATIVE  
ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the election contest of Pablo Trujillo vs. Benjamin Sanchez for the office of Representative from the Seventh Legislative District of the Territory of New Mexico, composed of the counties of Socorro and Sierra, in said territory, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report hereby to the House of Representatives, as follows:

From the face of the returns of the election, out of which this contest arose, it appears that in the county of Socorro the contestant, Pablo Trujillo, received one thousand and three hundred and five votes, being a total of sixteen hundred and sixty-five votes; that the contestee, Benjamin Sanchez, in the county of Socorro received one thousand two hundred and fifty-five votes, and in the county of Sierra four hundred and fifteen votes, being a total of one thousand six hundred and seventy votes, and a majority of five votes over the contestant, Pablo Trujillo.

Your committee, however, finds that in precinct 26 of the county of Socorro there were eleven illegal votes cast by persons who were not citizens of the United States which were counted and returned for the said contestee, Benjamin Sanchez, and deducting these said eleven illegal votes as cast and counted for the said Benjamin Sanchez from the votes he received, as shown by the face of the returns, your committee finds, that he received sixteen hundred and fifty-nine, and that therefore, the said Pablo Trujillo received a majority of six of the legal votes cast at said election in the said counties of Socorro and Sierra, and is entitled to the office of Representative from the said Seventh Legislative District of the Territory of New Mexico, and your committee recommends that the said Pablo Tru-



jillo be declared elected to said office and sworn in to hold the same.

Mr. Llewellyn introduced the following resolution :

*Be it resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Thirty-third Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico :*

First. That the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections be and the same hereby is adopted.

Second. That in the judgment of the House of Representatives Benjamin Sanchez was not elected to the office of Representative of the Thirty-third Legislative Assembly from the Seventh Legislative District of the said Territory of New Mexico, composed of the counties of Socorro and Sierra, and is not qualified to hold said office, and it is the judgment of the said House of Representatives that Pablo Trujillo was legally elected to said office and is qualified to hold the same.

Third. That the seat of the said Benjamin Sanchez be, and the same is hereby declared vacant as to him, and Pablo Trujillo be and is hereby admitted to a seat in this House of Representatives as a member from the Seventh Legislative District of the said Territory of New Mexico, composed of the counties of Socorro and Sierra.

On motion of Mr. Gallegos the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the Speaker appoint a committee of three to accompany Mr. Trujillo to the bar of the House to take the oath of office.

Motion prevailed, and the following committee was selected: Messrs. Gutierrez, Llewellyn and Lieb, who accompanied Mr. Trujillo to be sworn in. The committee performed its duties and was discharged, and Mr. Trujillo sworn in as a member of the House of Representatives.

The Speaker announced the following House committees :

*Judiciary :*

W. H. H. Llewellyn, Barnes, Sanchez, Lieb, Guyer and Wharton.

*Railroads :*

W. H. H. Llewellyn, R. A. Baca, Jaramillo, Gutierrez, Lieb.

*County and County Lines :*

B. A. Romero, R. A. Baca, Victor Ortega, McIntosh, Lieb, M. Baca and Herrera.

*Finance :*

Venceslao Jaramillo, Pedro Sanchez, Schultz, Barnes, Staplin, R. A. Baca and Lieb.

*Private Corporations :*

Ortega, Guyer and Lieb.

*Education:*

Schultz, McIntosh and C. Gallegos.

*Agriculture and Manufacturing:*

Crespin, Herrera and McIntosh.

*Indian Affairs:*

M. Baca, B. Sanchez and Wharton.

*Territorial Affairs:*

Rafael Gallegos, Gutierrez and Lieb.

*Banks and Banking:*

Pedro Sanchez, Winston and Wharton.

*Insurance:*

P. Sanchez, Gutierrez, C. Gallegos, Barnes and Guyer.

*Mines and Public Lands:*

Kilpatrick, McIntosh, Crespin, Romero and Lieb.

*Penitentiary:*

R. A. Baca, Kilpatrick, Winston, Barnes and Wharton.

*Enrolled and Engrossed Bills:*

Valdez, Staplin and M. Baca.

*Public Property:*

Crespin, Herrera and C. Gallegos.

*Irrigation:*

Gutierrez, Valdez, P. Sanchez and Wharton.

*Roads and Highways:*

McIntosh, Barnes and C. Gallegos.

*Capitol:*

Ortega, Barnes and Wharton.

*Municipal Corporations:*

Barnes, Valdez and Lieb.

*Stock and Stock Raising:*

Herrera, Winston and Wharton.

*Printing:*

Staplin, P. Sanchez and R. A. Baca.

*Public Institutions:*

Winston, M. Baca and C. Gallegos.

*Labor:*

Schultz, Kilpatrick, C. Gallegos and Wharton.

*Privileges and Elections:*

B. Romero, Llewellyn, Gutierrez, Jaramillo and Lieb.

*Library:*

Valdez, R. Gallegos and C. Gallegos.

*Rules:*

Mr. Speaker, Llewellyn, P. Sanchez, R. A. Baca and C. Gallegos.

Mr. Sanchez moved that each member be given a copy of the committees, whereupon the Speaker instructed the clerk to have the list printed and a copy be given to each member.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the Committees on Agriculture and Manufacturing, Railroads and Education be increased by two more members.

Motion was withdrawn by request of Mr. Llewellyn, and the following resolution introduced by Mr. Kilpatrick:

*Resolved*, That Committees on Irrigation, Railroads, County and County Lines, and Educational committees be increased by the Speaker to two more members on each committee.

Which was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Wharton introduced the following resolution:

*Be it resolved, by the Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico*, That it is the sense of the Assembly that the matter of the disposition of the land donated to the Territory of New Mexico for school and educational purposes by the Congress of the United States is of such importance as to require the appointment of a special committee of the House to deal with the question.

Said resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Llewellyn introduced House Bill No. 1, an act to establish a grade of teacher's certificates and other purposes. Read first and second time by title, ordered translated and printed and referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Gallegos introduced House Bill No. 2, an act regulating tolls and charges by telegraph companies in the Territory of New Mexico. Read first and second time by title, ordered translated and printed and referred to the Committee on Private Corporations.

Mr. Gallegos introduced House Bill No. 3, an act to amend section 4141 of the Compiled Laws of 1897. Read first and second time by title, ordered translated and printed and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. R. Gallegos introduces House Bill No. 4, an act regulating the service and further prescribing the duties of express companies in the Territory of New Mexico. Read first and second time by title, ordered translated and printed and referred to Committee on Private Corporations.

Mr. Gallegos introduced House Bill No. 5, an act for the protection of laborers in the Territory of New Mexico, and for other purposes. Read first and second time by title, ordered translated and printed and referred to Committee on Labor.

Mr. Gallegos introduced House Bill No. 6, an act to amend section 3 of Chapter LX of the Session Laws of 1897. Read first and second time by title, ordered translated and printed and referred to the Committee on Roads and Highways.

Mr. Gallegos introduced House Bill No. 7, an act concerning insurance companies in the Territory of New Mexico. Read first and second time by title, ordered translated and printed and referred to Committee on Insurance.

Mr. Gallegos introduced House Bill No. 8, an act creating a police force in unincorporated towns in county seats in the Territory of New Mexico. Read first and second time by title, ordered translated and printed and referred to Committee on County and County Lines.

Mr. Gallegos introduced House Bill No. 9, an act to regulate the common schools of the Territory of New Mexico. Read first and second time by title, ordered translated and printed and referred to Committee on Education.

Mr. Gutierrez introduced House Bill No. 10, an act to amend an act entitled "An act providing for the recovery of damages done by animals," approved February 23, 1893. Read first and second time by title, ordered translated and printed and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Sanchez introduced House Bill No. 11, an act in relation to offices of territorial officials. Read first and second time by title, ordered translated and printed and referred to Committee on Territorial Affairs.

Mr. Crespin introduced the following resolution:

*Resolved*, by the House and Council of the Territory of New Mexico, That the sum of \$500 are hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the territorial treasury for the purpose of printing in pamphlet form 1500 copies in English and 1000 copies in the Spanish language of the Governor's message. Read first and second time and referred to Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that a committee of three be appointed to make some arrangement for a better interpreter and report tomorrow morning. Whereupon the Speaker appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Jaramillo, Lewellyn and Wharton.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez the House adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., January 17, 1899.  
Tuesday, 2 o'clock p. m.

House called to order with the Speaker in the chair. There being a quorum present the House proceeded to business.

Council joint resolution was brought down from the Council. Said resolution was considered read first, second and third time, translated and printed, placed upon its passage and passed; the roll call being called, there were twenty-two votes in the affirmative and none in the negative, whereupon the resolution was declared passed.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved to adjourn until tomorrow at 10 o'clock, which motion was duly seconded.

Mr. Sanchez moved to amend the motion of Mr. Kilpatrick by making it to adjourn until tomorrow at 2 o'clock p. m.

The question came up on the amendment of Mr. Sanchez, and said motion was lost.

Then the question came up on the motion of Mr. Kilpatrick until tomorrow at 10 o'clock, and said motion prevailed.

MAXIMILIAN LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

## THIRD DAY.

## MORNING SESSION.

Santa Fe, N. M., January 18, 1899.  
Wednesday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House called to order, with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Father Gilberton.

A quorum being present the House proceeded to business.

A message from the Council was announced stating that the Council had passed Council Joint Resolution No. 1, introduced by Hon. T. B. Catron, Council substitute for Council Joint Resolution No. 3, introduced by Mr. Richardson; Council Joint Resolution No. 5, introduced by Mr. Catron, requesting this honorable body the concurrence on the same.

Mr. Llewellyn moved the reading of the Journal be dispensed with.

Upon motion of Mr. Llewellyn the Journal was approved.

Mr. Llewellyn, on behalf of the Committee on Rules, asked for fifteen minutes' time. Same was granted.

Mr. Gutierrez introduced resolution for the re-establishment of coroners in the different counties in the territory. Read first and second time by title, ordered translated and printed and referred to the Committee on County and County Lines.

The following was taken from the Speaker's table:

Report of the Territorial Board of Equalization, referred to Committee on Territorial Affairs.

Report of Solicitor General for 1898, referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Report of Adjutant General for 1898, referred to Committee on Militia.

Report of the Territorial University, referred to Committee on Education.

Report of the New Mexico Board of Pharmacy, referred to Committee on Public Institutions.

Report of the Coal Oil Inspector, referred to the Committee on Territorial Affairs.

Report of the Committee on School for Deaf and Dumb, with superintendent's report and proposed bill, referred to Committee on Public Institutions.

Biennial report of the Board of Commissioners and Superintendent of the Penitentiary, for two years, referred to Committee on Penitentiary.

Report of Territorial Treasurer, referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the rules be suspended and that Council substitute resolution for Council Joint Resolution No. 3 be taken up for consideration.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the rules be further suspended, that Council Joint Resolution No. 3 for Council substitute resolution be considered, read second and third time, and be placed on its passage.

Mr. Sanchez moved that the resolution do now pass.

Roll call being called, showed twenty-two ayes and one negative.

Ayes: M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, C., Gallegos, R., Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker—22.

Nays: Lieb—1.

Resolution was declared concurred in.

Council requested the return of Council substitute resolution, but request was not granted, because it had already been acted upon.

Mr. Llewellyn moved that the Speaker appoint a committee of

three to prepare a House joint resolution to express the ideas and sentiments of this House toward the national administration.

Motion prevailed, and the following committee was appointed: Messrs. Llewellyn, Ortega and C. Gallegos.

Council Joint Resolution No. 1, introduced by Hon. T. B. Catron, was first read in full, and second time by title, considered read third time and placed on its passage. Roll being called, resulted as follows: Ayes, 22; nays, 0.

Resolution was therefore concurred in.

Council Joint Resolution No. 5, introduced by Hon. T. B. Catron, read first and second time by title.

Mr. Sanchez moved that the rules be further suspended and the resolution be read a third time preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed and the resolution was read a third time by title.

Mr. Sanchez moved that the resolution be now passed. Roll being called, which showed twenty-two ayes:

Ayes: M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, C.; Gallegos, R.; Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Lieb, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Wipston—22.

Nays: 0.

Resolution was therefore passed and concurred in.

Upon motion of Mr. Llewellyn the House resolved itself into committee of the whole.

The Speaker called Mr. Jaramillo to the chair, and made the following report:

Mr. Speaker: The committee of the whole House, to whom was referred the consideration of the House rules for the government of this House, has had the same under consideration, and begs leave to make the following report, that said rules under consideration be adopted.

After the committee of the whole had arisen Mr. Jaramillo moved that the report of the committee be adopted, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Llewellyn moved that the list of standing committees be corrected before they went to press. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Schultz moved that the House adjourn until 2 o'clock p. m.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that that honorable body had passed Council Bill No. 9, "An Act to provide for the printing of bills, documents, etc., of the Thirty-third Legislative Assembly in Spanish."

Council Bill No. 10, introduced by Hon. J. A. Ancheta, of Grant and Dona Ana counties, "An Act to amend sections 3536 and 3541 of the Compiled Laws of 1897."

Mr. Gutierrez moved to amend motion made by Mr. Schultz to adjourn until tomorrow, Thursday, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Question came up on the amendment, was put, and the motion lost.

The question came up on the motion to adjourn. Said motion prevailed.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., January 18, 1899.  
Wednesday, 2 o'clock p. m.

The House was called to order with the Speaker in the chair.

A quorum being present the House proceeded to business.

Mr. Llewellyn moved that the rules be suspended and that Council Bill No. 10 be taken up.

First read by title and then read in full.

Bill read first and second time.

Mr. Sanchez moved that the rules be further suspended and the bill read a third time.

Mr. Llewellyn moved that the motion be amended and to be considered read a third time.

Motion was carried.

Mr. Sanchez demanded the previous question.

The question came up on the main question and was carried.

Now the question came up that the rules be further suspended, that the bill be read a third time preparatory to its passage.

The roll was called which showed 23 ayes and 0 nays.

Bill was passed and concurred in.

Motion of Mr. Winston, in writing, was referred to the Committee on Rules.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez the rules were further suspended and the following resolution introduced:

WHEREAS, Hon. Larkin G. Read died in the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the 21st day of June, 1897, and being that the deceased as various times occupied public positions, being one of the members of this body as representative of the County of Santa Fe in its Thirty-second Legislative Assembly, and he was besides that, one of the most distinguished sons of the territory, a prominent and honest citizen, a good father, and withal a model Christian; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this House by this gives expression of its most sincere and profound sympathy to the afflicted family and relatives of the deceased; and be it further

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be spread on the journal of this House.

Mr. Llewellyn, with the permission of Mr. Sanchez, offered an



amendment, that there be a certified copy of these resolutions furnished the wife of the deceased. Amendment accepted.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the House adjourned in memory of the deceased, Hon. Larkin G. Read until tomorrow at 10 o'clock a. m.

MAXIMILIAN LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

---

## FORUTH DAY.

---

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., January 19, 1899.  
Thursday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House called to order with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Father Gilberton.

A quorum being present the House proceeded to business.

Journal of the third day was read in English.

Mr. Gallegos moved that the reading of the journal in Spanish be dispensed with.

Roll was called, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Gallegos, C., Jaramillo, McIntosh, Romero, Schultz, Trujillo, Valdez, —7.

Nays: Baca, M., Barnes, Crespin, Gallegos, R., Gutierrez, Herrera, Kilpatrick, Leib, Llewellyn, Ortega, Sanchez, Staplin, Wharton, Winston—14.

The motion was therefore lost.

Mr. Gallegos moved that the journal be approved.

Motion prevailed and the journal stands approved.

The Speaker reported that the committee appointed for the purpose of taking action in the matter of the school lands donated by Congress, that, the committee has recommended that a special committee be appointed.

Mr. Romero moved that the recommendation of the committee be adopted, and that such a committee be appointed.

Motion prevailed, and the chair appointed the following committee: Messrs. Romero, Barnes, and Wharton.

Mr. Llewellyn, on behalf of the committee appointed to draft a joint resolution regarding the ideas and sentiments of the Legisla-

the Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico toward the administration, reported the following resolution:

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. —

**WHEREAS**, The people of New Mexico, while in their anomalous condition as a territory, are not allowed to express their views upon national affairs by a voice or vote in the Congress of the nation, where they should properly be heard, and can only at this great distance from the capitol put on record their convictions upon matters of national importance which affect them no less than the more favored citizens of the states, with whom we have an equal interest; therefore be it

**Resolved**, By the House of Representatives of the Territory of New Mexico, the Council concurring therein, that the present administration of national affairs has our unqualified admiration and approval: In the conduct and conclusion of the war; the annexation of Hawaii; the occupation of Cuba and Puerto Rico; and in the present situation in the Philippine Islands the same wisdom and patriotism is shown as in the administration of domestic affairs, which have brought prosperity and plenty at home, and have made us a creditor instead of a debtor nation; and we hereby express our full confidence and belief that the same wisdom and patriotism which have won for us the respect and admiration of the world in the conduct of affairs at home and abroad, will continue, and that those who have gained for our flag will preserve all we have acquired without loss to our national honor or dignity, but with added lustre to both. That the thanks of our people are due and are hereby tendered to the President of the United States for the opportunity offered them to show their loyalty during the late war, and we pledge the same support again should necessity arise; and we most heartily indorse the fraternal expressions of friendship by the President to the people of the South and pledge to him and his administration all the assistance and co-operation which is possible under our limitations as a territory in the consummation of the grand work so auspiciously begun by them for the glory and welfare of our common country, and, be it further

**Resolved**, That these resolutions be spread upon the journals of both houses, and certified copies be sent to the President, to the Vice-President of the United States, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and our delegate in Congress.

(Signed)

W. H. H. LLEWELLYN,  
Chairman of the Committee.

(Signed)

VICTOR ORTEGA,  
Member of the Committee.

Report read first time in full, and on motion of Mr. Gutierrez, it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Lieb introduced the following House bills:

House Bill No. 12, "An Act to aid laborers and others in enforcing claims for services."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to Committee on Labor.

House Bill No. 13, "An Act amending section 4092 of the Compiled Laws of 1897."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 14, "An Act amending section 1598 of the Compiled Laws of 1897."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Education.

Speaker announced the following communication:

Denver, Colo., January 13, 1899.

*To the Honorable Speaker, House of Representatives, Santa Fe, New Mexico:*

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in advising you that the second annual convention of the National Live Stock Association of the United States, will be held in Denver, January 24 to 27 inclusive, and I am instructed by the executive committee of this organization to extend an urgent invitation to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Territory of New Mexico, to be present on this occasion. We respectfully urge your immediate attention and reply to this invitation; especially from the fact that a great many men who are engaged in some branch of the live stock industry are either members of your assembly, or interested in some proposed legislation which will make it impossible for them to be here unless your legislature adjourns for that week.

The objects of this organization are well known, and its growth during one year has been phenomenal. Its primary aim is to centralize all the live stock interests in the United States into a national organization.

We shall attempt at the coming convention to agree upon a uniform brand law for the entire western country, for a uniform bounty law, for appropriate legislation with reference to the relations of the United States and Old Mexico, and many other questions peculiarly interesting to men engaged in growing or handling live stock.

Denver has extended a very cordial invitation to the representatives of all the great live stock organizations of the country to be present. We believe the railroads will grant us a low rate, with a

twenty day limit. The hotels have also given reduced rates, and there will be "free and unlimited" entertainment for all guests attending.

As several of the assemblies of western states are seriously considering the proposition to attend, we sincerely trust your honorable body will find it advisable, as well as convenient, to accept our invitation.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

JOHN W. SPRINGER,  
President.

C. F. MARTIN,  
Recording Secretary.

Mr. Llewellyn moved that the communication be most respectfully received, and that the Speaker acknowledge the receipt of same, thanking the gentlemen for their invitation, and stating to them if it was possible to do so, we would accept.

Mr. C. Gallegos moved that an amendment be made. That the communication be laid on the table.

The question of amendment was put.

And the motion was lost.

Mr. Winston moved that an amendment to the motion be made, that the words "it is impossible" be inserted.

Mr. Llewellyn accepted the amendment.

The question is put and the motion prevailed.

Council Bill No. 9 was read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Gallegos, the House adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Thursday, 2 o'clock p. m.

House called to order with the Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Jaramillo asked for unanimous consent to make a report of the Committee on Finance.

There was no objection, and the report ordered read.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred Council Bill No. 9, have had the same under consideration, and begs leave to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

VENCESLAO JARAMILLO,  
Chairman.

Mr. Sanchez moved that the report be adopted.

Bill was ordered read for information.

Mr. Staplin moved an amendment to the motion of Mr. Sanchez, that the rules be further suspended and the bill be considered read a third time and placed on its passage.

Roll was called, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Baca, M., Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Lieb, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Valdez, Wharton, Winston—19.

Nays: 0.

The bill was therefore concurred in. Passed.

Mr. Barnes was granted unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution:

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 9.

*Be it resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Thirty-third Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, That the special committee of the House upon public lands of educational institutions of the Territory of New Mexico be increased from three to five members.*

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the resolution be adopted.

Motion prevailed and the chair appointed Messrs. Kilpatrick and Trujillo.

By request, Mr. Sanchez introduced House Bill No. 15, "An Act for the purpose of suspending operation of and under chapter VI, of the Thirty-second Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, entitled 'An Act in relation to the removal of county seats.'"

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on County and County Lines.

House Bill No. 16, "An Act repealing section 7 of the legislature, approved February 23, 1893, relative to providing for the recovery of damages done animals."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Kilpatrick, the House adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

## FIFTH DAY.

## MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., January 20, 1899.  
Friday, 10 o'clock a. m.

The House met pursuant to adjournment with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Father Gilberton.

A quorum being present the House proceeded to business.

The journal of the previous day was read and approved.

Mr. Staplin introduced House Bill No. 17, "An Act to repeal section 1757 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relating to an exemption of two hundred dollars of property, of certain persons, from taxation."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Wharton introduced House Bill No. 18, by request, "An Act to repeal section 3420 of the Compiled Laws, and to allow defendants to give bail in certain cases."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Winston introduced House Resolution No. 10, "resolution referring to the presentation of certain House bills."

*Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Thirty-third Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico:*

First. That no bills which propose to repeal or amend in whole or in part any session laws, shall be received by this House unless such bills also mention the number or numbers of the section or sections of the Compiled Laws of 1897, so amended or repealed.

Second. That the different committees have already been referred shall supply the numbers of corresponding sections of the Compiled Laws of 1897, as amendments to bills referring to session laws.

Mr. Staplin moved that the resolution be read for information.

Mr. Llewellyn moved that the rules be suspended, that the resolution be considered read a third time and placed on its passage.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the resolution be approved.

The roll call was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Baca, M., Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, R., Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Ortega,

Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton Winston—21.

Nays: Gallegos, C—1.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Barnes introduced House Resolution No. 2.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2.

*Be it resolved, by the Council and House of Representatives of the Thirty-third Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, that the President of the Council and the Speaker of the House shall be entitled to designate and appoint suitable persons to fill the following named positions in each of the said legislative bodies and at the compensation hereinafter named, to-wit:*

One doorkeeper, \$4.00 per diem.

One assistant doorkeeper, \$3.00 per diem.

One assistant sergeant-at-arms, \$4.00 per diem.

One assistant engrossing and enrolling clerk, \$4.00 per diem.

One interpreter, \$6.00 per diem.

One translator, \$6.00 per diem.

One assistant translator, \$5.00 per diem.

One assistant chief clerk, \$5.00 per diem.

Three committee clerks, \$5.00 per diem each.

One reading clerk, \$4.00 per diem.

One committee clerk to the Governor, to be carried on the payroll of the Council.

One journal clerk, \$4.00 per diem.

One doorkeeper to the Governor, \$3.00 per diem to be carried on the pay-rolls of the House.

Two messengers, \$3.00 per diem each.

One watchman, \$3.00 per diem.

Two sweepers, \$3.00 per diem each.

Two pages, \$1.50 per diem each.

*Provided, That it shall be the duty of the Chief Clerks of the Council and House respectively, to place the names of the persons so appointed upon the pay-rolls of the respective legislative bodies for which the services performed and to certify the same, together with the period of actual service performed, to the Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, who shall draw a warrant for payment upon the territorial auditor, and, further,*

*Provided, That no payment shall be made hereunder, excepting for services actually performed.*

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the resolution be read for information.

Mr. Barnes explained contents of the resolution, whereupon Mr. Jaramillo withdrew his motion.

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.

A message from the Council announced that the Council had passed substitute for Council Bill No. 18, "An Act for the purpose of suspending the operation of an act of the Thirty-second Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, in part, entitled 'An Act in relation to the removal of county seats,'" and asks the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.

Read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on County and County Lines.

Hon. W. H. H. Llewellyn introduced House Joint Resolution No. 3.

#### HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 3.

*Resolved by the Council and House of Representatives of the Thirty-third Legislative Assembly:*

That the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the Territory be, and is hereby, authorized to purchase a typewriting machine for use in his said office immediately, and to present his account therefor to the territorial auditor, who shall pay the same by his warrant upon any funds in the territorial treasury excepting the funds set apart for the payment of interest on bonds of this territory.

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Education.

Hon. Pedro Sanchez moved that the House adjourn until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Jaramillo moved as an amendment to the motion that the House adjourn until Monday, 10 o'clock a. m.

Roll was called with the following result:

Ayes: Crespín, Gallegos, R., Herrera, Jaramillo, Leib, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Trujillo, Valdez, Winston—12.

Nays: Baca, M., Barnes, Gallegos, C., Gutierrez, Guyer, Kilpatrick, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Wharton, and Mr. Speaker—11.

Roll call; 12 in the affirmative and eleven in the negative.

The House adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock a. m.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.



## EIGHTH DAY.

## MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., January 23, 1899.  
Monday, 10 o'clock a. m.

The House met pursuant to adjournment with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Father Gilberton.

The roll was called, and on request of Mr. Kilpatrick, Mr. Ortega was excused.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

The journal of the fifth day was read and approved.

Mr. Wharton introduced House Petition No. 1.

A petition opposing the division of Lincoln county.

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on County and County Lines.

Mr. Llewellyn introduced the following House Bills:

House Bill No. 19, "An Act amendatory of chapter L, of the laws of 1897, relating to the National Guard of New Mexico."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Militia.

House Bill No. 20, "An Act to create the County of Otero."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on County and County Lines.

Mr. M. Baca introduced House Bill No. 21, "An Act to provide for the construction of bridges in the counties of the first class."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on County and County Lines.

Mr. Lieb introduced House Bill No. 22, "An Act to keep public funds within the confines of the territory."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Gutierrez introduced House Bill No. 23, "An Act to repeal chapter XLIV. of the Laws of 1897, and revise the portions of chapter I of the acts of 1895, repealed by the former."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Irrigation.

Mr. Schultz introduced House Bill No. 24, "An Act to amend sections 1520 and 1595 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relative to the text books used in the common schools."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Sanchez introduced House Resolution No. 11.

*Resolved, by the House of Representatives,* That the permanent commission on capitol be augmented by the Speaker of the House, by two additional members.

Read for information and referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Sanchez moved that the resolution be adopted.

Placed for consideration, placed on its passage, and failed to pass.

Mr. Schultz moved that one hundred and twenty-five (125) copies of the rules of the House be printed in both English and Spanish.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Schultz moved that the House adjourn until 2 p. m.

Motion prevailed.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Monday, January 23, 2 o'clock p. m.

House called to order with the Speaker in the chair.

Roll was ordered called to ascertain if a quorum was present.

Quorum being present the House proceeded to business.

Mr. Romero, chairman of the Committee on County and County Lines, asked unanimous consent on behalf of the majority, to make a report.

Consent was granted and report read.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on County and County Lines, to whom was referred substitute for Council Bill No. 18, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

B. A. ROMERO,  
Chairman.

Mr. Lieb, on behalf of the minority, asked to make a report.

Consent was granted and report read.

Mr. Speaker: The undersigned, a minority of your Committee on County and County Lines, to whom was referred substitute for Council Bill No. 18, after carefully considering the same, begs leave to report said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed, for the reasons that it will subvert the will of the majority of the people in the county to which it applies; is contrary to the Organic Acts, upon which our laws are based; and sets aside the orders of the Chief Justice of the territory.

Respectfully submitted,

T. D. LIEB.

Ordered that it lie on the table to take its regular course.

Mr. Sanchez asked that the bill be read for information.

Bill was read for information.

Mr. Sanchez moved that the report of the majority be adopted. Placed for consideration, bill read for information both in English and Spanish.

Mr. Sanchez demands previous question.

Main question was put.

Roll called, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Baca, M., Gallegos, C., Guyer, Herrera, Romero, Sanchez—6.

Nays: Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, R., Gutierrez, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston—15.

The report of the majority is therefore not adopted.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the bill lie on the table indefinitely.

Mr. Sanchez moved an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Rio Arriba, that the report of the minority be also laid upon the table indefinitely.

Motion prevailed and reports and bill were laid on the table indefinitely.

Mr. Jaramillo asked unanimous consent to make a report of the Committee on Finance.

Request was granted.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred House Joint Resolution No. 5, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said resolution to the House with the recommendation that it be not considered, as action has already been taken by the House.

VENCESLAO JARAMILLO,  
Chairman.

Report was ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

Mr. Romero, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, asked unanimous consent to make a report.

An objection was made and unanimous consent was not granted.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of allowing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to make a report.

Roll was called with the following result:

Ayes: Baca, M., Barnes, Crespín, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Trujillo, Valdez—14.

Nays: Gallegos, C., Gallegos, R., Kilpatrick, Leib, Staplin, Wharton, Winston—7.

Motion prevailed and the report read.

*To the Speaker and House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico:*

Your Committee on Privileges and Elections, have had under consideration the contest brought by Mr. Celso Baca against Crescenciano Gallegos, the sitting member, for a seat in this body from the County of Guadalupe. We find that the vote as counted by the county commissioners gave Mr. Baca 460 votes and Mr. Gallegos 498, or a majority of 38 for Gallegos, but we further find, that in precinct No. 10, the election was not held in the house of residence of the first judge of election as required by the proclamation for said election, but was held at a place two miles distant therefrom; that, in that precinct, Mr. Gallegos received 20 majority; that in precinct No. 11, the election was held eight miles distant from the house of residence of the first judge of election, and that Mr. Gallegos received 23 majority therein. And in precinct No. 14, the election was held four miles away from the house of residence of the first judge of election and that Mr. Gallegos received 18 majority therein.

We find that the holding of election in these three precincts such great distances from the places designated by the county commissioners rendered the elections therein void and they should not be counted. We find that in some of the other precincts, that while the elections were held at short distances from the place designated, in no instance more than four hundred yards, yet, that none of the voters were thereby deprived of the right to vote and that said elections were practically fair and legal. But in the three precincts, Nos. 10, 11, and 14, we find that they were illegal and should be rejected. In those three precincts, Gallegos received 61 majority, by rejecting them, Mr. Baca will have 23 majority. We therefore report that Mr. Baca has been duly elected and recommend that he be seated as a member of this House from the County of Guadalupe.

B. A. ROMERO,

Chairman of Committee of Privileges and Elections.

Report ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the rules be further suspended for the purpose of taking up this report.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Sanchez moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Mr. Guver moved that this report be recommitted to the committee with the instruction to report more fully.

Mr. Guver stated that he would withdraw his motion provided the gentleman who seconded his motion would consent, which was not granted.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the gentleman from Union be permitted to withdraw his motion.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Sanchez demands previous question.

Roll was called, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Baca, M., Barnes, Crespín, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Trujillo, Valdez—15.

Nays: Gallegos, R., Leib, Staplin, Wharton, Winston—5.

The report is therefore adopted.

Mr. Wharton moved that the House do now adjourn.

Roll was called, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Gallegos, R., Leib, McIntosh, Wharton—4.

Nays: Baca, M., Barnes, Crespín, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Llewellyn, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Winston—16.

The House therefore refused to adjourn.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker to escort Mr. Baca to the bar of the House to take the oath of office.

Mr. Gutierrez withdrew his motion.

Mr. Romero asks unanimous consent for the purpose of introducing a resolution.

Objection was made and therefore unanimous consent was not granted.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the rules be further suspended for the purpose of allowing the gentleman from Mora to present the resolution.

Roll was called and resulted as follows:

Ayes: Baca, M., Barnes, Crespín, Gutierrez, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Winston—16.

Nays: Gallegos, R., Leib, Wharton—3.

On motion of Mr. Wharton, Mr. Guyer was excused from voting.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Wharton moved that the House do now adjourn.

Motion was lost and the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the resolution be read.

Motion prevailed and the resolution was read.

*Be it resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Thirty-third Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico:*

First. That the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections be and the same is hereby adopted.

Second. That in the judgment of the House of Representatives Crescenciano Gallegos was not elected to the office of Representative

of the Thirty-third Legislative Assembly from the Fourth Legislative District of the said territory, composed of the county of Guadalupe, and is not qualified to hold said office, and it is the judgment of the said House of Representatives that Celso Baca was legally elected to said office, and is qualified to hold the same.

Third. That the seat of the said Crescenciano Gallegos be and the same is hereby declared vacant as to him, and Celso Baca be and is hereby admitted to a seat in this House, a member from the Fourth Legislative District of the Territory of New Mexico, composed of the county of Guadalupe.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the resolution be adopted.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the Speaker now appoint a committee of three to escort Mr. Celso Baca to the bar of the House, that the oath of office be administered to him.

Motion prevailed and the chair appointed Messrs. Gutierrez, Sanchez and Valdez.

The committee, having performed their duties, were discharged.

Mr. Baca was sworn in.

On motion of Mr. Guyer the House adjourned.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

---

## NINTH DAY.

---

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., January 24, 1899.  
Tuesday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment, with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Paul Gilberton.

A quorum being present the House proceeded to business.

The Journal of the eighth day was read, and on motion of Mr. Valdez the same was approved.

Mr. Jaramillo, chairman of the Committee on Finance, asked unanimous consent that the committee might withdraw to the committee room.

No objections were offered and the committee withdrew.

Mr. Llewellyn, on behalf of the Committee on Rules, presented the following report:

Santa Fe, N. M., January 23, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Rules, to whom was referred House Resolution No. 6, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the same to the House with the information that action had already been taken by the House.

M. LUNA,  
Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Llewellyn the report was adopted.

Santa Fe, N. M., January 23, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Rules, to whom was referred House Resolution No. 4, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said resolution to the House with the recommendation that it be adopted with the following amendment, "That all committees mentioned in said resolution and the Committee on Capitol consist of five (5) members each."

M. LUNA,  
Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Llewellyn the report was adopted.

The Speaker announced having signed on Monday, January 23, House Resolution No. 8, in regard to the demise of Hon. Larkin J. Read.

Santa Fe, N. M., January 23, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Rules, to whom was referred motion No. 1, introduced by Mr. Winston, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said motion to the House with the recommendation that it be adopted with amendments as follows: "That everything in the resolution referring to paragraph 17 of the rules be adopted." That the rest of the resolution has already been acted upon by the House.

M. LUNA,  
Chairman.

Mr. Llewellyn moved that the report be adopted.  
Motion prevailed and the report was therefore adopted.

RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE  
TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.—THIRTY-  
THIRD SESSION.

DUTIES OF THE SPEAKER.

1. The Speaker shall take the chair each day at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned.

He shall call the House to order, and direct the roll of members to be called, and, there being a quorum present, shall order the journal of the previous day to be read.

2. The Speaker shall possess the powers and perform the duties herein prescribed, viz.:

I. To preserve order and decorum.

II. To decide all questions of order subject to appeal to the House, on which appeal no member shall speak but once.

III. To appoint all committees, except when the House shall otherwise direct.

All appointments shall be announced in open session, and made a matter of record.

3. The Speaker shall have the power to call any member to the chair to act as Speaker for the time being, but no such appointment shall exceed one day without the consent of the House.

4. The Speaker shall name a chairman to preside when the House shall resolve to go into committee of the whole.

5. The Speaker shall sign all bills passed by the House, and certify the passage of all bills that may be passed over the Governor's veto, with the date of their passage.

6. The Speaker shall have the power to preserve order in the galleries or lobby, and in case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobbies or galleries, he may order the same cleared or order the arrest of such disorderly person or persons.

7. The Speaker shall power to issue writs for the arrest of any person or persons who contumaciously fail or refuse to appear before the House, or any committee of the House, after having been subpoenaed to appear by authority of the House, but no such writ shall issue except by vote of the House.

8. The Speaker shall assign to reporters for the public press a convenient place on the floor of the House, where they can report the proceedings without interfering with the officers or business of the House, and may exclude from the floor of the House any reporter who may abuse the privilege granted him.

9. In all cases of ballot, or where the yeas and nays shall be called, the Speaker shall have a vote.

THE CHIEF CLERK.

10. It shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk to keep a faithful



record of all the proceedings of the House, to call the roll, to report correctly the result of each roll call, to read, or cause to be read, the journal and all bills, resolutions, petitions, or other papers which the House may require, to have delivered all messages to the Council, to deliver all bills to be engrossed and all bills to be enrolled to the engrossing and enrolling clerks and take receipts for the same.

He shall have control of all the clerks of the House, and shall be held responsible for the faithful performance of their duties.

He shall deliver all bills and papers to the chairman of the respective committees to whom the same may be referred, and shall take a receipt for the same, which receipts shall be entered in a book to be kept by the Chief Clerk for that purpose.

11. It shall be the duty of all other clerks to aid the Chief Clerk in the performance of his duties, and in the absence of the Chief Clerk, the Assistant Chief Clerk shall perform all the duties of the office of Chief Clerk.

#### THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

12. The Sergeant-at-arms shall be the executive officer of the House. He shall hold his office during the pleasure of the House. He shall attend the House during its sittings, shall execute the commands of the House from time to time, and shall execute all process issued by authority of the House, as he shall be directed by the Speaker.

13. The fees of the Sergeant-at-arms shall be one dollar for every arrest, two dollars for each day's custody, and for serving process he shall receive seven cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled by himself, assistant or special assistant, in going and returning.

14. Witnesses who may be summoned to appear before the House, or a committee of the House, shall be entitled to receive the sum of three dollars for each day's attendance and seven cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled in coming to or returning from the place of examination.

15. All subordinate officers of the House, excepting the clerical force, shall be under the immediate supervision of the Sergeant-at-arms, who shall be held responsible for the faithful performance of their duties, and in the event of the failure or neglect of any subordinate officer to perform his duties properly it shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-arms to report the fact to the Speaker for such action as he may deem necessary.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

16. When the journal has been read, the Speaker shall afford the House, or any member thereof, an opportunity to suggest corrections, after which the journal shall stand approved.

The reading of the journal may be dispensed with by unanimous consent.

The Speaker will then announce the following as the regular order of the business of the day:

- I. Presentation of petitions and memorials.
- II. Reports of standing committees.
- III. Reports of select or special committees.
- IV. Introduction of bills.
- V. Resolutions of the House.
- VI. Joint resolutions.
- VII. Bills and joint resolutions on third reading.
- VIII. Communications.
- IX. Business on Speaker's table.
- X. Unfinished business.

And no business shall be taken up out of the foregoing order, except under suspension of the rules.

17. The hour of meeting each day shall be 10 o'clock a. m. unless a different time be prescribed by motion on adjournment.

18. A majority of all the members-elect shall constitute a quorum.

19. In all cases of the absence of a quorum during the session of the House, the members present may take such measures to secure the presence of a quorum as they shall deem proper, and may, under a call of the House, require the Sergeant-at-arms to bring in the absent members, and the House may inflict such censure or penalty as it may deem just on those who, being absent without leave, shall render no satisfactory excuse for such absence.

20. No member shall absent himself from the House when in session without leave from the Speaker, or unless he be sick or unable to attend.

#### BILLS.

21. Every bill or joint resolution shall be read three times before its passage.

Each bill, when introduced, shall be sent to the clerk, who shall read it a first and second time by its title, after which the bill shall be ordered translated and printed and referred by the Speaker to a proper committee; provided, that no bill shall reach its third reading on the day on which it is introduced.

Provided, further, that by a two-thirds vote the bill may be referred to any other committee than the one designated by the Speaker.

When bills or joint resolutions are reported by a committee back to the House, they will then take their regular order on the Speaker's table unless made the special order for a time certain, by a vote of the House, in which event such special order will take precedence of all other business when the time fixed for its consideration has

arrived, and will remain as the order of the day until finally disposed of, unless the House shall, by vote, determine otherwise.

22. After the committee to which a bill has been referred shall have reported the same back to the House, or at any time before the final passage, it may be recommitted to the same or another committee by a vote of the House.

#### THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

23. The House may at any time resolve itself into a committee of the whole House.

Upon the House resolving into a committee of the whole the Speaker shall appoint a chairman to preside over the committee and shall leave the chair.

When the committee of the whole House has finished its deliberations, it shall rise and report its conclusions to the House.

When the committee shall rise, the Speaker will resume the chair and receive from the chairman of the committee of the whole a report of the doings of the committee, with such recommendations as the committee shall make.

24. The rules of proceedings in the House, so far as they may be applicable, shall be observed in a committee of the whole.

25. When the committee of the whole proceeds to the consideration of a bill, the bill shall first be read throughout by the clerk, unless such reading be dispensed with by unanimous consent. The bill shall then be read and debated by sections, clauses and parts. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined by the committee, but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be duly entered by the clerk on a separate paper, as the same shall be agreed to by the committee, and so reported back to the House.

26. After the bill, with amendments, if any, has been reported back to the House, the bill shall be subject to debate and amendment before it be engrossed.

27. When the bill has been engrossed it shall be read a third time, and the question shall then be put upon its passage.

28. Every motion to change or rescind any standing rules or order of the House must be in writing, and will be referred to the standing committee on rules, who shall report the same back to the House with its recommendations on the succeeding legislative day, and no standing rule or order shall be changed, nor shall any rule be suspended, nor shall the order of business as established by the rules of the House be postponed or changed, except by the vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

#### CALL IN THE HOUSE.

29. In the absence of a quorum any five members may compel the attendance of absent members, and, for that purpose, a call of the House may be had, and in all calls of the House the names of

the members shall be called by the clerk and the absentees noted; the doors shall then be closed and those for whom no sufficient excuse is made may, by order of a majority of those present, be sent for and arrested wherever they may be found by the Sergeant-at-arms, or officers appointed by him for that purpose, and their attendance secured; and the House shall determine upon what condition they shall be discharged.

30. A call of the House shall not be in order after the previous question is seconded, unless it shall appear, upon an actual count by the Speaker, that a quorum is not present.

Any member may, before a vote is taken, raise the question of "no quorum," and upon such question being raised, the Speaker shall count the House, and if it shall appear that no quorum is present all business shall be suspended and the House called.

31. When a quorum of members is obtained, further proceedings under the call of the House may be suspended by a majority of those present, and the House may resume the transactions of business.

32. When a member who has been absent without leave is taken into custody under a call of the House, he may be discharged and admitted to his seat by a vote of the House, and the House shall determine whether such discharge shall be with or without paying fees.

33. Motions and reports may be referred to a committee at the pleasure of the House.

34. No motion or proposition on any subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under the pretext of amendment.

35. When a motion has once been made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member voting with the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof on the same day (except in the case of a bill recalled from the Governor for correction, as to which a motion to reconsider the vote by which it was passed may be made when it is received on such recall), and such motion to reconsider shall take precedence of all other questions except a motion to adjourn.

36. When a motion is made to reconsider a vote just taken, it shall be in order to move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and if the motion to lay upon the table prevail, the subject of reconsideration shall not again be considered by the House.

37. When the reading of any document is called for, and the same is objected to by any member, the House shall, by its vote, determine whether the document shall be read.

38. Any member may call for the yeas and nays on any question pending before the House, before the final decision of the chair.

39. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the chair, or by a member in his place;

a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally, by the introducer, and they shall not be debated on the day of their presentation, unless the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order in which they were presented.

40. The following persons, and no others, shall have admission to the floor of the House:

I. All members and officers of the legislature, wives of members and other ladies.

II. The Governor, Secretary, and Judges of the Supreme Court.

III. Territorial officers.

IV. Reporters, representatives of the public press, supplied with the Speaker's card, who shall be assigned convenient places on the floor; and all other persons supplied with the Speaker's card.

41. No member shall be held responsible elsewhere for words spoken in debate on the floor of the House, or for his vote.

42. When any member is about to speak in debate, present a bill, or submit any subject for the consideration of the House, he shall confine himself to the question presented, and avoid personality.

43. If any member in speaking indulges in personalities, or otherwise transgresses the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order. When any member is called to order by the Speaker, he shall immediately sit down, but he shall have the right to appeal to the House, and the House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case; if the decision is in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed, but not otherwise. And if the case requires it, he shall be liable to censure or such punishment as the House may deem proper.

If a member is called to order for words spoken in debate, the member calling him to order shall indicate the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the clerk's desk and read aloud to the House; but he shall not be held to answer, nor be subject to the censure of the House therefor, if further debate or other business has intervened.

44. After a motion is stated by the chair, or read by the clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House, but with the consent of the second may be withdrawn at any time before debate or amendment.

45. When a question is under debate no motion shall be in order, except:

I. To adjourn.

II. To lie on the table.

III. For the previous question.

IV. To postpone indefinitely.

V. To postpone to a day certain.

VI. To commit.

VII. To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order herein named, and the first two shall be decided without debate.

46. Any member may move the previous question upon any matter pending before the House. When the previous question shall have been moved and seconded, the chair shall put the question in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" And if the motion prevail, there shall be no further debate or amendment, and no further motion shall be entertained by the chair until the main question be decided.

47. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except while the yeas and nays are being taken, and until announced, or when a member has the floor, or when the previous question is pending; but after a motion to adjourn has been defeated by a vote of the House, it shall not again be in order until other business has intervened.

48. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question without leave, nor more than once until every member who desires to speak shall have spoken, nor more than fifteen minutes at one time, unless some other member shall concede his time to the speaker. *Provided*, That on questions on appeal, no member shall speak more than once.

49. Every member within the chamber shall vote when a question is put, unless he is precluded by the rules from voting or shall be excused for a special reason.

50. Every motion shall be reduced to writing if the chair or any member desire it.

51. If any question contain distinct propositions susceptible of division, it shall be divided by the chair at the request of any member.

52. No person shall be allowed to smoke tobacco in the chamber or the galleries while the House is in session.

53. All committees shall report upon any matter referred to them within three days after such reference, unless the time be extended by leave of the House.

54. The following shall be the standing committees of the House; they shall consist of three members each, except the committees on judiciary, counties, railroads, education, finance, penitentiary, stock and stock raising, rules and insurance, which shall consist of five members each, and the Speaker shall be member and chairman of the committee on rules:

Agriculture and Manufacturing.

Banks and banking.

Capitol.

Counties.

Education.  
 Engrossed and Enrolled Bills.  
 Finance.  
 Indian Affairs.  
 Insurance.  
 Irrigation.  
 Judiciary.  
 Labor.  
 Library.  
 Militia.  
 Mines and Public Lands.  
 Municipal Corporations.  
 Printing.  
 Public Institutions.  
 Penitentiary.  
 Private Corporations.  
 Public Property.  
 Railroads.  
 Roads and Highways.  
 Rules.  
 Stock and Stock Raising.  
 Territorial Affairs.

55. In any case where these rules do not apply, the rules of parliamentary law, laid down in the digest and manual of the rules and practice of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, shall govern.

#### QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE SHALL BE

56. First, Those affecting the rights of the House, collectively, its safety, dignity and the integrity of the proceedings.

Second, The rights, reputation and conduct of members, individually, in their representative capacity only.

A question of privilege shall have precedence of all other questions, except motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn, to adjourn, and a recess.

57. It shall require a two-thirds vote to suspend or remove any officer of the House.

---

Mr. Jaramillo, chairman of the Committee on Finance, introduced the following report:

Santa Fe, N. M., January 24, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred House Joint Resolution No. 2, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said resolution to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

VENCESLAO JARAMILLO,  
 Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo the resolution was read in full a third time prior to its passage.

## HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2.

*Be it resolved*, by the Council and House of Representatives of the Thirty-third Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, that the President of the Council and the Speaker of the House shall be entitled to designate and appoint suitable persons to fill the following named positions, in each of the said legislative bodies and at the compensation hereinafter named, to-wit:

One Doorkeeper, \$4.00 per diem.

One Assistant Doorkeeper, \$3.00 per diem.

One Assistant Sergeant-at-arms, \$4.00 per diem.

One Assistant Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk, \$4.00 per diem.

One interpreter, \$6.00 per diem.

One translator, \$6.00 per diem.

One assistant translator, \$5.00 per diem.

One assistant chief clerk, \$5.00 per diem.

Three committee clerks, \$5.00 per diem each.

One reading clerk, \$4.00 per diem.

One committee clerk to Governor, \$4.00 per diem, to be carried upon the pay rolls of the Council.

One Journal clerk, \$4.00 per diem.

One doorkeeper to Governor, \$3.00 per diem, to be carried upon the pay rolls of the House.

Two messengers, \$3.00 per diem each.

One watchman, \$3.00 per diem.

Two sweepers, \$3.00 per diem each.

Two pages, \$1.50 per diem each.

*Provided*, That it shall be the duty of the chief clerks of the Council and House respectively to place the names of the persons so appointed upon the pay rolls of the respective legislative bodies for which the services performed and to certify the same, together with the period of actual service performed, to the Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, who shall draw a warrant for payment upon the Territorial Auditor, and further provided, that no payment shall be made hereunder, excepting for services actually performed.

Mr. Barnes moved that the resolution be now passed.

Motion prevailed and the resolution passed.

Under the order of business on the Speaker's table the following was taken up for consideration: House Joint Resolution No. 5.

On motion of Mr. Schultz the report of the committee made on said resolution was adopted.

Mr. Sanchez moved that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. Sanchez withdrew his motion.

On motion of Mr. Staplin the House took a recess until 3 p. m.



## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Tuesday, 3 o'clock p. m.

The House was called to order with the Speaker in the chair.

A quorum being present the House proceeded to business.

Mr. Romero was excused on account of sickness.

Mr. Llewellyn moved to reconsider the vote on House Joint Resolution No. 2, which was passed this morning.

Motion prevailed, and House Joint Resolution No. 2 placed before the House for its reconsideration.

Mr. Barnes asked unanimous consent to introduce "Substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 2."

No objections being made, it was read first and second time by title.

On motion of Mr. Barnes the rules were suspended and the resolution read in full, a third time, preparatory to its passage.

"SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2."

*Be it resolved*, by the Council and the House of Representatives of the Thirty-third Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, that the President of the Council and the Speaker of the House shall be entitled to designate and appoint suitable persons to fill the following positions, in each of said legislative bodies, and at the compensation hereinafter named, to-wit:

One Doorkeeper, \$4.00 per diem.

One Assistant Doorkeeper, \$3.00 per diem.

One Assistant Sergeant-at-arms, \$4.00 per diem.

One Assistant Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk, \$4.00 per diem.

One interpreter, \$6.00 per diem.

One translator, \$6.00 per diem.

One assistant translator, \$5.00 per diem.

One assistant chief clerk, \$5.00 per diem.

Three committee clerks, \$5.00 per diem each.

One reading clerk, \$4.00 per diem.

One committee clerk to Governor, to be carried on the pay rolls of the Council, \$4.00 per diem.

One Journal clerk, \$4.00 per diem.

One doorkeeper to Governor, to be carried on the pay rolls of the House, \$3.00 per diem.

Two messengers, \$3.00 per diem each.

One watchman, \$3.00 per diem.

Two sweepers, \$3.00 per diem each.

Two pages, \$1.50 per diem each.

*Provided*, That it shall be the duty of the Chief Clerks of the Council and House respectively to place the names of the persons so appointed upon the pay rolls of the respective bodies for which

the service is performed, together with the period of actual service performed.

The employes above enumerated of each House of the Legislature shall be paid by orders drawn on the presiding officer thereof on the Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, paid out of the funds provided for by Council Joint Resolution No. 2, or out of similar fund or funds which may hereafter be appropriated for this purpose.

Message was announced from the Council as follows:

The within having been returned from the House January 23, 1899, the same was read first time by title, and under suspension of rules read second and third time by title and duly passed as a Council joint resolution, and the Council deeming the action taken by the House was inadvertent and irregular, the concurrence of the House is again respectfully requested in order to remove any doubt or any irregularity that may arise. Sent to the House January 24, 1899.

W. E. MARTIN,  
Chief Clerk Council.

Taken up for consideration, read first and second time by title, read a third time in full preparatory to its passage, under suspension of rules, placed on its passage and passed.

Mr. Barnes moved that the rules be further suspended and that substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 2 be placed upon its passage.

Motion prevailed, and substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 2 passed.

Mr. Winston moved that the rules be further suspended and that House Joint Resolution No. 2 be laid on the table indefinitely.

Motion prevailed, and House Joint Resolution No. 2 ordered to lie on the table indefinitely.

Mr. Sanchez moved that the name of Mr. Celso Baca be placed on various committees in the place of Mr. C. Gallegos.

Message was announced from the Council.

The Speaker announced having signed Council Bill No. 9.

Mr. Sanchez withdrew his motion.

The Speaker announced having changed the following committees to read:

*Committee on Roads and Highways:*

McIntosh, Barnes, Trujillo.

*Committee on Capitol:*

Ortega, Barnes, Wharton, Sanchez, Valdez.

*Committee on Education:*

Schultz, McIntosh, Wharton, Gutierrez, Barnes.

Mr. Schultz, chairman of the Committee on Labor, asked unanimous consent to make a report.

Consent was granted, but on motion of Mr. Wharton the report was withdrawn by Mr. Schultz for correction and to make it in accordance with the rules of the House.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the House adjourned.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

---

## TENTH DAY.

---

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., January 25, 1899.  
Wednesday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment, with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Father Gilberton.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

The Journal of the ninth day was read and approved.

Council Joint Memorial No. 1 was announced from the Council, was laid before the House to be taken up for consideration in its regular order.

Mr. Gallegos, chairman of the Committee on Territorial Affairs, reported back to the House the following reports:

Santa Fe, N. M., January 25, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Territorial Affairs, to whom was referred the report of coal oil inspector, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the same to the House with the recommendation that it be approved.

RAFAEL GALLEGOS,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on the table to take its regular course.

Santa Fe, N. M., January 25, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Territorial Affairs, to whom was referred the report of the Territorial Board of Equalization have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the same to the House with the recommendation that it be approved, and that the recommendations therein contained be followed.

RAFAEL GALLEGOS,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on the table to take its regular course.

Mr. Gutierrez introduced House Bill No. 25, "An Act to amend sections 2553 and 2554 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 of New Mexico, and to limit the rate of interest that can be charged in the territory." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated and printed and referred to Committee on Banks and Banking.

Mr. Leib introduced House Bill No. 26, "An Act to amend section 3606 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relating to assays made by the School of Mines." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to Committee on Mines and Public Lands.

Mr. Llewellyn introduced House Bill No. 27, "An Act to amend sections 5, 8 and 13 of section 867, Compiled Laws of 1897," said subsections being sections 5, 8 and 13 of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the compensation of county officers and for other purposes," approved March 18, 1897. Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Territorial Affairs.

Under the order of business on the Speaker's table, Council Joint Memorial No. 1, introduced by G. A. Richardson, was taken up for consideration and read in full.

#### STATEHOOD FOR THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled:*

Your memorialists of the Thirty-third Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, now in session at Santa Fe, most respectfully represent that,

Whereas, by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, made between the United States and the Republic of Mexico on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1848, by which treaty the Territory of New Mexico was ceded to the United States, it was solemnly declared that at the proper time such territory should be incorporated into the union of states and clothed with all the powers of sovereign state; and since which time and in accordance with said treaty, the great states of California, Colorado and Utah have been formed out of said territory and admitted to all the privileges and rights of the original states of the Union: yet New Mexico, although as great and as rich in resources as the states named, has been denied that which under the treaty might be called her absolute and perfect right, although half a century has elapsed since the date of said treaty, still New Mexico and the citizens of the great territory, regardless of political affiliations, seek and demand admission to the great sisterhood of states: and,

Whereas, There are about five hundred and fifty public schools in the territory with an enrollment of thirty thousand pupils, besides various private schools having an attendance of about four

thousand; also splendid territorial institutions, consisting of a university, agricultural college, military school, school of mines and normal schools, each having a substantial attendance; and,

Whereas, The illiteracy of this territory, according to the report of the Superintendent of Schools, has been reduced from 46 per cent, as shown by the census of 1890, to 21 per cent, in 1898, and

Whereas, According to the best information obtainable the population of the territory at this time is 280,000; and,

Whereas, The valuable of taxable property of the territory for the year 1898 was fully \$100,000,000; and,

Whereas, Her tremendous wealth of live stock and enormous output thereof yearly into the markets of the world, amounted to at least 300,000 head of cattle annually, and a million head of sheep and sixteen million pounds of wool; and,

Whereas, Her sugar factories, although the industry is in its infancy, has added largely to the product of that article to the necessities of the people; and,

Whereas, Great progress has been made in the last six years in bringing under irrigation large areas of land which has provided splendid farms and homes for her citizens; and,

Whereas, The output of her mines and the other natural resources of the territory are large and almost unlimited, and especially call attention to the splendid fruit, vegetable and cereal products of the territory, the wheat of New Mexico taking the first prize at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, and the second prize on oats; and,

Whereas, It is a fact known to history that the people of the states and of foreign countries are slow to immigrate and settle in countries under territorial government, and that capital is slow to invest, being suspicious of the safety of investment in territories; and,

Whereas, When the United States took possession of New Mexico not a drop of blood was shed nor a shot fired, but she voluntarily submitted and gladly came under the authority of her government, and ever since people have been zealously loyal to the United States and her constitution, and in war between the states she furnished over 6,500 volunteers and over 2,600 militia to the United States army, and not a single soldier to the confederacy; and,

Whereas, Your memorialists especially call attention to the action and conduct of our citizens in the recent Spanish-American war. When the call for troops was made this territory furnished more than its quota, and about one-half of Roosevelt's gallant rough riders were enlisted from citizens from the Territory of New Mexico, and America never witnessed, and history never recorded, greater bravery or more splendid gallantry than was displayed upon the battlefield of Cuba by these New Mexico troops; greater pa-

tience and devotion to the great cause was never shown than by them in camp and field; and,

Whereas, Wherein in the past few years there has been admitted into the Union states not having more than half the population and not more than half the developments, with much less natural resources and wealth than this territory; the state of Ohio was admitted into the Union with a population of 46,000, and Minnesota had less than 7,000 at the census preceding her admission; now therefore, be it

*Resolved*, by the Thirty-third Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, that justice to the people of the territory and treaty stipulations heretofore made, imperatively demand that the territory be admitted into this Union as a state upon equal footing with the original states at as early a day as it can profitably be done. The Congress of the United States is hereby respectfully requested to pass an enabling act authorizing the people of New Mexico to form a state government, believing as your memorialists do that a probation of a half century to which New Mexico has been subjected is sufficient time for any portion of the civilized American people to wait for full citizenship and equal rights under the constitution.

*Be it further resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Council and of the House of Representatives are hereby directed to transmit copies of this memorial to the Hon. H. B. Fergusson, our delegate in Congress, and through him to the President of the United States and to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the chairmen of Committees on Territories in the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Speaker announced having signed Council Joint Resolution No. 1, substitute for Council Joint Resolution No. 3, Council Joint Resolution No. 2, and Council Joint Resolution No. 5.

Mr. Sanchez was called to the chair.

On motion of Mr. Luna, "Council Joint Memorial No. 1" was amended that the words on page 3, "and not a single soldier to the confederacy," be stricken from the memorial.

Mr. Luna moved that the House concur in the passage of the memorial as amended.

Motion prevailed, and the House therefore concurred in the passage of the same.

On motion of Mr. Barnes the House took a recess until 3 o'clock p. m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Wednesday, 3 o'clock p. m.

House met pursuant to recess, with the Speaker in the chair.  
A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

Mr. Guyer was excused on account of sickness.

Mr. Gallegos asked unanimous consent that the rules be further suspended to enable the Committee on Territorial Affairs to make a report.

No objections and the report was read.

Santa Fe, N. M., January 25, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Territorial Affairs to whom was referred a resolution passed by the citizens of Albuquerque for re-establishing the office of coroners in counties of first class, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said resolution to the House with the recommendation that it be approved.

RAFAEL GALLEGOS,  
Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the resolution was referred back to the Committee on Territorial Affairs to be reconsidered.

Mr. Sanchez moved that the House do now adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

By request, Mr. Sanchez withdrew his motion.

Message was announced from the Council, that the Council had concurred in substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 2, with the following amendment: After the word "house" to say "of Representatives;" after the word "Governor" "to be selected by him;" in two places after the word "services" the word "is" to be inserted. Second, that the Council had concurred in and passed House Joint Resolution No. 1. Third, Council Bill No. 5, "An Act to extend the work of the New Mexico Normal School at Las Vegas, and for other purposes," and asked the concurrence of this honorable body to the same.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the rules be further suspended and the business on the Speaker's table be taken up for consideration, and that substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 2 be read in full, as amended.

Motion prevailed, and the same was read in full.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo the House concurred in the amendments.

Council Bill No. 5, read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the House adjourned until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

## ELEVENTH DAY.

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
Santa Fe, N. M., January 26, 1899.  
Thursday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment, with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Father Gilberton.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

Journal of the tenth day was read and approved.

Mr. Gallegos, chairman of the Committee on Territorial Affairs, made the following report:

Santa Fe, N. M., January 25, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Territorial Affairs to whom was referred House Bill No. 11, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

RAFAEL GALLEGOS,  
Chairman.

Report ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

Mr. Sanchez introduced House Bill No. 28, "An Act to abolish capital punishment in the Territory of New Mexico." Read first time by title and second time in full, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Jaramillo introduced House Bill No. 29, "An Act to protect personal property from loss by abandonment." Read first and second time by title and ordered translated, printed and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Under order of business on Speaker's table, House Bill No. 11, on third reading was taken up for consideration and on motion of Mr. Winston, said bill was referred back to the Committee on Territorial Affairs, with instructions to prepare a substitute for said bill in accordance with good grammar.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez the House adjourned until Friday morning at 10 o'clock a. m.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.



## TWELFTH DAY.

## MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., January 27, 1899.  
Friday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Paul Gilberton.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the reading of the Journal of the eleventh day in English be dispensed with.

Motion was lost, and Journal was read and approved.

Mr. Schultz, chairman of the Committee on Education made the following report:

Santa Fe, N. M., January 26, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Education to whom was referred House Joint Resolution No. 3, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said resolution to the House with the recommendation that it be placed upon the table indefinitely.

W. H. SCHULTZ,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Mr. Crespín introduced House Bill No. 30, "An Act to amend chapter XXXIV of the laws of 1897 of New Mexico, relating to the killing or injury of live stock by railroads." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Llewellyn introduced House Bill No. 31, "An Act to amend sections 2937 and 2938 of the Compiled Laws of 1897." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Gallegos introduced House Bill No. 32, "An Act authorizing the board of county commissioners to eliminate all uncollectable taxes." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Staplin introduced House Bill No. 33, "An Act to simplify and cheapen the transfer and hypothecation of real estate." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Winston introduced House Bill No. 34, "An Act to amend

section 2612 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relating to the duty and compensation of the public printer." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to Committee on Territorial Affairs.

Mr. Gutierrez introduced House Bill No. 35, "An Act to amend sections 1292, 1293 and 1294 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, and to extend the anti-trust law so as to include fire and life insurance companies." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Insurance.

Under order of business on the Speaker's table, the report of the Committee on Education was taken up for consideration, and House Joint Resolution No. 3 was read the third time in full, and on motion of Mr. Staplin, the report of the committee was adopted.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that that honorable body had concurred in and passed "Council Bill No. 23 with amendments; Council Bill No. 13 and Council Bill No. 32; and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the House took a recess until 2 o'clock p. m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Friday, 2 p. m.

House met pursuant to recess, with the Speaker in the chair.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

On motion of Mr. Llewellyn, the rules were suspended and Council Bill No. 23, "An Act to create the County of Otero and provide for the government thereof, and to readjust the boundaries of Chaves county and for other purposes," was taken up for consideration. Read first and second time by title, and referred to Committee on County and County Lines.

Mr. Gutierrez, chairman of the Committee on Irrigation, moved that the rules be suspended in order to make a report, and the following report was made:

Santa Fe, N. M., January 27, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Irrigation to whom was referred House Bill No. 23, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

M. GUTIERREZ,  
Chairman.

A message from the Council was announced stating that that honorable body had concurred in and passed Council Bill No. 38 as amended, "An Act to amend section 11 of chapter LX of the laws of 1897;" Council Bill No. 36 as amended, "An Act to provide the necessary funds to complete and furnish the territorial capitol at

Santa Fe, and to lay out the grounds thereof, and for other purposes," together with Council Joint Memorial No. 2; substitute for Council Bill No. 11, "An Act to entitle 'An Act to encourage industrial developments in the Territory of New Mexico,'" and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the rules be further suspended and that the report of the committee be adopted.

Motion lost and report ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

On motion of Mr. Winston, the House adjourned.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

---

## THIRTEENTH DAY.

---

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., January 28, 1899.  
Saturday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment, with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Father Gilberton.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the reading of the Journal be dispensed with, and the same stand approved.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Romero, chairman of the Committee on County and County Lines, made the following report:

Santa Fe, N. M., January 28, 1899.

Your Committee on County and County Lines to whom was referred Council Bill No. 23, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed with the amendments attached.

In section 7, line 5, after the word "also" insert the words "as soon as the same may be lawfully and finally determined."

In line 6 of the same section, being line 5 of the printed bill, change the figures "1898" so as to read "1899."

In line 13 of the same section, being line 12 as printed, after the word "property" and before the word "situated" insert the words and figures "in 1899."

In line 15, same section, being line 14 as printed, immediately after the word "for" strike out the words and figures "the year 1898" and insert the words "said year."

In line 11, section 8, being the same line as printed, after the first word "and" strike out the word "of" and insert the words "as soon as the same may be lawfully and finally determined."

In line 11, section 8, being line 12 as printed, change the figures "1898" to read "1899."

In lines 11 and 12, section 8, being lines 12 and 13 as printed, after the figures "1898" strike out all to and including the word "Chaves."

In line 15, section 8, being line 16 as printed, after the word "value" insert the words and figures "in 1899."

In line 17, section 8, being line 18 as printed, change the figures "1898" to read "1899."

In section 9, on line 8 of the printed bill, after the word "in" strike out the figures "1898" and insert the figures "1899."

In section 10, on line 19 of the printed bill, after the words "Mexico and at" strike out the word "Alamogordo" and insert the words "Las Cruces."

B. A. ROMERO,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Mr. Kilpatrick, chairman of the Committee on Mines and Public Lands, made the following report:

Santa Fe, N. M., January 27, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Mines and Public Lands to whom was referred House Bill No. 26 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

WILLIAM KILPATRICK,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Mr. Schultz, chairman of the Committee on Education, made the following report:

Santa Fe, N. M., January 27, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Education to whom was referred House Bill No. 14 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with recommendation that it be placed upon the table indefinitely.

W. H. SCHULTZ,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Mr. Llewellyn, chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, made the following reports:

Santa Fe, N. M., January 27, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred House Bill No. 29 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed, but recommend that the substitute herewith accompanying be passed in lieu thereof.

W. H. H. LLEWELLYN,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., January 26, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred House Bill No. 18 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it do not pass.

W. H. H. LLEWELLYN,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Mr. M. Baca introduced House Bill No. 36, "An Act to amend section 3902 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, and to regulate freight and passenger rates on railroad common carriers." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Under order of bills and joint resolutions on third reading the report of the Committee on Judiciary in regard to House Bill No. 18 was taken up for consideration.

House Bill No. 18 was read in full for information.

On motion of Mr. Llewellyn the report of the committee was adopted, and therefore the bill failed to pass.

The report of the Committee on Judiciary recommending that House Bill No. 29 be not passed, but that the substitute be passed, was taken up for consideration.

Substitute for House Bill No. 29 was read in full for information.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo the rules were suspended and substitute for House Bill No. 29 was considered read first and second time by title, engrossed and enrolled, and considered, translated, printed and placed upon its passage.

On motion of Mr. Wharton, the substitute was passed.

The report of the Committee on Education in regard to House Bill No. 14 was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Roll call was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Llewellyn, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston—19.

Nays: Leib, McIntosh, Staplin—3.

Ayes nineteen, nays three. Report was therefore adopted.

The report of the Committee on Mines and Public Lands in regard to House Bill No. 26 was taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the bill was read a third time preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Wharton moved that the report be adopted.

Motion prevailed, and therefore House Bill No. 26 passed.

The report of the Committee on County and County Lines in regard to Council Bill No. 23, with amendments, was taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Llewellyn, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering Council Bill No. 23 with amendments.

The Speaker called Mr. Guyer to the chair.

On motion of Mr. Luna, the committee of the whole arose for the purpose of receiving a message from the Council.

The Council announced having passed Council Bill No. 48, and respectfully asks the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.

The House again resolved itself into committee of the whole.

After the committee of the whole had arisen the House was called to order by the Speaker.

Mr. Guyer, chairman of the committee of the whole, made the following report:

Mr. Speaker: Your committee of the whole to whom was referred Council Bill No. 23 with amendments have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report that the recommendations of the Committee on County and County Lines be adopted.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the report was received.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, Council Bill No. 23 was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the bill be now passed.

Roll was called, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Winston, and Mr. Speaker—22.

Nays: Wharton—1.

Ayes twenty-two, nays one. The House has therefore concurred in the passage of Council Bill No. 23 as amended.

Mr. Jaramillo asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill.

No objections, and House Bill No. 37 was introduced.

On motion of Mr. Wharton, the House adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock a. m.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

## FIFTEENTH DAY.

## MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., January 30, 1899.  
Monday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment, with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Gay.

Mr. Crespín was excused on account of sickness.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

Mr. Staplin moved that the reading of the Journal of the thirteenth day be dispensed with and that same stand approved.

Motion prevailed.

A memorial from the Horticulture Society of New Mexico was received, read in full and referred to Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

Mr. McIntosh, chairman of the Committee on Roads and Highways, made the following report:

Santa Fe, N. M., January 28, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Roads and Highways, to whom was referred House Bill No. 26 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be laid on the table indefinitely.

A. D. MCINTOSH,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

Under the order of introduction of bills the following were introduced:

House Bill No. 38, introduced by Hon. Celso Baca, "An Act for the selection of jurors." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 39, introduced by Hon. R. P. Barnes, "An Act to complete and furnish the New Mexico Normal School at Silver City, and to provide for the maintenance of the same." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to Committee on Education.

House Bill No. 40, introduced by Hon. Pablo Trujillo, "An Act to provide for the payment of certain muster rolls and other documents and papers pertaining to the volunteer militia and regular army service of the Territory of New Mexico." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.

House Bill No. 41, introduced by Hon. J. E. Wharton, "An Act in relation to brands." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to Committee on Stock and Stock Raising.

House Bill No. 42, introduced by Hon. W. H. H. Llewellyn, "An Act for the purpose of regulating taxation upon the territorial and county bonds." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 43, introduced by Hon. W. H. H. Llewellyn, "An Act prescribing certain duties of all physicians in New Mexico, and for other purposes." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 44, introduced by Hon. W. H. H. Llewellyn, "An Act to prevent animals running loose in the streets of the towns and cities of the Territory of New Mexico." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

House Bill No. 45, introduced by Hon. W. H. H. Llewellyn, "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention and formation of the state convention, and for other purposes." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 46, introduced by Hon. W. H. H. Llewellyn, "An Act relating to amendments in pleadings and other matters in district courts." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Under order of business on Speaker's table the following was taken up for consideration:

Council Bill No. 13, entitled "An Act in reference to recognition of bonds, stipulations required by the laws of New Mexico, and for other purposes." Read first and second time by title, and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Council Bill No. 32, "An Act to amend section 3491 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, and for other purposes." Read first and second time by title, and referred to Committee on Penitentiary.

House Bill No. 23, "An Act to repeal chapter XLIV of the Compiled Laws of 1897, and revive the portions of chapter I of the act of 1895 repealed by the former." Ordered recommitted with substitute to Committee on Irrigation.

Council Bill No. 36, "An Act to provide the necessary funds to complete and furnish the territorial capitol at Santa Fe, and to lay out the grounds thereof, and for other purposes." Read first and second time by title and referred to Committee on Finance.

Substitute for Council Bill No. 11, "An Act entitled 'An Act to encourage industrial developments in the Territory of New Mexico.'" Read first and second time by title and referred to Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.



Council Bill No. 38, "An Act to amend section 11 of chapter LX of the laws of 1897." Read first and second time by title and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Under the head of unfinished business, House Bill No. 37, introduced by Hon. Venceslao Jaramillo, "An Act relative to obstructions in public ditches in New Mexico," was taken up, read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Irrigation.

A message from the Executive was announced, informing this honorable body that he had signed Council Bill No. 10, Council Bill No. 9, Council Joint Resolution No. 1, Council Joint Resolution No. 2, substitute for Council Joint Resolution No. 3, and Council Joint Resolution No. 5, and that they have become laws.

By request of Mr. Llewellyn, Mr. Sanchez was excused on account of sickness.

On motion of Mr. Llewellyn, the House took a recess until 3 p. m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Monday, 3 o'clock p. m.

House met pursuant to recess, with the Speaker in the chair.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the House adjourned.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

---

### SIXTEENTH DAY.

---

#### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., January 31, 1899.  
Tuesday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment, with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by the chaplain, Rev. Father Gilberton.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

Journal of the fifteenth day was read and approved.

The chair announced having signed Council Bill No. 23 and Council Joint Memorial No. 1.

The Chair also announced that the ladies of the "Woman's Board of Trade of Santa Fe" had extended an invitation to the members

of the Legislature to visit the asylum for the deaf and dumb, and that hacks would be at the Palace Hotel to take them to the asylum at 2 p. m.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the invitation was accepted.

The following reports were made:

Santa Fe, N. M., January 31, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Irrigation to whom was referred House Bill No. 23, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed, and that substitute herewith be passed in place of House Bill No. 23.

E. L. GUTIERREZ,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., January 30, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Territorial Affairs to whom was referred resolutions passed by citizens of Albuquerque, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the same to the House with the recommendation that it be laid upon the table indefinitely, as the evils therein complained of are sought to be remedied by House Bill No. 8.

RAFAEL GALLEGOS,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., January 31, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Labor to whom was referred House Bill No. 5 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

W. H. SCHULTZ,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., January 31, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Labor to whom was referred House Bill No. 12 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed as amended.

W. H. SCHULTZ,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., January 30, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Territorial Affairs to whom was referred House Bill No. 11, have had the same under consider-

ation, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that the following substitute for the same be passed.

RAFAEL GALLEGOS,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., January 30, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Territorial Affairs to whom was referred House Bill No. 27, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed with the section hereunto attached and numbered "section 4," and recommend that "section 4" of the original act be numbered "section 5."

RAFAEL GALLEGOS,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Under the order of introduction of bills the following were introduced:

House Bill No. 47, introduced by Hon. John R. Guyer, "An Act amending section 2200 of the Compiled Laws of 1897." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Library.

House Bill No. 48, "An Act relating to proceedings in criminal cases." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 49, introduced by Hon. W. H. H. Llewellyn, "An Act defining a legal newspaper for the publication of legal and other official notices in the territory." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 50, introduced by Hon. Pablo Trujillo, "An Act relating to community ditches in the Territory of New Mexico." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to Committee on Irrigation.

Mr. Schultz introduced House Joint Resolution No. 4, relating to printing the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the Governor. Read first time in full and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Under order of bills and resolutions on third reading, House Bill No. 11 was read in full.

Mr. Sanchez moved that it be placed upon its passage.

On request of Mr. Winston the substitute offered by the committee for House Bill No. 11 was read in full.

Mr. Winston moved an amendment to the motion of the gen-

tleman from Taos that House Bill No. 11 be laid on the table indefinitely.

Motion prevailed, and House Bill No. 11 was ordered to lie on the table indefinitely.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the substitute for House Bill No. 11 was placed on its passage and passed.

House Bill No. 27 was read in full.

Mr. Staplin moved the following amendments:

In section 1, line 7, of the printed copies which read "for counties of the third class two hundred and fifty dollars per annum," that the words "two hundred and fifty" be stricken out and the words "one hundred and fifty" be inserted in their stead.

In same section, line 8, which reads "for counties of the fourth class two hundred dollars per annum," that the words "two hundred" be stricken out and the words "one hundred and twenty-five" be inserted instead.

In section 3, line 7, of the printed bill, which reads "for counties of the third class two hundred dollars per annum," that the words "two hundred" be stricken out and the words "one hundred and fifty" be inserted instead.

In same section, line 8, of the printed bill, strike out the words "one hundred and fifty" and insert the words "one hundred and twenty-five."

In section 4, line 3, which reads "for Rio Arriba, Taos, Mora, Union, Eddy, Lincoln, Sierra and Valencia," the words "six hundred" be stricken out and "four hundred" inserted in their stead.

In same section, after the words "all other counties," that the words "three hundred" be stricken out and the words "two hundred and fifty" be inserted in their stead.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the House resolved itself into the committee of the whole for the purpose of considering House Bill No. 27.

Mr. Jaramillo was called to the chair.

After the committee of the whole had arisen the House was called to order by the Speaker.

Mr. Jaramillo, chairman of the committee of the whole, made the following report:

Mr. Speaker: Your committee of the whole, to whom was referred House Bill No. 27 for consideration, I beg leave to report progress.

Mr. Barnes moved that House Bill No. 27 be made a special order for the afternoon.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the House took a recess until 3 p. m.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Tuesday, 3 p. m.

House met pursuant to recess, with the Speaker in the chair.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

On motion of Mr. Staplin, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole.

Mr. Jaramillo was called to the chair.

After the committee of the whole had arisen, the House was called to order, and Mr. Jaramillo, chairman of the committee of the whole, made the following report:

Mr. Speaker: Your committee of the whole to whom was referred House Bill No. 27 for consideration, I beg leave to report same, together with amendments, with the recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. Wharton made the following motion: To amend House Bill No. 27, provided that assessors in counties of the first class shall receive no compensation in any one year in excess of the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars; in counties of the second class in excess of the sum of fifteen hundred dollars; in counties of the third class in excess of the sum of twelve hundred dollars; and in counties of the fourth class in excess of the sum of one thousand dollars.

Motion was lost.

Mr. Guyer moved that the bill as amended be engrossed preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed and was so ordered.

Mr. Kilpatrick asked unanimous consent for the purpose of introducing a bill. No objections, and House Bill No. 51, "An Act to establish and maintain a school for the deaf and blind," was introduced, read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Education.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the House adjourned.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

## SEVENTEENTH DAY.

## MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., February 1, 1899.  
Wednesday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Gilberton.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the reading of the journal of the sixteenth day was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the journal was approved.

Under order of reports of standing committees, the following were received:

Santa Fe, N. M., February 1, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, to whom was referred substitute for Council Bill No. 11, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

PABLO CRESPIN,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 1, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Roads and Highways, to whom was referred House Bill No. 21, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed as amended.

A. D. MCINTOSH,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

Mr. Ortega introduced House Bill No. 52, "An Act to repeal certain sections of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relative to acequias and mayordomos.

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Irrigation.

Under order of bills and joint resolutions on third reading:

House Bill No. 27, with amendments, which was ordered engrossed, was taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the bill was read in full for information.

A message from the Council was announced.

A message from the Council was announced stating that that honorable body had passed Council Bill No. 12, and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.

On motion of Mr. Kilpatrick, the following amendments were adopted:

In section 4, after the words "in counties of the second class" strike out the figures "600" and insert the figures "900."

Mr. Jaramillo moved an amendment to section 2, line 4, relating to assessors, that the word "four" be stricken out and the word "three" inserted.

Roll was called, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Celso Baca, Barnes, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Romero, Schultz, Wharton, Winston—10.

Nays: M. Baca, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Herrera, Llewellyn, Ortega, Sanchez, Trujillo, Valdez—10.

The motion was therefore lost.

Mr. Jaramillo moved an amendment in section 4, relating to county school superintendents after the words "in counties of the third class" the figures "400" be stricken out and the figures "500" be inserted.

Motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the bill was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that House Bill No. 27 be laid on the table indefinitely.

Motion lost.

Mr. Schultz moved that House Bill No. 27 be placed on its passage.

Roll call was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Kilpatrick, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Trujillo, Valdez—16.

Nays: Barnes, Jaramillo, Leib, Wharton, Winston—5.

House Bill No. 27 was therefore passed.

House Bill No. 23 was taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, House Bill No. 23 was tabled indefinitely.

Substitute for House Bill No. 23 was read first and second time by title.

Mr. Sanchez moved that the rules be suspended and that it be read a third time by title.

Mr. Winston moved an amendment, that it be read in full.

Motion as amended, prevailed.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that that honorable body had passed substitute for House Bill No. 11, with a slight amendment and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.

Mr. Sanchez moved that the substitute for House Bill No. 23 be passed.

A message from the Executive was announced, stating that he had signed Council Bill No. 23, and that the same had become a law.

Mr. Sanchez withdrew his motion.

Mr. Gutierrez asked unanimous consent that the substitute for House Bill No. 23 be recommitted.

There being an objection, the same was not granted.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that that

honorab!e body had passed Council Bill No. 31, and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.

On motion of Mr. Kilpatrick, substitute for House Bill No. 23 was tabled indefinitely.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the House take a recess until 3 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Wharton moved an amendment that the House adjourn until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

Motion prevailed.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

---

## EIGHTEENTH DAY.

---

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., February 2, 1899.  
Thursday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Gay.

Roll was ordered, and the following members were present: Celso Baca, Marcelino Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanshez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Winston, and Mr. Speaker—total 23.

Mr. R. A. Baca being absent on account of illness.

A quorum being present the House proceeded to business.

On motion of Mr. Gallegos, the reading of the journal of the seventeenth day was dispensed with and the same approved.

The following reports of standing committees were made:

Santa Fe, N. M., February 1, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred Council Bill No. 5, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed with the amendments attached.

VENCESLAO JARAMILLO,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.



Santa Fe, N. M., February 2, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred House Bill No. 22, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

VENCESLAO JARAMILLO,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 2, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred House Joint Memorial No. 1, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the same to the House with the recommendation that it be adopted.

VENCESLAO JARAMILLO,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 1, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Penitentiary, to whom was referred Council Bill No. 32, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed with the amendments attached.

WILLIAM KILPATRICK,  
Acting Chairman.

Ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 2, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred Council Bill No. 38, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed with the amendments as by the Council.

W. H. H. LLEWELLYN,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

The chair, upon being informed that the Committee on Judiciary lacked one member, appointed Mr. Jaramillo on same.

Under order of bills and joint resolutions on third reading, the following were taken up for consideration:

House Bill No. 21, "An Act to provide for the construction of bridges in counties of the first class."

Bill was read in full for information.

A mesage from the Council was announced, informing this honorable body that the Council had passed Council Bill No. 37, as

amended, and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the substitute for House Bill No. 21 was read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Roads and Highways.

On motion of Mr. Llewellyn, Council Bill No. 38 was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Llewellyn moved that the bill be read a third time preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Barnes demanded that the substitute be read in full for information.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, Council Bill No. 38 was read a third time by title.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the bill be placed on its passage.

Roll was called which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Winston, and Mr. Speaker—20.

Nays: Barnes, Leib, Wharton—3.

Seventeen majority in favor of the passage of the bill.

The bill was therefore declared passed.

Mr. Staplin moved that Council Bill No. 37 be taken up for consideration.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that that honorable body had passed Council Bill No. 67, and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.

Mr. Llewellyn asked unanimous consent that the bill up for consideration be suspended with, for the purpose of taking up Council Bill No. 67 for consideration.

Consent was granted.

Council Bill No. 67 was read first and second time by title.

On motion of Mr. Llewellyn, the rules were suspended and it was read a third time in full preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Llewellyn moved that the bill be now passed.

Roll was called which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Guitierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Winston—20.

Nays: Ortega, Wharton—2.

Eighteen majority in favor of the passage of the bill, whereupon the bill was declared passed.

Mr. Valdez asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill.

Consent was granted and he introduced the following:

House Bill No. 53, "An Act relating to irrigation and repealing and amending certain sections of the Compiled Laws of 1897."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Irrigation.

The question before the House was the motion of the gentleman from Taos to take up Council Bill No. 37.

Mr. Guyer asked that the bill be read in full for information.

Mr. Guyer moved to strike out in section 3, as amended by the Council, the following and including the word "provided."

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the motion of the gentleman from Union be laid on the table.

Motion of gentleman from Rio Arriba lost.

Previous question was put and carried.

Mr. Guyer moved that the rules be suspended and the bill be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Staplin moved that the bill do now pass.

Roll call was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespin, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Kilpatrick, Llewellyn, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Valdez—16.

Nays: Jaramillo, Leib, McIntosh, Trujillo, Wharton, Winston—6.

Ten majority in favor of the passage of the bill, the bill as amended was therefore declared passed.

Mr. Schultz moved that the rules be suspended and Council Bill No. 5 be taken up for consideration.

Mr. Gutierrez moved an amendment that the House take a recess until 2 o'clock p. m.

Motion prevailed.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Thursday, 2 p. m.

House met pursuant to recess with the Speaker in the chair.

A quorum being present the House proceeded to business.

Council Bill No. 5 was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Barnes moved that the rules be further suspended and that the bill be read a third time in full preparatory to its passage.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the bill as amended was placed on its passage and passed.

Mr. Jaramillo, chairman of the Committee on Finance, asked unanimous consent to make a report.

Consent was granted and the following report was made:

Santa Fe, N. M., February 2, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred Council Joint Resolution No. 2, together with the report of

the capitol architect thereto attached, beg leave to report that they have considered the same and recommend that the same do pass.

Your same committee has also had under consideration Council Bill No. 36, which we recommend do pass with the following amendments, namely:

That in line 9, of section 1, the word "five" be stricken out and the word "four" substituted therefor.

That section 2 of said act be amended by adding thereto the following words: "*Provided*, That upon default in the payment of the interest coupons of said bonds, the same shall be received in payment of territorial taxes upon being tendered by any person holding such defaulted coupons to any county or territorial officer, whose duty it shall be to receive and collect territorial taxes."

VENCESLAO JARAMILLO,  
Chairman.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that that honorable body had passed their substitute with amendments for House Bill No. 29, and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.

Mr. Barnes moved that the rules be further suspended and that Council Bill No. 36 be read in full preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Winston moved an amendment that the bill be read in full for information.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering Council Bill No. 36. Mr. Barnes was called to the chair.

After the committee of the whole had arisen, the House was called to order by the Speaker.

Mr. Barnes, chairman of the committee of the whole, made the following report:

Mr. Speaker: I beg leave to report that this committee has arisen and recommend that Council Bill No. 36 be recommitted to the Committee on Finance, with recommendation that the matter therein contained be more fully investigated, and if necessary to take testimony, and that said committee act in conjunction with the Committee on Capitol.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that that honorable body had passed Council Bill No. 19, and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.

A message from the Executive was announced informing this honorable body that he had signed Council Joint Memorial No. 1, entitled "Statehood for the Territory of New Mexico."

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the report of the committee of the whole was adopted.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the rules be suspended and that the

substitute for House Bill No. 29, as amended by the Council, be taken up for consideration.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the substitute as amended by the Council for House Bill No. 29 was read in full for information.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the House concur in the substitute as amended.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Llewellyn moved that House Joint Resolution No. 1 be taken up for consideration and be read in full for information.

Mr. Jaramillo moved an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Dona Ana, that it be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Wharton, House Joint Resolution No. 1 was placed on its passage and passed.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the rules be suspended and that the business on the Spekare's table be taken up for consideration.

Mr. Jaramillo withdrew his motion.

Mr. Guyer asked unanimous consent that House Bill No. 34 be withdrawn from the Committee on Territorial Affairs and be referred to the Committee on Printing.

Consent was granted and House Bill No. 34 was referred to the Committee on Printing.

The gentleman from Rio Arriba renewed his motion.

Motion prevailed and the following were taken up for consideration:

Council Bill No. 48, "An Act to designate the funds into which moneys collected on judgments in causes in which the territory is a party shall be paid."

Read first and second time by title, and read in full for information and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Substitute for House Bill No. 11, "An Act in relation to offices for the territorial officials."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Territorial Affairs.

Mr. Sanchez moved that the rules be suspended and that the substitute be read a third time by title and placed on its passage.

Mr. Sanchez withdrew his motion that the substitute might be read in full for information.

Mr. Staplin moved that the House do concur in the Council amendments.

Motion prevailed and the amendments were therefore concurred in.

Council Bill No. 19, "An Act to provide for the appointment of town marshals in the towns and villages in the Territory of New Mexico, incorporated and organized under the law of 1891 of the

Twenty-ninth Legislative Assembly in the Territory of New Mexico; approved February 14, 1891."

Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

Council Bill No. 12, "An Act to amend sections 3818, 3829, 3846, and 3836 of the Compiled Laws of the Territory of New Mexico of 1897, with reference to railroads."

Read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Council Bill No. 31, "An Act to amend an act entitled 'An Act to encourage the establishment, development and maintenance of parks in towns and cities in the Territory of New Mexico, and to provide for their control and government, and for other purposes;' approved February 17, 1897, and for other purposes."

Read first and second time and referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the rules were suspended and House Bill No. 22 was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the bill be read a third time in full preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the report of the Committee on Finance was adopted, which carried with it the passage of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Winston, the House adjourned.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

---

## NINETEENTH DAY.

---

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., February 3, 1899.  
Friday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Father Joulliard.

Roll was called and the following members were present: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutiérrez, Guyer Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker.

A quorum being present the House proceeded to business.

Mr. Staplin moved that the reading of the journal of the eighteenth day be dispensed with and that the same stand approved.

Mr. Staplin withdrew his motion.

Journal of the eighteenth day was read and referred back to the clerk with instructions to correct several errors therein.

The following reports of standing committees were made:

Santa Fe, N. M., February 3, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills, to whom was referred House Resolution Nos. 1 and 5; House Memorial No. 1; Resolution No. 2 and substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 2, have examined the same and find that they have been properly enrolled and engrossed.

MARCIAL VALDEZ,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 3, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred House Bill No. 17, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

A majority of the committee agree to this.

The minority will file a report recommending that the bill do pass.

W. H. H. LLEWELLYN,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 3, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: The undersigned, a minority of your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred House Bill No. 17, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully report the same back to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

R. P. BARNES,  
T. D. LEIB.

Ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 3, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred House Bill No. 32, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

W. H. H. LLEWELLYN,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 3, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was re-

ferred House Bill No. 23, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

W. H. H. LLEWELLYN,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 3, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred House Bill No. 10, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be returned to the introducer and he be respectfully requested to prepare another bill referring to the section of the Compiled Laws of 1897, which he seeks to amend, the bill as introduced referred to Session Laws.

W. H. H. LLEWELLYN,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

Under the order of introduction of bills, the following were introduced:

House Bill No. 54, introduced by Hon. Frank H. Winston, "An Act to amend section 2299 and to repeal sections 2309, 2310, 2312, 2314, and 2315, of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relating to mining claims."

Read first and second time by title and ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Mines and Public Lands.

House Bill No. 55, introduced by Hon. Frank H. Winston, "An Act to promote and encourage the discovery and development of the mineral resources of the Territory of New Mexico."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Mines and Public Lands.

House Bill No. 56, introduced by Hon. Frank Staplin, "An Act entitled 'An Act for the supplying of counties with copies of the Compiled Laws of 1897, for the use of justices of the peace.'"

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Under order of House resolutions, the following were introduced:

House Resolution No. 13, introduced by Hon. W. H. H. Llewellyn:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Capitol investigate and report to this House if there is any fire insurance on the territorial capitol building, and if so, what amount, and what fire insurance companies said insurance is carried, the rate on same, terms of insurance and full information relating thereto.

On motion of Mr. Winston, the resolution was adopted.



Under order of bills and joint resolutions on third reading, the following were taken up for consideration:

House Bill No. 6, "An Act to amend section 3, chapter LX, of the Session Laws of 1897."

Read in full for information.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the consideration of this bill was postponed.

House Bill No. 12, "An Act to aid laborers and others in enforcing claims for services."

Read in full for information.

Mr. Barnes moved that the bill be laid on the table indefinitely.

Roll was called, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Ortega, Trujillo, Valdez, Winston—12.

Nays: Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Wharton—10.

The motion having received the necessary votes the bill was therefore laid on the table indefinitely.

Substitute for Council Bill No. 11, "An Act entitled 'An Act to encourage industrial development in the Territory of New Mexico.'"

Mr. Staplin moved a substitute for section 1, which reads as follows:

Section 1. That all sugar factories, woolen mills, tanning extract factories, leather and shoe factories, sash, door and box factories, furniture factories, foundaries, all establishments for the drying, evaporating, preserving or canning of fruits or vegetables, refining or reduction works for ores including all machinery necessary for the operation of mines, concentrating plants and stamp mills, together with all fixtures, buildings and machinery appertaining thereto and used therein, including real estate not exceeding one hundred acres for each factory or mill, and upon which said factory or mill is constructed, shall be exempt from taxation for the period of six years from the date of the commencement of the operation of said factories, canneries, refining or reduction works, stamp mills and plants.

Motion prevailed and substitute for section 1 was adopted.

Mr. Wharton moved that after the words "for the period of" strike out the word "six" and insert the word "two."

Motion was lost.

Mr. Barnes moved that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole for the consideration of substitute for Council Bill No. 11.

Chair announced having signed Council Bill No. 67, House Resolution No. 9, House Joint Resolution No. 1, and House Joint Resolution No. 5, and Council Bill No. 38.

Motion of Mr. Barnes was put and carried.

Mr. Guyer was called to the chair.

After the committee of the whole had arisen, the House was called to order with the Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Guyer, chairman of the committee of the whole, made the following report:

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee of the whole house, to whom was referred substitute for Council Bill No. 11 for consideration, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report that the substitute for Council Bill No. 11 be laid on the table indefinitely.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the House take a recess until 3 p. m.

Mr. Wharton moved as an amendment that the report of the committee of the whole house be adopted.

Mr. Gutierrez moved an amendment to the amendment of the gentleman from Lincoln, that the substitute for Council Bill be recommitted to the proper committee for consideration.

Motion was lost.

Mr. Sanchez moved that the report of the committee of the whole be adopted.

Motion prevailed and therefore substitute for Council Bill No. 11 is tabled indefinitely.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the House take a recess until 3 p. m.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that that honorable body had heartily concurred in House Joint Memorial No. 1.

Mr. Jaramillo withdrew his motion.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that House Bill No. 21 be made a special order for 3 p. m.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the House took a recess until 3 p. m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Friday, 3 p. m.

House met pursuant to recess with the Speaker in the chair.

Roll was called and the following members were present: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Wharton Winston, and Mr. Speaker.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

The chair announced having signed substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 2 and House Joint Resolution No. 1.

The special order for the afternoon was the consideration of the substitute for House Bill No. 21.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the substitute be read a third time preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Winston moved an amendment that after the words "regular meeting" in the fifth line of said substitute bill there be inserted "to call an election in such county which shall be conducted as provided for in section 3225 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, to determine whether or not said bridges shall be built, and if the majority of votes cast at such election are in the affirmative, it shall be the duty of the county commissioners at their next regular meeting thereafter."

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the amendment be laid on the table indefinitely.

Motion prevailed and the amendment was therefore tabled indefinitely.

Mr. Winston asked that the substitute be read in full for information.

Same was granted and substitute for House Bill No. 21 was read in full for information.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that where the words "qualified voters" appear insert the words "tax payers."

Mr. Leib moved an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Rio Arriba that it read "tax payers on property."

Motion, as amended, prevailed.

Mr. Guyer moved that the bill be read a third time preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Guyer the bill was placed on its passage.

Roll was called, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Wharton—20.

Nays: Winston—1.

Substitute for House Bill No. 21 was therefore passed.

Under order of bills and resolutions on third reading, the following were taken up for consideration:

House Bill No. 5, "An Act for the protection of laborers in the Territory of New Mexico and for other purposes."

Mr. Schultz moved that the report of the committee on House Bill No. 25 be adopted.

Motion prevailed and therefore the bill failed to pass.

Council Bill No. 32, "An Act to amend section 3491 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 and for other purposes."

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the purpose of considering this bill.

Mr. Barnes was called to the chair.

After the committee of the whole had arisen the House was called to order by the Speaker.

Mr. Barnes, chairman of the committee of the whole, made the following report:

Mr. Speaker: Your committee of the whole, to whom was referred Council Bill No. 32, have had the same under consideration, and recommend that it be passed with the following amendments:

In section 1 line 5, of the printed bill, after the words "shall be invested in" strike out the word "three" and insert the word "five" in lieu thereof. And after the word "commissioners" in the same line, insert the following words "no two of whom shall be from the same judicial district." After the words "penitentiary commissioners" in line 6 of the printed bill, strike out the following words "one of whom shall be a resident of the City of Santa Fe and each of the other two shall be residents near some railroad and within one hundred miles of the City of Santa Fe."

"Section 2. Not more than three members of the said board of penitentiary commissioners shall be at any time members of the same political party."

Mr. Llewellyn moved that the amendments offered by the committee of the whole be adopted.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Llewellyn, the bill was read a third time preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Wharton moved that the bill do now pass.

Motion prevailed and the bill as amended was passed.

On motion of Mr. Llewellyn, the House adjourned.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

---

## TWENTIETH DAY.

---

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., February 4, 1899.  
Saturday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment, with the Speaker in the chair.

Roll was called and the following members were present: Celso Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Ortega, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker.

Mr. M. Baca was excused by request of Mr. Gutierrez.

A quorum being present the House proceeded to business.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the House took a recess for ten minutes.

After recess the House was called to order.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, journals of the previous days were accepted and the same approved.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the reading of the journal of the nineteenth day be dispensed with and that the same stand approved.

Motion prevailed.

Under order of reports of standing committees, the following were made:

Santa Fe, N. M., February 3, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Finance and Capitol, acting jointly under the resolutions of the committee of the whole house, have considered Council Bill No. 36, and begs leave to report thereon as follows:

That upon the first joint meeting of that committee that there appeared before the committee, by the request of the chairman of the Finance Committee, the clerk of the Capitol Re-building Commission, Mr. George W. Knaebel, and one of the capitol architects, Mr. Rapp, who submitted statements as to the expenses of the building at the present time, and showing the manner of disbursement of the funds raised by the sale of the original series of capitol re-building bonds. Such statement was filed with the chairman of the joint committee by the clerk of the Capitol Re-building Board and is filed with this report. It was deemed advisable by this joint committee to appoint a sub-committee of three to examine the papers, vouchers and books of account of the Capitol Re-building Commission, and the plans and estimates of the architect for the completion of the building and to report thereon.

That said committee has examined such vouchers, books of account, plans and specifications and estimates and reports of the joint committee, its report being adopted by said joint committee.

That it is proposed to complete the erection of the capitol building under the estimates of the architect thereon within the appropriation now asked for.

That the books of the clerk of the Capitol Re-building Commission show that there is on hand, on this the 3d day of February, 1899, the sum of \$19,239.26, which together with the sum desired to be appropriated by this bill will place at the disposal of the Capitol Re-building Commission approximately the sum of \$79,000.00, after deducting a reasonable charge for the expenses of printing, advertising and selling the second series of bonds.

The estimates of the architect for the completion of the building amount in total to \$80,172.00, but the sub-committee was assured both by the architect and clerk of the board that it was believed to

be possible to entirely complete the building and grounds and furnish the building within the said sum of \$79,000.00, which would be available should this bill pass for such purpose.

Your committee would further represent that taking the matter as a whole into consideration, it has come to the conclusion that in justice to the tax payers of the territory and for the purpose of preventing waste of the \$75,000.00 so far appropriated, this building should be completed. According to the estimates furnished by the architect, your committee is fully satisfied that the sum of \$60,000.00 is absolutely required for the completion of the building according to the plans and specifications as accepted by the Capitol Re-building Commission, but your committee desires to state most emphatically that it is the sense of the committee that the Capitol Re-building Commission exceeded its authority in accepting plans and specifications for the erection of a building to cost approximately \$140,000.00 when they had only \$75,000.00 appropriated for that purpose and that said action of the Capitol Re-building Commission has left your committee no option except to recommend that the building be completed.

Your committee therefore recommend that this bill be passed with the amendments submitted in its former report.

VENCESLAO JARAMILLO,  
Chairman.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the rules be suspended and Council Bill No. 36 be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Jaramillo withdrew his motion.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the rules were suspended and Council Bill No. 36 was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the amendments offered by the Committee on Finance be adopted.

Motion prevailed and the amendments were therefore adopted.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the bill as amended be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the bill was placed on its passage.

Roll call was ordered which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Celso Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Ortega, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker—20.

Nays: 0.

The bill having received the necessary votes was therefore passed.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the rules were suspended and Council Joint Memorial No. 2 was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Barnes moved that the rules be further suspended and that

Council Joint Memorial No. 2 be read by title preparatory to its passage.

By request of Mr. Staplin, Council Joint Memorial No. 2 was read in full for information.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that that honorable body had passed House Bill No. 2, "An Act to keep the public funds within the confines of the Territory of New Mexico."

On motion of Mr. Barnes, Council Joint Memorial No. 2 was placed on its passage and passed.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 4, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Education, to whom was referred House Bill No. 39, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be amended by striking out the words "and to provide for the maintenance of the same," in the title, and by striking out "section 2" of said bill and making "section 3" stand in the place thereof.

W. H. SCHULTZ,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

Under order of bills and joint resolutions on third reading, the following were taken up for consideration:

House Bill No. 32, "An Act authorizing county commissioners to eliminate uncollectable taxes."

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the report of the Committee on Judiciary in regard to House Bill No. 32 was adopted and the bill therefore failed to pass.

House Bill No. 33, "An Act to simplify and cheapen the transfer and hypothecation of real estate."

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the report of the Committee on Judiciary in regard to House Bill No. 33 was adopted, and the bill therefore failed to pass.

House Bill No. 10, "An Act to amend sections 147 and 149 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 of New Mexico, relative to the keep and sale of live stock for damage done."

Mr. Gutierrez introduced a substitute for House Bill No. 10, which substitute with the original House bill was recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 17, "An Act to repeal section 1757 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relating to exemption of two hundred dollars worth of property of certain persons from taxation."

On motion of Mr. Staplin, House Bill No. 17 was recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary.

Under the order of unfinished business, the following were taken up for consideration:

House Resolution No. 7, "To establish the office of coroner."

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the report of the committee was

adopted and House Resolution No. 7 was tabled indefinitely.

House Bill No. 6, "An Act to amend section 3 of chapter LX of the Session Laws of 1897."

On motion of Mr. Wharton, House Bill No. 6 was tabled indefinitely.

On motion of Mr. Kilpatrick, the House adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

---

## TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

---

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., February 6, 1899.  
Monday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment with the Speaker in the chair.

Roll was called and the following members were present: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Leib, Llewellyn, Kilpatrick, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker—23.

A quorum being present the House proceeded to business.

The journal of the twentieth day was read and approved.

Under order of presentation of petitions and memorials, House Joint Memorial No. 2 was presented by Hon. W. H. H. Llewellyn, a memorial in relation to annexing part of the State of Texas to the Territory of New Mexico.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed substitute for Council Bill No. 14, "An Act providing for the transcribing of testimony and facilitating the taking of proof before grand juries, and for other purposes."

Council Bill No. 49, "An Act in relation to brands;" Council Bill No. 29, "An Act to provide for the sale of personal property under execution and chattel mortgages in the Territory of New Mexico," and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.



On motion of Mr. Llewellyn, House Joint Memorial No. 2 was ordered printed.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the chair appointed a special committee of five members, consisting of Messrs. Sanchez, Wharton, Llewellyn, Guyer, and Celso Baca, to whom was referred House Joint Memorial No. 2.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that House Bill No. 19 be made a special order for 2 p. m.

Motion prevailed.

Under order of bills and joint resolutions on third reading, the following was taken up for consideration:

House Bill No. 39, "An Act to complete and furnish the New Mexico Normal School at Silver City and to provide for the maintenance of the same."

Read in full for information.

A message of the signing of Council Bill No. 67, also Council Bill No. 38, by the Governor was received.

Mr. Sanchez moved an amendment to House Bill No. 39, that where it reads "seven thousand five hundred dollars to be paid by the territory," strike out the words "to be paid by the territory" and insert the words "to be paid by Grant county" in lieu thereof.

Mr. Barnes moved an amendment to the amendment of the gentleman from Taos, that the report of the Committee on Education be adopted.

On motion of Mr. Winston, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering House Bill No. 39.

Mr. Wharton was called to the chair.

After the committee of the whole had arisen the House was called to order, and Mr. Wharton, chairman of the committee of the whole House, made the following report:

Mr. Speaker: Your committee of the whole to whom was referred House Bill No. 39 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to recommend that the amendments offered by the Committee on Education, with the amendments of the committee of the whole to insert "five thousand" in lieu of "seven thousand five hundred" be adopted.

Mr. Barnes moved that the report of the committee of the whole House, which carried with it the passage of the bill, be adopted.

Roll call was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Guterrez, Guyer, Herrera, Kilpatrick, Leib, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Winston, and Mr. Speaker—21.

Nays: Jaramillo, Wharton—2.

The bill having received the necessary votes was therefore declared passed.

On motion of Mr. Guterrez, the House took a recess until 2 p. m.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Monday, 2 p. m.

House met pursuant to recess, with the Speaker in the chair.

Roll was called, and the following members were present:

Celso Baca, Crespín, Gallegos, Barnes, Guterrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker.

A quorum being present the House proceeded to business.

The special order for the afternoon was the consideration of House Bill No. 19, and the same was ordered withdrawn from the committee.

On motion of Mr. Guyer the House resolved itself into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering House Bill No. 19.

Mr. Staplin was called to the chair.

After the committee of the whole had arisen, the House was called to order, and Mr. Staplin, chairman of the committee of the whole House, made the following report:

Mr. Speaker: Your committee of the whole beg leave to report that it has had under consideration House Bill No. 19, and reports same back to the House with recommendation that it be passed.

Mr. Sanchez moved that the report of the committee of the whole House be adopted.

Motion prevailed, and House Bill No. 19 was therefore passed.

Under order of business on the Speaker's table the following bills were taken up.

Council Bill No. 49, "An Act in relation to brands." Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Stock and Stock Raising.

Substitute for Council Bill No. 14, "An Act providing for the transcribing of testimony and facilitating the taking of proof before grand juries, and for other purposes." Read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Council Bill No. 29, "An Act to provide for the sale of personal property under execution and chattel mortgages in the Territory of New Mexico." Read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the House adjourned until Tuesday morning at 10 a. m.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

---

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

---

## MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1899.  
Tuesday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment, with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by the chaplain, Rev. Gilberton.

Roll was called, and the following members present:

M. Baca, Barnes, Gallegos, Guterrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharaon, Winston, and Mr. Speaker.

Messrs. Celso Baca and Crespin were excused.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

The Journal of the twenty-second day was read and approved.

Under order of reports of standing committees the following reports were made:

Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred House Bill No. 46 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be laid on the table indefinitely, as the subject is already provided for in the Compiled Laws.

W. H. H. LLEWELLYN,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 6, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Irrigation to whom was referred House Bill No. 37 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it do not pass, as we already have the law on our statutes covering the matters in this bill.

EMILIANO L. GUTIERREZ,

Mr. Sanchez moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Mr. Jaramillo moved an amendment to the motion, that House Bill No. 37 be withdrawn from the House and returned to the introducer.

Motion, as amended, prevailed.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the

Council had passed substitute for Council Bill No. 6, "An Act to define the power and jurisdiction of District Courts in all the proceedings in aid of execution, including the statutory proceedings of attachment;" Council Bill No. 24, "An Act to amend an act entitled 'An Act to prohibit the carrying and use of deadly weapons in the Territory of New Mexico, chapter XXX, approved February 18, 1897;'" Council Bill No. 74, "An Act to change the time for holding the District Court in Dona Ana and Grant counties," and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body in the same. But the Council had failed to concur in the amendments made by the House to Council Bill No. 36, and ask that this honorable body reconsider the same.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, Council Bill No. 36, as amended, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Guyer moved that the House of Representatives insist upon the proviso which it had adopted, as an amendment to Council Bill No. 36, and to return the bill to the Council with such instructions.

Motion prevailed, and Council Bill No. 36, as amended, was ordered returned to the Council.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 6, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Municipal Corporations to whom was referred Council Bill No. 19 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

R. P. BARNES,

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Under the order of the introduction of bills, the following were introduced:

House Bill No. 57, introduced by M. Baca, "An Act to require building and loan associations to make deposits for transaction of business, to tax such associations, and for other purposes." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

House Bill No. 58, introduced by Hon. W. H. H. Llewellyn, "An Act to repeal section 739 of chapter II of the Compiled Laws of the Territory of New Mexico," relating to sheriffs. Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Territorial Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Kilpatrick, the House took a recess for fifteen minutes.

After recess the House was called to order.

Under order of bills and joint resolutions on third reading, the following were taken up:

House Bill No. 46, "An Act relating to amendments in pleading and other matters in the District Courts."

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, House Bill No. 46 was tabled indefinitely.

Council Bill No. 19, "An Act to provide for the appointment of marshals in all the towns and villages of the Territory of New Mexico." Read in full for information.

On motion of Mr. Gallegos, Council Bill No. 19 was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Leib moved that the bill be passed.

Roll call was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: M. Baca, Barnes, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Schultz, Staplin, Valdez, Wharton, Winston—17.

Nays: None.

The bill having received the necessary number of votes, was declared duly passed.

Under order of business on the Speaker's table, the following were taken up:

Substitute for Council Bill No. 6, "An Act to define the power and jurisdiction of the District Courts in all proceedings in aid of execution, including the statutory proceedings of attachment." Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Council Bill No. 74, "An Act changing the time for holding the District Court in Dona Ana and Grant counties." Read first and second time by title, read in full for information, and on motion of Mr. Llewellyn, the rules were suspended and Council Bill No. 74 read a third time by title, preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the bill be passed.

Roll call was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: M. Baca, Barnes, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston—20.

Nays: None.

The bill having received the necessary number of votes was declared duly passed.

Council Bill No. 24, "An Act to amend an act entitled 'An Act to prohibit the carrying and use of deadly weapons in the Territory of New Mexico, chapter XXX, approved February 18, 1887.'" Read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Guyer moved that the House take a recess until 2 p. m.

Mr. Jaramillo moved an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Union that the House adjourn until Wednesday at 10 o'clock a. m.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

## TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

## MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., February 8, 1899.  
Wednesday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment, with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer was offered by the chaplain, Rev. P. Gilberton.

Roll was called, and the following members were present:

Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

Journal of the twenty-third day was read and approved.

Under order of reports of standing committees the following were made:

Santa Fe, N. M., February 8, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Stock and Stock Raising to whom was referred House Bill No. 41 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed, as Council Bill No. 49, herewith reported for passage, is identical therewith.

RAMON DE HERRERA,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 8, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Stock and Stock Raising to whom was referred Council Bill No. 49 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

RAMON DE HERRERA,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 8, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred House Bill No. 3 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the rec-

ommendation that the attached substitute prepared by your committee be passed in lieu thereof.

W. H. H. LLEWELLYN,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Under the order of introduction of bills the following were introduced:

House Bill No. 59, introduced by Hon. Venceslao Jaramillo, "An Act to enable and authorize the county school superintendents of the Territory of New Mexico to appoint school directors for the different school districts of the respective counties." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Education

Under order of House joint resolutions, the following was introduced:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5.

*Be it resolved, by the Council and the House of Representatives of the Thirty-third Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, that the people of New Mexico, through their legislative bodies, do hereby congratulate the President of the United States, the Hon. William McKinley, and the national administration upon the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain; and we most heartily commend the vigorous measures inaugurated by the present national administration to suppress insurrection in the Philippines, and to restore law and order in that portion of the United States.*

Mr. Staplin moved that the rules be suspended and that House Joint Resolution No. 5 be considered, translated and printed, and that the same be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Sanchez moved that House Joint Resolution No. 5 be placed on its passage.

Roll call was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Celco Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker—23.

Nays: None.

Resolution was therefore unanimously passed.

Under order of bills on third reading the following were taken up for consideration:

House Bill No. 3, "An Act to amend section 4141 of the Compiled Laws of 1897."

By request of Mr. Gutierrez, the bill was read in full for information.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had concurred in House Bill No. 27, "An Act to amend sections 5, 8, 13, of section 867 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, said sub-sections being sections 5, 8 and 13 of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the compensation of county officers and for other purposes," approved March 18, 1897.

Mr. Winston moved that House Bill No. 3 be tabled indefinitely.

Roll was called, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Barnes, Guyer, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston—13.

Nays: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Herrera, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez—9.

Motion being carried, House Bill No. 3 was tabled indefinitely.

Substitute for House Bill No. 3, "An Act to amend section 4141 of the Compiled Laws of 1897." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Territorial Affairs.

House Bill No. 41, "An Act in relation to brands."

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the report of the Committee on Stock and Stock Raising in regard to House Bill No. 41 be adopted.

Motion prevailed, and House Bill No. 41 failed to pass.

Council Bill No. 49, "An Act in relation to brands."

On motion of Mr. Wharton, the bill was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

By request of Mr. Barnes, the bill was read in full for information.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that Council Bill No. 49 be placed on its passage.

Roll call was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: C. Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gutierrez, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Romero, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston—18.

Nays: Gallegos, Ortega, Sanchez—3.

The bill having received the necessary number of votes was declared duly passed.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the House took a recess until 3 p. m.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Wednesday, 3 p. m.

House met pursuant to recess, with the Speaker in the chair.

Roll was called, and the following members were present:

Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Romero, Ortega, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker.



A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had concurred in substitute for House Bill No. 21; Council Bill No. 81, "An Act for the encouragement of industrial development in the Territory of New Mexico," and Council Joint Resolution No. 7, and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.

The chair announced that the same would be duly laid before the House.

Mr. Trujillo moved that the rules be suspended and that Council Bill No. 82 be taken up for consideration and read in full for information.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Llewellyn, the rules were further suspended and Council Bill No. 82 was read first, second and third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Sanchez moved that the bill do now pass.

Roll call was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespin, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Llewellyn, Romero, Sanchez, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker—16.

Nays: Herrera, McIntosh, Ortega, Staplin—4.

The bill having received the necessary number of votes was declared duly passed.

Mr. Schultz, chairman of the Committee on Education, asked unanimous consent to make a report.

Consent was granted, and the following report was made:

Santa Fe, N. M., February 8, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Education to whom was referred House Bill No. 51 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed with the following amendments: Amended by striking out the words "asylum and" wherever the same appears in the title and subject matter of said act, and strike out all the words in section 2 of said act following the word "territory" in line 34 of section 2, and insert in lieu thereof the following words, "for the benefit of the school hereby established, and the said school and trustees thereof shall receive, use and enjoy the revenues and income derived from the said lands."

W. H. SCHULTZ,  
Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Kilpatrick, the rules were suspended and House Bill No. 51 was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the amendments offered by the Committee on Education be adopted.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the rules be further suspended and that House Bill No. 51 be read a third time in full preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Wharton asked unanimous consent to make an amendment to House Bill No. 51.

Consent was granted.

Mr. Gutierrez was called to the chair.

Mr. Luna moved the following amendment to House Bill No. 51:

That in section 3, on page 4, line 5, of the printed bill, after the words "all instruction shall be free" insert "period," and after the word "free" strike out all the words following to the word "provided."

Motion prevailed, and the amendments were therefore adopted.

Mr. Luna resumed the chair.

Mr. Gallegos moved that the bill be placed on its passage.

Roll call was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespin, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston—21.

Nays: None.

The bill having received the necessary number of votes was therefore declared duly passed.

Mr. Romero asked unanimous consent to take up Council Joint Resolution No. 7 for consideration.

Consent was granted.

Council Joint Resolution No. 7 was read first time by title and second time in full for information.

Mr. Romero moved that the rules be further suspended, and that it be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Gallegos moved that Council Joint Resolution No. 7 do pass.

Roll call was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespin, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, Llewellyn, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston—21.

The resolution having received the necessary number of votes, was therefore passed.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the House adjourn.

Motion lost.

Mr. Staplin asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill.

An objection was made, and unanimous consent was not granted.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the rules be suspended and that the bill be introduced.

Motion lost.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the House adjourned until Thursday at 10 a. m.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

---

## TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

---

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., February 9, 1899.  
Thursday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment, with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer offered by Rev. Gay.

Roll was called, and the following members were present:

Crespin, Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Kilpatrick, Leib, Llewellyn, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

Journal of the twenty-fourth day was read and approved.

Under order of reports of standing committees the following were made:

Santa Fe, N. M., February 8, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures to whom was referred Memorial No. 1 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

PABLO CRESPIN,  
Chairman.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the report be adopted.

By request of Mr. Staplin, the memorial was read in full for information.

Mr. Gutierrez withdrew his motion.

Mr. Staplin moved that the memorial, together with the report of the committee, be tabled.

Motion prevailed.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 9, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred House Bill No. 17 have had the same under consideration,

and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with recommendation that it be not passed.

W. H. H. LLEWELLYN,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 9, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred Council Bill No. 48 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

W. H. H. LLEWELLYN,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 9, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred House Bill No. 48 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed, for the reason that defendants in criminal cases have now a constitutional right to be represented by attorneys in their defense, and for the further reason that there is an insufficiency of court funds to pay for such services.

W. H. H. LLEWELLYN,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular course.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 9, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred House Bill No. 48 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed, with the following amendment: That in line 3, of section 1, after the word "least" strike out the figures "300" and insert in lieu thereof "200;" in line 4, section 1, strike out after the word "for" the figures "104," and insert the figures "12."

W. H. H. LLEWELLYN,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 9, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred Council Bill No. 24 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House, with the recommendation that it be sent back to the Council with the request that the same be engrossed for intelligent consideration by

this House, as we can not comprehend the bill with the numerous amendments attached thereto.

W. H. H. LLEWELLYN,  
Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the report of the committee was adopted, and Council Bill No. 24 returned to the Council with the request that it be engrossed.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 9, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred Council Bill No. 6 and substitute for same have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it do not pass.

W. H. H. LLEWELLYN,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 9, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred substitute for Council Bill No. 14 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed, with the following amendments: That in section 1, line 3, of the substitute, after the word "attorneys" insert "upon the order of the District Judge."

W. H. H. LLEWELLYN,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Under the order of introduction of bills, the following were introduced:

House Bill No. 60, introduced by Hon. T. D. Leib, "An Act requiring the insurance against loss by fire of the public buildings of the territory, and of the various counties thereof." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Public Property.

House Bill No. 61, introduced by Hon. W. H. H. Llewellyn, "An Act to amend sections 1593 and 1595 of chapter I. of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relating to public school books." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Education.

House Bill No. 62, introduced by Hon. W. H. H. Llewellyn, "An Act to amend Chapter I., title V. (Corporations), of the Compiled Laws of 1897." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

Under order of bills and joint resolutions on third reading, the following were taken up for consideration:

Substitute for Council Bill No. 14, "An Act entitled 'An Act pro-

viding for the transcribing of testimony and facilitating the taking of proof before grand juries, and for other purposes.' ”

By request of Mr. Romero, the substitute was read in full for information.

Mr. Llewellyn moved that the bill be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Guyer moved that the substitute be tabled indefinitely.

Roll call was demanded, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Celso Baca, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Kilpatrick, McIntosh, Schultz, Staplin, and Mr. Speaker—10.

Nays: M. Baca, Barnes, Herrera, Leib, Llewellyn, Ortega, Romero, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston—11.

Motion was therefore lost.

Mr. Staplin moved that the enacting clause of the bill be stricken out.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed Council Joint Resolution No. 8, in reference “to the creation by an act of Congress of the sixth judicial district in the Territory of New Mexico,” and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.

The chair announced that the matter would be duly laid before the House.

A message from the Executive of New Mexico was announced.

The chair announced that it would be duly laid before the House.

Mr. Trujillo asked to be excused for the morning. Same was granted.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had failed to concur in House amendments for Council Bill No. 32, and that a committee of three had been appointed by the Council to confer with a like committee of the House, and respectfully ask that the House appoint a committee for that purpose.

Mr. Gutierrez demanded the previous question.

Vote was taken as to whether the previous question would be put, which resulted in the affirmative.

Previous question was put.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Guyer moved that the substitute be recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary.

Motion prevailed, and it was so ordered.

The chair announced the following communication:

Santa Fe, N. M., February 9, 1899.

*Hon. Maximiliano Luna, Speaker House of Representatives, Thirty-third Legislative Assembly, Santa Fe, New Mexico:*

Dear Sir: I have the honor to return to your honorable body House Joint Resolution No. 5 without my approval, for the reason

that on January 25, 1899, I received from the Committee on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills of the Council, substitute for Council Joint Resolution No. 3, and the same was approved by me and is now a law.

The said Council resolution is practically the same as the resolution I return herewith.

The object for which the resolution was passed has been attained by the passage of the Council resolution above referred to.

Very respectfully,

MIGUEL A. OTERO,  
Governor Territory of New Mexico.

Also a message of the signing of House Bill No. 2, substitute for House Bill No. 11, substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 2, House Joint Memorial No. 1, substitute for House Bill No. 29, House Joint Resolution Memorial No. 1, by the Governor, was received.

The chair also announced having signed Council Bill No. 36, an act to provide the necessary funds to complete and furnish the Territorial Capitol at Santa Fe, and to lay out the grounds thereof, and for other purposes, and the memorial in regard to the same subject.

Mr. Barnes moved that the chair appoint a conference committee of three to meet a like conference committee appointed by the Council for the purpose of considering Council Bill No. 32.

Motion prevailed, and the chair appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Barnes, Guyer and Jaramillo.

Mr. Valdez moved that the House take a recess until 2 p. m.

Mr. Barnes moved an amendment that the House adjourn.

Motion as amended prevailed, and the House stood adjourned until Friday at 10 o'clock a. m.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

---

## TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

---

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., February 10, 1899.  
Friday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment, with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Gilberton.

Roll was called, and the following members were present:

M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharaon, Winston, and Mr. Speaker.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

On motion of Mr. Herrera, the reading of the Journal of the twenty-fifth day, in English, was dispensed with.

Mr. Gallegos moved that the reading of the Journal of the twenty-fifth day, in Spanish, be dispensed with.

Motion lost, and the Journal was read in Spanish and approved.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had engrossed Council Bill No. 24, as amended, as requested by the honorable legislative House.

The chair announced the matter would be duly laid before the House.

Under the order of reports of standing committees, the following were made:

Santa Fe, N. M., February 9, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills have examined House Bills Nos. 21 and 27 and beg leave to report that they have found the same properly engrossed and enrolled.

MARCIAL VALDEZ,  
Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the report of the committee was adopted.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 9, 1899.

*To the President of the Legislative Council and the Speaker of the House of Representatives:*

Gentlemen: Your committee of conference to which was referred Council Bill No. 32 have had the same under consideration, and respectfully report as follows:

The committee of the Council agree to the amendment in line 5 of the printed bill, section 1, where "five" was inserted instead of "three," and recede from their objections to the same on behalf of the Council.

The committee of the House agree that the House shall recede from its amendment in the same line inserted after the word "commissioners," being the following: "No two of whom shall be from the same judicial district," and consent that the same shall be stricken out.

The committee on behalf of the Council agree that the amendment in line 6 of section 1, of said bill, after the word "commissioners," which strikes out the following words, to-wit: "One of whom shall be a resident of the City of Santa Fe, and each of the other two shall be residents near some railroad and within one hundred



miles of the City of Santa Fe," shall stand, and said words be stricken out in accordance with the amendment made by the House.

The committee on behalf of the House agree that the House shall recede from its amendment to section 1, wherein there was added to the end of said section the following: "Not more than three members of said Board of Penitentiary Commissioners shall at any time be members of the same political party," and consent that the same be stricken out.

Both committees agree to amend the bill further by striking out from line 4, in section 2, of the bill as printed, after the word "Council" the words, "And the board of commissioners of said penitentiary;" also, by striking out in line 1, of section 2, the words "and assistant superintendent," and in line 2 of section 2 insert after the word "be" the word "an;" and strike off from the end of the word "officers" the letter "s;" and from the word "employees" the letter "s;" also, in line 5 of said section 2, strike out the words "and assistant superintendent;" also in line 7 of section 2, strike out the words "or assistant superintendent," and in lines 8 and 9 of section 2, strike out the words "and assistant superintendent," and in line 9, strike out the word "their" and insert "his" in lieu thereof; in line 10, strike out "their" and insert "his" in lieu thereof.

All of which is respectfully submitted and recommended.

T. B. CATRON,  
Chairman Council Committee.  
R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman House Committee.

Mr. Barnes moved the adoption of the report of the conference committee.

Roll call demanded, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Valdez—14.

Nays: Leib, McIntosh, Staplin, Wharton, Winston—5.

The motion, having received the necessary number of votes, the report of the committee was adopted.

Mr. Barnes moved that the vote by which the last motion was carried be reconsidered, and that the reconsideration be tabled indefinitely.

Mr. Kilpatrick rose to a point of order, and stated that the motion of the gentleman from Grant was not in order.

The chair announced that the point of order taken by the gentleman from Santa Fe was not well taken. Whereupon a vote was ordered to sustain the chair in his decision.

Roll call was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer,

Herrera, Jaramillo, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez—17.

Nays: Kilpatrick, Wharton, Winston—3.

The vote resulting in the affirmative, the chair was therefore sustained in its decision.

The motion of the gentleman from Grant was put and prevailed.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 9, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred Council Bill No. 29 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed, but that the accompanying substitute be passed in lieu thereof.

R. P. BARNES,  
Acting Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Under the order of introduction of bills, the following were introduced:

House Bill No. 63, introduced by Hon. Rafael Gallegos, "An Act providing for the licensing of circus and menageries." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.

House Bill No. 64, introduced by Hon. John R. Guyer, "An Act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of cigarettes in the Territory of New Mexico." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 65, introduced by Hon. R. P. Barnes, "An Act to amend an act entitled 'An Act to create the County of Otero and provide for the government thereof, and to readjust the boundaries of Chaves county, and for other purposes, approved January 30, 1899.'" Read first and second time by title.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, House Bill No. 65 was taken up for consideration.

By request of Mr. Gutierrez, the bill was read in full for information.

Mr. Barnes moved that the rules be further suspended and that the bill be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the bill was placed on its passage and passed.

House Bill No. 66, introduced by Hon. Frank Stanlin, "An Act for the purpose of dividing and making two counties out of the County of Colfax, New Mexico." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on County and County Lines.

House Bill No. 67, introduced by Hon. Pablo Truillo, "An Act for the protection of stock raisers and to prevent butchers from

paying a compensation for the robbery of stock." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Stock and Stock Raising.

House Bill No. 68, introduced by Hon. Pablo Trujillo, "An Act for the protection of towns in the Territory of New Mexico from floods from arroyos, etc." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

House Bill No. 69, introduced by Hon. J. E. Wharton, "An Act fixing the compensation of constables for the removal and care of properties taken by them under execution, attachment and other court process in the Territory of New Mexico." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 70, introduced by Hon. Marcial Valdez, "An Act in relation to fences." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

House Bill No. 71, introduced by Hon. A. D. McIntosh, "An Act relative to the election of precinct officers." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Under order of bills and joint resolutions on third reading, the following were taken up for consideration:

House Bill No. 17, "An Act to repeal section 1757 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relating to an exemption of two hundred dollars worth of property of certain persons from taxation."

Mr. Guyer moved that the report of the Committee on Judiciary in regard to House Bill No. 17 be adopted.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had concurred in the report of the conference committee in regard to Council Bill No. 32, "An Act to amend section 3491 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, and for other purposes."

The chair announced that the matter would be duly laid before the House.

Mr. Gallegos demanded the previous question, whereupon the chair stated that the question before the House was, "Shall the main question be now put?"

Main question prevailed, whereupon the motion of the gentleman from Union was put.

Roll call was ordered, with the following result:

Ayes: M. Baca, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston—17.

Nays: Barnes, McIntosh, Staplin—3.

The motion having received the necessary number of votes, the report was adopted, and the bill failed to pass.

Council Bill No. 48, "An Act to designate the funds into which moneys collected on judgments in causes in which the territory is a party shall be paid."

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Motion prevailed and the bill was therefore passed.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the House took a recess until 2 p. m.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Friday, 2 p. m.

House met pursuant to recess, with the Speaker in the chair.

Roll was called, and the following members were present:

C. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

Under the order of bills on third reading, the following were taken up for consideration:

House Bill No. 48, "An Act relating to proceedings in criminal cases."

Mr. Romero moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Motion prevailed, and the bill failed to pass.

House Bill No. 49, "An Act defining a legal newspaper for the publication of legal and other official notices in the Territory of New Mexico."

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the bill be passed over.

Motion prevailed, and bill ordered to lie on table.

Substitute for Council Bill No. 6, "An Act to define the power and jurisdiction of the District courts in all the proceedings in aid of execution, including the statutory proceeding of attachment."

Mr. Wharton moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Motion prevailed, and the bill failed to pass.

Mr. Wharton moved that Council Joint Resolution No. 8 be taken up for consideration.

Motion prevailed.

By request of Mr. Schultz, Council Joint Resolution No. 8, "In reference to the creation by an act of Congress of the sixth judicial district in the Territory of New Mexico," was read in full for information.

Mr. Wharton moved that the resolution be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that Council Joint Resolution No. 8 be passed.

Roll called, with the following result:

Ayes: Celso Baca, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, Ortega, Romero, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston—16.

Nays: None.

Council Joint Resolution No. 8, having received the required number of votes, was duly passed.

Council Bill No. 29, "An Act to provide for the sale of personal property under execution and chattel mortgages in the Territory of New Mexico."

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the report of the committee be adopted, as far as the bill itself is concerned.

Motion prevailed, and the bill therefore failed to pass.

Substitute for Council Bill No. 29, "An Act to provide for the sale of personal property under execution and chattel mortgages in the Territory of New Mexico." Read first and second time by title.

By request of Mr. Staplin, the substitute was read in full for information.

Mr. Gallegos demanded previous question.

The motion ordering the main question was put and lost.

Mr. Wharton moved an amendment that the rules be suspended and that the substitute for Council Bill No. 29 be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

The amendment of the gentleman from Lincoln, not receiving the necessary two-third vote of the House, was therefore lost.

The motion of the gentleman from Taos was put and lost.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the rules were further suspended and the substitute read a third time preparatory to its passage.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the substitute was placed on its passage and passed.

Under order of business on the Speaker's table, the following was taken up for consideration:

Council Bill No. 24, "An Act to amend an act entitled 'An Act to prohibit the unlawful carrying and use of deadly weapons in the Territory of New Mexico, chapter XXX, approved February 18, 1897.'" Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Under order of unfinished business, Memorial No. 1, the Horticulture Society of New Mexico, was taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, Memorial No. 1 was tabled indefinitely.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the House adjourned until Saturday at 10 o'clock a. m.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

## TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

## MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., February 11, 1899.  
Saturday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment, with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Gilberton.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

The chair announced having signed substitute for House Bill No. 21, "An Act to provide for the construction of bridges in counties of the first class;" House Bill No. 27, "An Act to amend sections 5, 8 and 13 of section 867 of the Compiled Laws of 1897," said subsections being sections 5, 8 and 13 of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the compensation of county officers and for other purposes," approved March 18, 1897; also, Council Joint Resolution No. 7, "Relating to the payment of employes."

On motion of Mr. Trujillo, the House adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock a. m.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

## TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

## MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., February 13, 1899.  
Monday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment, with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Gay.

Roll was called, and the following members present:

Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Romero, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Sanchez, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

The chair announced having signed Council Bill No. 32, "An Act to amend section 3491 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, and for other purposes, relating to the penitentiary."

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the reading of the Journals in English be dispensed with.

Mr. Gallegos moved an amendment that the reading in Spanish be also dispensed with.

Motion, as amended, prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the Journals were approved.

Under the order of introduction of bills, the following were introduced:

House Bill No. 72, introduced by Hon. T. D. Leib, "An Act to preserve the public health." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed Council substitute for Council Bill No. 33, "An Act in relation to the sale of judgments and causes of action and parts thereof;" Council Bill No. 25, "An Act to prescribe the time within which certain causes shall be brought;" Council Bill No. 46, "An Act to prevent the spreading of disease among sheep;" Council Bill No. 39, "An Act attaching the County of Lincoln to the District Attorney District of the County of Socorro, New Mexico;" Council Bill No. 52, "An Act to prevent the larceny of calves, etc."

The chair announced that the matter would be duly laid before the House.

House Bill No. 73, introduced by Hon. William Kilpatrick, "An Act providing for the establishment of a Reform Industrial School." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Education.

House Bill No. 74, introduced by Hon. Emiliano Gutierrez, "An Act to create the County of McKinley and to provide for the government thereof." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on County and County Lines.

House Bill No. 75, introduced by Hon. Rafael Gallegos, "An Act relating to pawnbrokers." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 76, introduced by Hon. Pablo Trujillo, "An Act relieving certain persons from paying taxes in certain cases." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Under the order of business on the Speaker's table, the following was taken up for consideration:

Council Bill No. 33, "An Act in relation to the sale of judg-

ments and causes of actions and parts thereof." Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Council Bill No. 25, "An Act to prescribe the time within which certain causes shall be brought." Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Council Bill No. 46, "An Act to prevent the spread of disease among sheep." Read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Stock and Stock Raising.

Council Bill No. 39, "An Act attaching the County of Lincoln to the District Attorney District of the County of Socorro, New Mexico." Read first and second time by title.

Mr. Trujillo demanded that the bill be read in full for information.

There being no objections, the bill was read in full.

Mr. Trujillo moved that the rules be suspended and the referring of the bill be dispensed with, and under further suspension of rules the bill be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion lost, and the bill ordered referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Council Bill No. 52, "An Act to prevent the larceny of calves, etc." Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Stock and Stock Raising.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed House Joint Resolution No. 5, with amendments, "congratulating the President of the United States upon the ratification of the treaty of peace."

Under the order of unfinished business, the following was taken up for consideration:

House Bill No. 49, "An Act defining a legal newspaper for the publication of legal and other official notices in the Territory of New Mexico."

By request of Mr. Jaramillo, the bill was passed over.

On motion of Mr. Staplin, the House took up House Joint Resolution No. 5, as amended, for consideration.

By request of Mr. Staplin, House Joint Resolution No. 5, as amended, was read in full.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the House concur in the Council amendments.

Motion prevailed, and the Council amendments were therefore duly concurred in.

The chair announced having telegraphed the Executive of the United States congratulations upon the signing of the terms of the treaty of peace, and announced having received the following reply:

Executive Mansion, Washington, February 8, 1899.

Hon. Maximiliano Luna, Santa Fe, N. M.—My Dear Sir: The President requests me to thank you very sincerely for your kind



telegram of the 6th inst., and to assure you that he heartily appreciates your cordial expressions of congratulation.

Very truly yours,

J. A. PORTER,  
Secretary to the President.

Mr. Sanchez moved that the communication from the President be received and that it be inserted in the Journal of the House.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Gallegos moved that the House take a recess until 2 p. m.

Mr. Staplin moved an amendment that the House take a recess until 3 p. m.

Motion as amended prevailed.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Monday, 3 p. m.

House met pursuant to recess, with the Speaker in the chair.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

Mr. Kilpatrick, chairman of the Committee on Mines and Public Lands, asked unanimous consent to make the following reports:

Consent was granted.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Mines and Public Lands to whom was referred House Bill No. 54 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed with the following amendments: That section 2 in said bill be made to read as follows:

Section 2. That sections 2310 and 2315 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 be, and the same are hereby repealed.

WILLIAM KILPATRICK,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Mines and Public Lands to whom was referred House Bill No. 55 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

WILLIAM KILPATRICK,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Mr. Gallegos, chairman of the Committee on Territorial Affairs, asked unanimous consent to make a report.

Consent was granted, and the following report made:

Santa Fe, N. M., February 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Territorial Affairs to whom was referred House Bill No. 58 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report said bill to the House with recommendation that it be passed.

RAFAEL GALLEGOS,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed Council Joint Memorial No. 3, asking the President of the United States and the Honorable Secretary of the Interior and the Honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office to refrain from the selection, designation or reservation of any public domain within the Territory of New Mexico into forest reserves until subsequent to such time as the Territory of New Mexico may be able to select and designate the public lands donated to the territory by the act approved June 21, 1898, and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.

The chair announced that the matter would be duly laid before the House.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the report be received.

There being no objection it was received.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the rules be suspended and that House Bill No. 58, "An Act to repeal section 739 of chapter XI of the Compiled Laws of the Territory of New Mexico, relating to sheriffs," be taken up for consideration and that it be read a third time preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the bill do now pass.

Roll was called, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston—16.

Nays: 0.

The bill having received the necessary number of votes was declared duly passed.

Mr. Schultz, chairman of the Committee on Education, asked unanimous consent to make a report.

Consent was granted and the following report was made:

Santa Fe, N. M., February 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Education, to whom was referred House Bill No. 59, have had the same under consideration and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be laid on the table indefinitely.

W. H. SCHULTZ,  
Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the report of the committee was adopted and House Bill No. 59 was tabled indefinitely.

Mr. Jaramillo, chairman of the Committee on Finance, asked unanimous consent to make a report.

Consent was granted and the following reports were made:

Santa Fe, N. M., February 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred House Joint Resolution No. 4, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said resolution to the House with the recommendation that it be passed, with the following amendment: Add at the end of the resolution the following: "That one hundred copies of this report and one hundred copies of the other reports that have been submitted to this Legislative Assembly are hereby ordered translated, and printed in the Spanish language for the use of this legislature.

VENCESLAO JARAMILLO,  
Chairman.

Mr. Valdez moved that the rules be suspended and that House Joint Resolution No. 4 be taken up for consideration, together with the report of the Committee on Finance.

Motion prevailed.

By request of Mr. Valdez, the amendments were read.

Mr. Jaramillo moved the adoption of the amendments.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Sanchez, the rules were further suspended and House Joint Resolution No. 4 read a third time by title, preparatory to its passage.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, House Joint Resolution No. 4 was placed on its passage and passed.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred House Bill No. 56, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

VENCESLAO JARAMILLO,  
Chairman.

Mr. Gallegos moved that the rules be suspended and that House Bill No. 56 be taken up for consideration and read in full for information.

Mr. Jaramillo moved an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from San Miguel, that the bill be read a third time in full preparatory to its passage.

Motion, as amended, prevailed.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the rules be suspended and that House Bill No. 56 be placed upon its passage.

Roll was called, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespin, Gutierrez, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, McIntosh, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujilli, Valdez, Winston—15.

Nays: Gallegos, Leib, Wharton—3.

The bill having received the required number of votes was declared duly passed.

On motion of Mr. Kilpatrick, the rules were suspended and House Bill No. 55 taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Romero, the bill was read a third time in full, preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the bill do now pass.

Motion prevailed and the bill was declared duly passed.

On motion of Mr. Staplin, the rules were suspended and House Bill No. 54, "An Act to amend section 2299 and to repeal sections 2309, 2310, 2312, 2314, and 2315, of the Compiled Laws of 1897," relating to mining claims, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Staplin moved that the amendments proposed by the committee be adopted together with the enacting clause amended to read as follows: "An Act to amend section 2299 and to repeal sections 2310 and 2315, of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relating to mining claims."

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Staplin moved that the bill be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Jaramillo moved an amendment that the House adjourn.

Amendment was lost.

Motion of the gentleman from Taos prevailed.

Mr. Schultz moved that the bill do now pass.

Motion prevailed and the bill was therefore declared duly passed.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the House adjourned.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA.

Chief Clerk.

---

## THIRTIETH DAY.

---

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., February 14, 1899.

Tuesday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment with the Sepaker in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Gilberton.

A quorum being present the House proceeded to business.

The chair announced having signed Council Bill No. 19, "An Act to provide for the appointment of marshals in all towns and villages in the Territory of New Mexico."

Council Bill No. 74, "An Act fixing the terms of court in Grant and Dona Ana counties."

Journal of the twenty-ninth day was read and approved.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed Council Bill No. 62, "An Act to provide for the transcription of records where new counties have been created in the Territory of New Mexico, and for other purposes," and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.

The chair stated that the matter would be duly laid before the House.

Under order of reports of standing committees, the following were made:

Santa Fe, N. M., February 14, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred House Bill No. 38, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed, for the reason that the method prescribed by the bill for the drawing of jurors would be too expensive under present conditions of the respective court funds.

W. H. H. LLEWELLYN,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 14, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred substitute for Council Bill No. 33, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

W. H. H. LLEWELLYN,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 14, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred Council Bill No. 24, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

W. H. H. LLEWELLYN,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the

Council had passed amended Council Bill No. 43, "An Act to increase assessed values, facilitate the collection of taxes, and to repeal and amend certain sections of the revenue law," and respectfully asked the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.

The chair announced that the matter would be duly laid before the House for its consideration.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Library, to whom was referred House Bill No. 47, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

MARCIAL VALDEZ,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular course.

Under the order of the introduction of bills, the following were introduced:

House Bill No. 47, introduced by Hon. Rafael Gallegos, "An Act authorizing the payment of taxes with county warrants."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 78, introduced by Hon. R. P. Barnes, "An Act to amend section 3413 and to repeal section 3414 of the Compiled Laws of 1897."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 79, introduced by Hon. R. P. Barnes, "An Act to amend sub-section 140 of article 9 of section 2685 of the Compiled Laws of 1897."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 80, introduced by Hon. R. P. Barnes, "An Act to amend section 1027 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 of the Territory of New Mexico."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 81, introduced by Hon. R. P. Barnes, "An Act to repeal, amend and harmonize sections of the Compiled Laws of 1897."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Bills and joint resolutions on third reading were taken up for consideration.

Substitute for Council Bill No. 33, "An Act in relation to the sale of judgments and causes of action and parts thereof."

Mr. Guyer moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Motion prevailed and the bill therefore failed to pass.

Council Bill No. 24, "An Act to amend an act entitled 'An Act to prohibit the unlawful carrying and use of deadly weapons in the Territory of New Mexico, section 1377 of the Compiled Laws of New Mexico of 1897.'"

Mr. Guyer moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

By request of Mr. Sanchez, the bill was read in full for information.

The motion of the gentleman from Union prevailed and the House failed to concur in the passage of the bill.

House Bill No. 38, "An Act for the selection of jurors."

Mr. Guyer asked unanimous consent that the report of the committee on this bill be carried over until tomorrow or next day.

There being no objections the consideration was passed over.

House Bill No. 47, "An Act amending section 2200 of the Compiled Laws of 1897."

Bill was read in full for information.

Mr. Winston moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Mr. Jaramillo moved an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Sierra, that the report of the committee be laid on the table indefinitely.

The motion to amend was put and lost.

Mr. Guyer moved an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Sierra, that the bill be made a special order for 3 p. m.

Motion prevailed, as amended, and it was so ordered.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the House took a recess until 3 p. m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

3 p. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment with the Speaker in the chair.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

The chair announced having signed Council Bill No. 49, relating to brands; also Council Bill No. 82, "An Act to encourage industrial development in the Territory of New Mexico."

The special order for the afternoon was the consideration of House Bill No. 47.

Mr. Guyer asked that the consideration of House Bill No. 47 be further postponed and that it be made a special order for 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

No objections, it was so ordered.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed House Bill No. 39, "An Act to complete and furnish the New Mexico Normal School at Silver City and to provide for the maintenance of the same."

Mr. Sanchez was called to the chair.

Mr. Luna moved that the rules be suspended and that the House take up for consideration House Bill No. 74, "An Act to create the County of McKinley and to provide for the government thereof."

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the House adjourn.

Motion lost.

Mr. Luna moved that the bill be read a third time in full preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed and the bill was read a third time in full.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the reading of the bill in Spanish be dispensed with and that the entire matter be laid on the table until Thursday morning, immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. Luna moved that the motion of the gentleman from Santa Fe be laid on the table indefinitely.

Motion of the gentleman from Valencia prevailed.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the House adjourn.

Motion lost.

On motion of Mr. Luna, the reading of the bill in Spanish was dispensed with.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the bill do pass.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the motion of the gentleman from Bernalillo be laid on the table.

Motion of the gentleman from Santa Fe lost.

Mr. Wharton moved an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Bernalillo, that the bill be made a special order for tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Luna moved that the amendment of the gentleman from Lincoln be laid on the table.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Luna moved that House Bill No. 66, "An Act to create the County of Luna" be made a special order for tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Winston moved that the House adjourn.

Motion lost.

Motion of the gentleman from Bernalillo that House Bill No. 74 be passed, prevailed.

Mr. Luna moved that the rules be suspended and that Council Bill No. 43 be taken up for consideration and that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the motion of the gentleman from Valencia be tabled indefinitely.

Mr. Luna withdrew part of his motion "that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole."

Mr. Kilpatrick withdrew his motion.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole.



Mr. Jaramillo withdrew his motion.

Mr. Wharton moved an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Valencia, that Council Bill No. 43 be made a special order for tomorrow at 3 p. m.

Mr. Luna moved that the amendment made by the gentleman from Lincoln be tabled indefinitely.

On motion of Mr. Winston, the House adjourned.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

## THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., February 15, 1899.  
Wednesday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Gilberton.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

Mr. Herrera moved that the reading of the journal in English be dispensed with.

Mr. Trujillo moved an amendment that the reading be dispensed with.

Motion to amend lost.

Motion of the gentleman from San Miguel was lost.

The journal of the thirtieth day was read and approved.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had concurred in and passed House substitute for Council Bill No. 29, "An Act to provide for the sale of personal property under process, etc.," and included the engrossed House substitute for Council Bill No. 29, for the signature of the Speaker and Chief Clerk of the House.

Mr. Sanchez moved that Mariano Sena be appointed committee interpreter, and that his name be placed on the pay-roll of the House.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that in view of the fact that this is the anniversary of the destruction of the Maine, that the House adjourn out of respect to the families of the dead sailors.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

## THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

## MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., February 16, 1899.  
Thursday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment with the Speaker in the chair.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

Journal of the thirty-first day was read and approved.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed Council Bill No. 41, "An Act concerning collections of county commissioners," and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.

The chair announced that the matter would be duly laid before the House.

The chair announced having signed Council Bill No. 5, "An Act to extend the work of the New Mexico Normal School at Las Vegas, and for other purposes;" Council Bill No. 48, "An Act to designate the funds into which moneys collected on judgments in actions in which the territory is a party, shall be paid," and Council Joint Resolution No. 8, "Relating to the creation of the 6th judicial district in the Territory of New Mexico."

House Bill No. 47 being a special order for 10 o'clock was taken up for consideration.

By request of Mr. Guyer, the bill was read in full for information.

Mr. Guyer moved an amendment that the portion of the bill providing that the librarian be acquainted with both the English and Spanish language be stricken out.

Motion prevailed, and the amendment was therefore adopted.

Mr. Gutierrez moved an amendment that in line 5, in section 2200, where the words "seventy-five" appear, that "sixty" be inserted in lieu thereof.

Mr. Winston moved an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Bernalillo, that "fifty dollars" be inserted where "sixty" appears.

Motion of the gentleman from Sierra lost.

Mr. Staplin moved that the further consideration of this bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Guver moved that the motion of the gentleman from Taos be tabled indefinitely.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Barnes moved an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Bernalillo, that "fifty" be substituted for "sixty."

Motion carried.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the bill was read a third time preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the bill do now pass.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the bill be laid on the table indefinitely.

Motion of the gentleman from Bernalillo was lost.

Question then recurred upon the motion of the gentleman from Rio Arriba.

Roll call was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Gallegos, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Trujillo, Staplin, Valdez, Wharton, Winston—19.

Nays: Crespin, Gutierrez—2.

The bill having received the necessary number of votes was declared duly passed.

House Bill No. 66, relating to the creation of Luna county, being a special order for the morning session, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that House Bill No. 66 be recommitted to the Committee on County and County Lines.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Guyer asked unanimous consent that the report of the Committee on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills together with House Joint Resolution No. 6, be taken up for consideration.

There being an objection unanimous consent was not granted.

Mr. Guyer moved that the rules be suspended and that House Joint Resolution No. 6 be taken up for consideration.

Motion prevailed.

House Joint Resolution No. 6 was read first and second time by title.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that House Joint Resolution No. 6 be read a third time by title, preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Jaramillo moved an amendment that the resolution be tabled indefinitely.

Motion to amend was lost.

Question then recurred upon the motion of the gentleman from Santa Fe, that the resolution be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Guyer moved that House Joint Resolution No. 6 do now pass.

Roll was called, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespin, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Kilpatrick, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez—16.

Nays: Jaramillo, Leib, McIntosh, Wharton, Winston—5.

The resolution having received the necessary number of votes was declared duly passed.

Under order of reports of standing committees, the following reports were made:

Santa Fe, N. M., February 14, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred substitute for Council Bill No. 14, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed with amendments.

W. H. H. LLEWELLYN,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 14, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Private Corporations, to whom was referred House Bill No. 2, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

VICTOR ORTEGA,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 15, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Private Corporations, to whom was referred House Bill No. 4 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

VICTOR ORTEGA,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Under the order of introduction of bills, the following were introduced:

House Bill No. 82, introduced by Hon. E. L. Gutierrez, "An Act granting to purchasers at tax sales heretofore made, the lien of the county and territory for such taxes." Read first and second times by title, and ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 83, introduced by Hon. T. D. Leib, "An Act to amend section 696 of the Compiled Laws of 1897," relating to bonds by probate clerks. Read first and second time by title and ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Territorial Affairs.

House Bill No. 84, introduced by Hon. Ramon de Herrera, "An

Act to amend section 1418 of the Compiled Laws of New Mexico, as compiled in 1897," relating to marriages. Read first and second time by title, and in full for information.

Mr. Guyer moved that this bill be referred to a special committee of one, consisting of Mr. Staplin.

Mr. Wharton moved an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Union that it be a committee of two, consisting of Messrs. Leib and Staplin.

Mr. Guyer accepted the amendment.

The motion of the gentleman from Union, as amended, was unanimously adopted.

House Bill No. 85, introduced by Hon. A. D. McIntosh, "An Act to prevent collectors and treasurers of different counties of the Territory of New Mexico from serving more than two terms in such offices in succession." Read first and second time by title, and ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Territorial Affairs.

House Bill No. 86, introduced by Hon. R. P. Barnes, "An Act to provide for appointment of court interpreters, and their compensation." Read first and second time by title, and ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Guyer moved that Council Bill No. 43 be made a special order for 2 o'clock p. m.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Kilpatrick, the House took a recess until 2 p.m.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Thursday, 2 p. m.

House met pursuant to recess, with the Speaker in the chair.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

The special order for the afternoon session being the consideration of Council Bill No. 43, the same was taken up.

Mr. Guyer moved that in order that this bill may be passed, more quickly and more correctly, that it be referred to its proper committee, with instructions that they report tomorrow morning, and that the said bill be made special order for 10 a. m.

Mr. Jaramillo moved an amendment, that the House resolve itself into the committee of the whole for the purpose of considering Council Bill No. 43.

Motion to amend was lost.

Motion of the gentleman from Union prevailed.

The chair stated that if there were no objections, the bill would be considered read first and second time by title, and referred to the

Committee on Finance. There being no objections, it was so ordered.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the House adjourned.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

## THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., February 17, 1899.  
Friday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment, with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by Chaplain Rev. Gilberton.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

Journal of the thirty-second day was read in English, and, on motion of Mr. Gallegos, the reading in Spanish was dispensed with.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed Council Joint Resolution No. 9.

Council Bill No. 45, "An Act in relation to the shipment of cattle and the inspection of hides."

Substitute for Council Bill No. 2, "An Act for the protection of game in the Territory of New Mexico."

Council Bill No. 61, "An Act to dispense with the necessity of seals and scrolls on deeds, bonds, releases and other legal instruments, etc.," and respectfully asked the concurrence of this honorable body to the same.

The chair announced that the matter would be duly placed before the House.

Mr. Valdez moved that the House adjourn until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Mr. Valdez withdrew his motion.

Mr. Gallegos moved that the Journal stand approved.

Motion prevailed.

The special order for 10 o'clock, immediately after the reading of the Journal, was the consideration of Council Bill No. 43.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that Council Bill No. 43 be made a special order for Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Guyer moved an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Rio Arriba, that the time be extended in order that the com-

mittee may have time to make a report on Council Bill No. 43, and that the said Council Bill No. 43 be made a special order for Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Motion as amended prevailed.

Mr. Guyer asked unanimous consent to introduce House Joint Resolution.

There being no objection, House Joint Resolution No. 7 was introduced.

House Joint Resolution No. 7 was read first and second time by title, and read in full for information.

Mr. Valdez moved that House Joint Resolution No. 7 be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, House Joint Resolution No. 7 was passed.

Mr. Valdez moved that the House adjourn until Monday morning.

Motion was lost, and House refused to adjourn.

The following messages of the signing of Council Joint Memorial No. 2, Council Bill No. 36, also substitute for House Bill No. 21 and Council Joint Resolution No. 7, also Council Joint Resolution No. 8, Council Bill No. 48, Council Bill No. 19, Council Bill No. 82, Council Bill No. 74, Council Bill No. 49, by the Governor, were received.

Under the order of reports of standing committees, the Committee on Stock and Stock Raising made the following report:

Santa Fe, N. M., February 17, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Stock and Stock Raising to whom was referred Council Bill No. 52 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

RAMON DE HERRERA,  
Chairman.

Report ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

Under the order of introduction of bills, the following were introduced:

House Bill No. 87, introduced by Hon. Ramon de Herrera, "An Act concerning the admission of students into the University of New Mexico." Read first and second time by title, and ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Education.

House Bill No. 88, introduced by Hon. Frank Staplin, "An Act to provide for the adjustment of certain floating school indebtedness." Read first and second time by title, and ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.

House Bill No. 89, introduced by Hon. Frank H. Winston, "An Act to repeal section 1305 and to amend 1306 of the Compiled Laws of 1897," in regard to gambling. Read first and second time by title, and ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.

House Bill No. 90, introduced by Hon. Ramon de Herrera, "An Act relating to the sale of patent and proprietary medicines in the Territory of New Mexico." Read first and second time by title, and ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Private Corporations.

Under the order of joint resolutions, the following was introduced:

House Joint Resolution No. 8; read first and second time by title and ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Under the order of bills and joint resolutions on third reading, the following were taken up for consideration:

House Bill No. 2, "An Act regulating tolls and charges by telegraph companies in the Territory of New Mexico."

Mr. Gallegos asked unanimous consent to withdraw House Bill No. 2.

There being no objection, House Bill No. 2 was returned to Mr. Gallegos.

Council Bill No. 52, "An Act to prevent the larceny of calves and young cattle in the Territory of New Mexico, and to provide punishment therefor."

Mr. Barnes asked that the bill be read for information.

There being no objection, it was so ordered.

Mr. Barnes moved that the further consideration of Council Bill No. 52 be dispensed with, and that the same be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Motion prevailed.

Substitute for Council Bill No. 14, "An Act entitled 'An Act providing for the transcribing of testimony and facilitating the taking of proof before grand juries, repealing section 972 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, and providing for the compensation of stenographers, etc.'"

Mr. Guyer moved that the report of the Committee on Judiciary in relation to substitute for Council Bill No. 14 be tabled indefinitely.

Motion prevailed.

House Bill No. 4, "An Act regulating the service and further prescribing the duties of express companies in the Territory of New Mexico."

Mr. Gallegos moved that the rules be suspended, that the bill be considered read a third time and placed on its passage.

Mr. Barnes asked that the bill be read for information.



There being no objection, it was so ordered.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had concurred in and passed House Bill No. 74, "An Act to create the County of McKinley and to provide for the government thereof."

The chair announced that the matter would be duly laid before the House.

Mr. Staplin moved that House Bill No. 4 be recommitted to the Committee on Territorial Affairs.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Taos that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Private Corporations.

Motion, as amended, prevailed, and House Bill No. 4 was referred to the Committee on Private Corporations.

Under the order of business on the Speaker's table, the following were taken up for consideration:

Council Bill No. 62, "An Act to provide for the transcription of records where new counties are created in the territory, and for other purposes." Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on County and County Lines.

Mr. Barnes moved that the rules be suspended and that Council Bill No. 62 be read a third time in full preparatory to its passage.

Motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Herrera, the House adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

---

## THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

---

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 20, 1899.

House met pursuant to adjournment. The Speaker being absent on official business, R. L. Baca, the clerk, called the House to order.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the House adjourned.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

## THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

## MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., February 21, 1899.  
Tuesday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment, with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Gilberton.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

A message from the Governor was announced.

The chair announced that the matter would be duly laid before the House for its consideration.

The following messages, of the signing of Council Bill No. 37, also Council Bill No. 5, by the Governor, were received.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the reading of the Journal be dispensed with, and that the same stand approved.

Motion prevailed.

Council Bill No. 43 being a special order for Monday morning, there being no quorum present on Monday morning, and the same was carried over and made a special order for 10 o'clock.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed House Joint Resolution No. 6, with an amendment, and House Joint Resolution No. 7; Council Bill No. 97, "An Act to regulate the compensation of school superintendents;" Council Bill No. 80, "An Act in relation to the number and qualification and the manner of selecting jurors in district courts for the Territory of New Mexico;" Council Bill No. 96, "An Act to amend an act to provide the necessary funds to complete and furnish the territorial capitol at Santa Fe, and lay out the grounds thereof, and for other purposes," and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.

Mr. Guyer moved that Council Bill No. 43 be laid on the table indefinitely.

Motion prevailed, and the bill was therefore tabled indefinitely.

House substitute for Council Bill No. 43 was read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and made a special order for 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

Under the order of presentation of petitions and memorials, the following petition was presented:

Petition No. 3, signed by more than one hundred citizens of New Mexico, asking for the repeal of the present gambling law as contemplated by House Bill No. 89, and that gambling be prohibited in the territory.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the petition be referred to the committee having House Bill No. 89 in hand.

Motion prevailed, and the petition referred to the Committee on Finance.

Under the order of introduction of bills, the following were introduced:

House Bill No. 91, introduced by Hon. Emiliano L. Gutierrez, "An Act to enable the heirs of deceased persons to ascertain whether or not the deceased had any money on deposit in bank, and to promote the escheating to the territory of unclaimed estates. Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 92, introduced by Hon. Emiliano L. Gutierrez, "An Act to enforce the building of school houses in the several school districts of the counties of the territory." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Education.

House Bill No. 93, introduced by Hon. Emiliano L. Gutierrez, "An Act relating to balls and public dances." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.

House Bill No. 94, introduced by Hon. Frank H. Winston, "An Act amending sections 4122 and 1548 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relating to funds into which license moneys shall be paid." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Under the order of business on the Speaker's table, the following was taken up for consideration:

Council Bill No. 41, "An Act concerning elections of county commissioners." Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Territorial Affairs.

Council Joint Resolution Memorial Bill No. 3, asking the President of the United States, and the honorable Secretary of the Interior, and the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office, to refrain from the selection, designation or reservation of any public domain within the Territory of New Mexico into forest reserves until subsequent to such time as the Territory of New Mexico may be able to select and designate the public lands donated to the territory by the act approved June 21, 1898. Read first and second time by title and referred to the special Committee on school lands.

Council Joint Resolution No. 9, "In regard to Mrs. Walter C. Hadley's request to allow Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt and Miss Mary G. Hay to address both branches of the Legislature upon the subject of equal suffrage.

The chair announced that if there would be no objections the same would be passed over.

There were no objections, and the resolution was passed over.

Council Bill No. 45, "An Act in relation to shipment of cattle and the inspection of hides." Read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Stock and Stock Raising.

Substitute for Council Bill No. 2, "An Act for the protection of game and fish in the Territory of New Mexico." Read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Territorial Affairs.

Council Bill No. 61, "An Act to dispense with the necessity of seals and scrolls on deeds, bonds, releases and other legal instruments, etc." Read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Under the order of unfinished business, the following bills were taken up for consideration:

House Bill No. 49, "An Act defining a legal newspaper for the publication of legal and other official notices in the Territory of New Mexico."

Mr. Wharton moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Mr. Staplin asked that the bill, together with the report of the committee, be read in full for the information of the House.

There being no objections, it was so ordered.

Mr. Winston moved that the bill be amended as suggested by the committee.

Mr. Staplin moved an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Sierra that the report of the committee be tabled indefinitely.

Motion, as amended, prevailed, and the report of the committee tabled indefinitely.

Mr. Barnes moved that the bill, as introduced, be amended as follows:

Strike out the figures "104" and insert the figures "12;" and strike out the words in section 5 "wherever an emergency exists."

Mr. Guyer moved that the House reconsider the vote by which the report of the committee was tabled indefinitely, and that the House proceed to the consideration of House Bill No. 49.

Motion of the gentleman from Union prevailed, and House Bill No. 49 was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Wharton moved that the amendments offered by the committee be adopted.

Mr. Guyer moved an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Lincoln that the amendments offered by the committee be tabled indefinitely.

Motion prevailed, and the amendments offered by the committee were tabled indefinitely.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that House Bill No. 29 be passed over, and that it be made a special order for next Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the bill be tabled indefinitely.

Motion of the gentleman from Bernalillo prevailed.

House Bill No. 38, "An Act for the selection of jurors."

Mr. Guyer moved that this bill be recommitted, with the request that the Committee on Judiciary prepare a better bill.

Mr. Guyer withdrew part of his motion in regard to the request.

Mr. Gutierrez moved an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Union that the bill be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Gutierrez withdrew his amendment.

The question then recurred upon the motion of the gentleman from Union.

Motion prevailed.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed Council Bill No. 69, "An Act declaring false entries in books of individuals, co-partnerships or corporations, or false statements made by any overseer, foreman, timekeeper, clerk, bookkeeper, accountant, or other agent or employe of any individual, co-partnership or corporation, to be forgery, and prescribing penalties therefor."

Council Bill No. 70, "An Act relative to municipal corporations," and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body to the same.

Substitute for Council Bill No. 14, "An Act entitled 'An Act providing for the transcribing of the testimony and facilitating the taking of proof before grand juries, repealing section 972 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, and providing for the compensation of stenographers, etc.'"

Mr. Wharton moved that the bill be passed.

Mr. Staplin asked that the bill be read for the information of the House.

Mr. Staplin moved that the further consideration of this bill be tabled indefinitely.

Mr. Guyer arose to a point of order and stated that the action on this bill was out of order for the reason that it had been acted upon several days ago.

The chair stated that the point of order made by the gentleman from Union was well taken, and that the records showed that the bill had been acted upon.

By request of the Speaker, the business on the Speaker's table was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Schultz asked that House Joint Resolution No. 6, as amended by the Council, be read for information.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the House take a recess until 2 p. m.

Mr. Staplin moved that the motion of the gentleman from Rio Arriba be tabled indefinitely.

Mr. Jaramillo arose to a point of order and stated that a motion to take a recess could not be tabled indefinitely.

The chair announced that the point of order raised by the gentleman from Rio Arriba was not well taken.

Mr. Gutierrez moved the previous question.

Motion prevailed, and the motion of the gentleman from Taos was put and lost.

The question then recurred upon the motion of the gentleman from Rio Arriba that the House take a recess until 2 p. m.

Motion was lost.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the House concur in the Council amendments to House Joint Resolution No. 6.

Mr. Staplin moved the previous question.

Motion prevailed.

Roll was called, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Kilpatrick, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez—15.

Nays: Barnes, Jaramillo, Leib, McIntosh, Wharton, Winston—6.

The motion of the gentleman from Bernalillo having received the necessary number of votes, therefore prevailed, and the House had concurred in the Council amendments.

Council Bill No. 80, "An Act in relation to the number and qualification and the manner of selecting jurors in the district courts for the Territory of New Mexico." Read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Council Bill No. 97, "An Act to regulate the compensation of school superintendents." Read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Education.

Council Bill No. 96, "An Act to amend 'An Act to provide the necessary funds to complete and furnish the territorial capitol at Santa Fe, and lay out the grounds thereof, and for other purposes.'" Read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Council Bill No. 70, "An Act relative to municipal corporations." Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

Council Bill No. 69, "An Act declaring false entries in books of individuals, co-partnerships or corporations or false statements made by any overseer, foreman, timekeeper, clerk, bookkeeper, accountant, or other agent or employe of any individual, co-partnership, or corporation, to be forgery, and prescribing penalties therefor." Read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Herrera, the House took a recess until 2 p. m.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Tuesday, 2 p. m.

House met pursuant to recess, with the Speaker in the chair.

Roll was called, and the following members were present:

Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Kilpatrick, Leib, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

Mr. Valdez moved that the vote by which House Bill No. 49 was tabled indefinitely be reconsidered.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Barnes moved the following amendment:

That in line 3, section 1, the figures "300" be stricken out and the figures "200" be inserted.

Mr. Gutierrez moved an amendment that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary.

Motion of the gentleman from Bernalillo was lost.

The question then recurred upon the motion of the gentleman from Grant.

Motion prevailed.

The amendment was therefore adopted.

Mr. Barnes moved an amendment that in line 4, same section, the figures "12" be substituted for "104."

Amendment was adopted.

Mr. Barnes moved an amendment in line 1, section 5, that the words "whereas an emergency exists" be stricken out.

Amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the bill was read a third time preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Gallegos moved that the bill do now pass.

Motion prevailed, and the bill was therefore adopted.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the House adjourned.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

## THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.

## MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., February 22, 1899.  
Wednesday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment, with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Gilberton.

Roll was called, and the following members were present:

Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

Mr. Guyer moved that the reading of the Journal be dispensed with, and that the same stand approved.

Motion prevailed.

Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills made the following reports:

Santa Fe, N. M., February 21, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills beg leave to report that they have examined the engrossed and enrolled copy of House Bill No. 39, and find the same correct, according to the original copy of the same.

MARCIAL VALDEZ,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 22, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills beg leave to report that they have examined House Bill No. 74, and find the same correctly engrossed and enrolled, according to the original thereof.

MARCIAL VALDEZ,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 22, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills to whom was referred House Bill No. 27, as corrected, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House as being correctly enrolled and engrossed.

MARCIAL VALDEZ,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 22, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills to whom was referred House Joint Resolution No. 6 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said resolution to the House as being correctly enrolled and engrossed.

MARCIAL VALDEZ,  
Chairman.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed Council Bill No. 83, "An Act to amend section 3420 and to repeal section 3409 of the 1897 compilation of laws of the Territory of New Mexico."



Council Bill No. 84, "A bill to facilitate the labor of holding the supreme court."

Council Bill No. 89, "An Act relating to tax sales and purchases thereof."

Council Joint Memorial No. 4, "In reference to federal aid for the building and construction of reservoirs and canals in the Territory of New Mexico," and that the Council had concurred in the passage of House Bill No. 65, "An Act to amend an act entitled 'An Act to create the County of Otero and provide for the government thereof, and to readjust the boundaries of Chaves county, and for other purposes,' approved January 30, 1899," with a slight amendment, and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.

The chair announced the different matters would be duly laid before the House for its consideration.

Mr. Guyer moved that the report of the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills be adopted.

Motion prevailed.

The following reports of standing committees were made:

Santa Fe, N. M., February 21, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Public Property to whom was referred House Bill No. 60 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

PABLO CRESPIN,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 21, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures to whom was referred House Bill No. 70 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

PABLO CRESPIN,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Mr. Guyer moved that the House adjourn out of respect to the Father of Our Country.

Mr. Guyer withdrew his motion.

Under order of business on the Speaker's table, the following was taken up for consideration:

Council Bill No. 83, "An Act to amend section 3420 and to repeal section 3409 of the 1897 compilation of laws of the Territory of New Mexico." Read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Council Bill No. 84, "A bill to facilitate the labor of holding the

supreme court." Read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Council Bill No. 89, "An Act relating to tax sales and purchases thereof." Read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Council Joint Memorial No. 4, "In reference to federal aid for the building and construction of reservoirs and canals in the Territory of New Mexico." Read first and second time by title.

Mr. Gutierrez asked that it be read in full for information.

There being no objection, it was so ordered, and referred to the Committee on Irrigation.

House Bill No. 65, "An Act to amend an act entitled 'An Act to create the County of Otero and provide for the government thereof, and to readjust the boundaries of Chaves county, and for other purposes,' approved January 30, 1899."

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the House concurred in the Council amendments to House Bill No. 65.

The chair announced having signed House Joint Resolution No. 6, House Bill No. 27, "An Act to provide for the compensation of county officers and for other purposes;" House Bill No. 74, "An Act to create the County of McKinley and to provide for the government thereof;" House Bill No. 39, "An Act to complete and furnish the New Mexico Normal School at Silver City, and to provide for the maintenance of the same," and also House Bill No. 29, "An Act to provide for the sale of personal property under process, etc."

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the House adjourned out of respect to the memory of George Washington.

JOHN R. GUYER,  
Speaker pro tem.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

---

## THIRTY-NINTH DAY.

---

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., February 23, 1899.  
Thursday, 10 o'clock a. m.

The Chief Clerk of the House called the roll, to which the following gentleman answered to their names:

Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespin, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guy-

er, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Romero, Ortega, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston.

A quorum being present, the Chief Clerk called the House to order and made the following statement:

Gentlemen: I am very sorry to announce to you that our distinguished Speaker, Hon. Maximiliano Luna, is sick and unable to attend today's session. He has ordered me to say to you that he has designated Hon. John R. Guyer to act as Speaker pro tem., whereupon the Chief Clerk called Hon. John R. Guyer to the Speaker's desk to act as Speaker pro tem.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the reading of the Journal be dispensed with, and that the same stand approved.

Motion prevailed.

The special order for 10 o'clock was the consideration of House substitute for Council Bill No. 43.

Mr. Winston moved that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering House substitute for Council Bill No. 43.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that Mr. Guyer, the present occupant of the chair, preside as chairman of the committee of the whole House.

Motion prevailed.

After the committee of the whole had arisen the House was called to order.

A message from the Council was announced, asking for the return of Council Bill No. 70 for the purpose of making an amendment thereto.

Mr. Staplin moved that the Council be allowed to withdraw Council Bill No. 70.

Mr. Jaramillo moved an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Taos that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to return Council Bill No. 70 to the Council.

Motion, as amended, prevailed.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole for the further consideration of House substitute for Council Bill No. 43.

After the committee of the whole had arisen the House was called to order.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed Council Bill No. 101, "An Act to provide means for paying bounties for the killing of wild animals," and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.

The chair announced that the matter would be duly laid before the House.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole for the further consideration of House substitute for Council Bill No. 43.

After the committee of the whole had arisen, the House was

called to order, and the chairman of the committee made the following report:

I am instructed by the committee of the whole to report that they have had under consideration House substitute for Council Bill No. 43, and they recommend the adoption of sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, with amendments.

Mr. Wharton moved the adoption of the report of the committee. Motion prevailed.

Mr. Wharton moved that House substitute for Council Bill No. 43 be made a special order for 2 p. m.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the House took a recess until 2 p. m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Thursday, 2 p. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment, with Mr. Guyer, Speaker pro tem., in the chair.

Roll was called, and the following members were present:

Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

House substitute for Council Bill No. 43 was the special order for 2 p. m.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the House resolved itself into the committee of the whole for the further consideration of House substitute for Council Bill No. 43.

Mr. Leib moved that Mr. Guyer, the present occupant of the chair, act as chairman of the committee of the whole.

Motion prevailed.

After the committee of the whole had arisen, the House was called to order, and Mr. Guyer, the chairman of the committee of the whole, made the following report:

Mr. Speaker: Your committee of the whole House to whom was referred House substitute for Council Bill No. 43 have had the same under consideration, and I am instructed by said committee to report that they have adopted sections 1 to 10 inclusive, and that such committee decided to arise and report progress to the House.

Mr. Wharton moved that the report of the committee be adopted. Motion prevailed.

Mr. Wharton moved that House substitute for Council Bill No. 43 be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Barnes moved an amendment to strike out the word "that" in line 25, section 17, of the printed bill.

Mr. Gallegos moved an amendment to strike out the word "col-

lector" and insert the word "sheriff" in line 14 of section 15 of the printed bill.

Motion of the gentleman from Grant was carried.

Motion of the gentleman from San Miguel was lost.

Question then recurred upon the motion of the gentleman from Lincoln, that the House substitute for Council Bill No. 43 be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Leib moved that the bill do now pass.

Roll call was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: M. Baca, Barnes, Gutierrez, Guyer, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Schultz, Staplin, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker—13.

Nays: Celso Baca, Crespín, Gallegos, Herrera, Ortega, Romero, Trujillo, Valdez—8.

The bill having received the necessary number of votes, was declared duly passed.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the vote by which House substitute for Council Bill No. 43 was passed be reconsidered, and that the reconsideration be tabled indefinitely.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Barnes asked unanimous consent to make the following reports:

Consent was granted and the following reports were made:

Santa Fe, N. M., February 21, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred House Bill No. 64 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

R. P. BARNES,  
Acting Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 21, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred Council Bill No. 69 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed; for the reason that the offenses described in the said bill are already covered by existing criminal statutes.

R. P. BARNES,  
Acting Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 21, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred Council Bill No. 61 have had the same under consideration,

and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

R. P. BARNES,  
Acting Chairman.

Mr. Romero asked unanimous consent to make the following reports. There being no objections, the following report was made:

Santa Fe, N. M., February 23, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your special Committee on Public Lands to whom was referred Council Joint Memorial No. 3 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said memorial to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

B. A. ROMERO,  
Chairman.

Mr. Gallegos, chairman of the Committee on Territorial Affairs, asked unanimous consent to make a report.

Consent was granted, and the following reports were made:

Santa Fe, N. M., February 22, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Territorial Affairs to whom was referred substitute for House Bill No. 3 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be amended by striking out in the 5th line of said bill the words "exceeds five hundred dollars and," and that the bill, so amended, be passed.

RAFAEL GALLEGOS,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 22, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Territorial Affairs to whom was referred substitute for Council Bill No. 2 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

RAFAEL GALLEGOS,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 21, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Territorial Affairs to whom was referred Council Bill No. 41 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

RAFAEL GALLEGOS,  
Chairman.

Mr. Staplin asked unanimous consent to make a report.

Consent was granted, and the following report made:

Santa Fe, N. M., February 23, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your special committee to whom was referred House Bill No. 84 have had the same under consideration, and I am

directed to report the said bill to the House, with the recommendation that it be passed.

FRANK STAPLIN,  
Chairman.

Mr. Schultz, chairman of the Committee on Education, asked unanimous consent to make the following reports:

Consent was granted.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 22, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Education to whom was referred Council Bill No. 97 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

W. H. SCHULTZ,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 22, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Education to whom was referred House Bill No. 73 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

W. H. SCHULTZ,  
Chairman.

Reports ordered to lie on table to be taken up in their regular order.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the rules be suspended and that House Bill No. 84 be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Wharton moved that the House adjourn.

Motion of the gentleman from Lincoln prevailed, and the House therefore stood adjourned.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

---

## FORTIETH DAY.

---

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., February 24, 1899.  
Friday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment, with the Speaker in the chair.

Rev. Gilberton was excused on account of illness.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had duly corrected and passed Council Bill No. 70, "An Act relative to municipal corporations," returned by this honorable House of Representatives for its correction.

The chair announced that the matter would be duly laid before the House for its consideration.

The Journal of the thirty-ninth day was read in English.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the reading of the Journal in Spanish be dispensed with.

Division was called for, which resulted seven in the affirmative and seven in the negative.

Mr. Kilpatrick demanded roll call to ascertain if a quorum was present.

Roll was called, and the following members answered to their names:

Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespin, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, Ortega, Romero, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker.

A quorum was present.

Messrs. Sanchez and McIntosh were excused on account of sickness.

Mr. Gutierrez withdrew his motion, and the Journal was read in Spanish.

On motion of Mr. Valdez, the Journal was approved.

Under the order of reports of standing committees, the following reports were made:

Santa Fe, N. M., February 23, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Finance to whom was referred House Joint Resolution No. 8 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

VENCESLAO JARAMILLO,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 23, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Finance to whom was referred Council Bill No. 96 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

VENCESLAO JARAMILLO,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 22, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred House Bill No. 69 beg leave to report that they have had



the same under consideration, and recommend the passage of the substitute hereto attached.

R. P. BARNES,  
Acting Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 21, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Stock and Stock Raising to whom was referred Council Bill No. 46 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed with the following amendments:

Change the title of the bill to read as follows:

"An Act to repeal sections 161, 162, 163, 164, 165 and 166 of the Compiled Laws of 1897; to prevent the introduction and spread of diseases among sheep and other animals, and to further protect the sheep industry in the Territory of New Mexico."

On page 2, line 10, on page 7, line 21, on page 9, in line 12, and on page 12, in line 29, change the word "will" to the word "shall."

On page 12, line 27, after the word "taken" insert the word "as."

Beginning in line 30, on page 12, strike all of section 17 after the word "innocence."

RAMON DE HERRERA,  
Chairman.

Reports ordered to lie on table to be taken up in their regular order.

Under the order of the introduction of bills, the following were introduced:

House Bill No. 95, introduced by Hon. Pablo Trujillo, "An Act to construct a dormitory in connection with the New Mexico School of Mines at Socorro, New Mexico." Read first and second time by title, and ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.

House Bill No. 96, introduced by Hon. B. A. Romero, "An Act with reference to fences across and along the public roads in the Territory of New Mexico." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Roads and Highways.

House Bill No. 97, introduced by Hon. B. A. Romero, "An Act regarding gambling license and for other purposes." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Under the order of bills and joint resolutions on third reading the following were taken up for consideration:

Council Bill No. 46, "An Act to amend an act of the Thirty-second Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, entitled 'An Act to prevent the introduction and spread of disease among sheep in New Mexico, and providing remedies therefor; ap-

proved March 18, A. D. 1897,' and to further protect the sheep industry in the Territory of New Mexico."

Mr. Wharton moved that the bill be read a third time in full preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Winston moved an amendment that the amendments offered by the Committee on Stock and Stock Raising be adopted.

Motion of the gentleman from Sierra prevailed, and the amendments were therefore adopted.

Question then recurred upon the motion of the gentleman from Lincoln.

Mr. Barnes moved an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Lincoln that the bill be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion, as amended, prevailed.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the bill, as amended, be passed.

Motion prevailed, and the bill was declared duly passed.

House Bill No. 70, "An Act in relation to fences."

Mr. Romero asked that the bill be read in full for information.

There being no objections, it was so ordered.

Mr. Romero moved that the report of the committee be tabled indefinitely.

Motion prevailed.

House Bill No. 60, "An Act requiring insurance against loss by fire of the public buildings of the territory and of the various counties thereof."

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the report of the committee be tabled indefinitely.

Motion prevailed.

The bill was therefore taken up for consideration.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the bill be read a third time in full preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Barnes arose to a point of order and stated that the bill was not before the House, and a motion to table a report carried with it the tabling of the bill; whether the report be favorable or adverse.

The chair announced that the point of order raised by the gentleman from Grant was not well taken.

Mr. Wharton moved that House Bill No. 60 be passed.

Motion prevailed; the bill was therefore declared duly passed.

House Bill No. 73, "An Act providing for the establishment of a reform industrial school."

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the report of the committee be tabled indefinitely.

Mr. Jaramillo moved an amendment that the report of the committee be adopted.

The chair announced that the last motion was out of order.

Question then recurred upon the motion of the gentleman from Santa Fe.

Division was called for with six in the affirmative, and twelve in the negative.

Motion was therefore lost.

Mr. Wharton moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved an amendment that the bill be returned to the introducer.

Motion, as amended, prevailed.

House Bill No. 64, "An Act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of cigarettes in the Territory of New Mexico."

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Motion prevailed and the bill therefore failed to pass.

House Bill No. 84, "An Act to amend section 1418 of the Compiled Laws of New Mexico, as compiled in 1897, relating to marriages."

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the bill be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Barnes moved that the bill be tabled indefinitely.

Roll was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Barnes, Crespín, Jaramillo, Ortega, Schultz—5.

Nays: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Kilpatrick, Leib, Romeo, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston—14.

The motion to table the bill was therefore declared lost.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the bill do now pass.

Roll was called, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Herrera, Kilpatrick, Leib, Staplin, Valdez, Wharton, Winston—12.

Nays: Barnes, Jaramillo, Ortega, Romero, Schultz, Trujillo—6.

The bill having received the necessary number of votes was declared duly passed.

Council Joint Memorial No. 3, "Asking the President of the United States and the Honorable Secretary of the Interior and the Honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office to refrain from the selection, designation or reservation of any public domain within the Territory of New Mexico may be able to select and designate the public lands donated to the territory by the act approved June 21, 1898."

Mr. Barnes moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the rules be suspended and that Council Bill No. 70 be taken up for consideration.

Motion not receiving the necessary two-thirds vote to suspend the rules was declared lost.

Substitute for House Bill No. 3, "An Act to amend section 4141, Compiled Laws of 1897, relating to license tax."

Mr. Staplin moved that the amendments offered by the committee be read for information.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Staplin moved that the amendments of the committee be adopted.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the substitute for House Bill No. 3, together with the report of the committee, be tabled indefinitely.

Motion lost.

Question then recurred upon the motion of the gentleman from Taos that the amendments of the committee be adopted.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Gutierrez moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Guyer moved that the motion of the gentleman from Berna-lillo be tabled indefinitely.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Guyer moved that the bill be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Trujillo moved an amendment that in section 1 that the words "twenty-five hundred" be stricken out and "fifteen hundred" be inserted in lieu thereof.

Motion to amend was lost.

Mr. Jaramillo moved the previous question.

Motion prevailed and the previous question was ordered.

Motion of the gentleman from Union prevailed.

Mr. Guyer moved that the substitute for House Bill No. 3 be passed.

Roll was called with the following result:

Ayes: Celso Baca, Barnes, Gallegos, Guver, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, Ortega, Romero, Schultz, Staplin, Wharton, Winston—14.

Nays: M. Baca, Crespín, Gutierrez, Trujillo, Valdez—5.

The bill having received the necessary number of votes was declared duly passed.

Substitute for Council Bill No. 2, "An Act for the protection of game and fish in the Territory of New Mexico."

Mr. Romero moved that the report of the committee on Territorial Affairs be adopted.

Mr. Winston asked that the bill be read in full for information.

There being no objections, it was so ordered.

Mr. Winston moved that the House resolve itself into the committee of the whole for the purpose of considering Council Bill No. 2.

Mr. Wharton moved an amendment that the bill be made a special order for 2 p. m.

Mr. Luna moved an amendment to the amendment that the House adjourn until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Motion, as amended, prevailed.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk

---

## FORTY-THIRD DAY.

---

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., February 27, 1899.  
Monday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment, with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Gilberton.

Roll was called, and the following members were present:

C. Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespin, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, McIntosh, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker.

Messrs. Leib and Ortega were excused for the day.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

Journal was read and approved.

The following reports of standing committees were received and ordered to lie on table to be taken up in their regular order:

Santa Fe, N. M., February 27, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Municipal Corporations to whom was referred House Bill No. 44 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that the accompanying substitute be passed in lieu thereof.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 27, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred Council Bill No. 84 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

R. P. BARNES,  
Acting Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 27, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred House Bill No. 71 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

R. P. BARNES,  
Acting Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 27, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred Council Bill No. 89 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

R. P. BARNES,  
Acting Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 23, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Education to whom was referred House Bill No. 87 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed, but that the substitute be passed instead.

W. H. SCHULTZ,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 27, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred Council Bill No. 83 have had the same under consideration, and recommend the following substitute therefor.

R. P. BARNES,  
Acting Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 27, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Municipal Corporations to whom was referred Council Bill No. 31 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that section 2 thereof be amended to read as follows:

"Section 2. That the eighty-third sub-division of section 2402 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 be, and the same is hereby amended, by adding at the end of said section, the following provision:

"*Provided, however,* that where the people of such city or town have voted to levy an annual tax or appropriation for the establishment and maintenance of a free public library, it shall not be necessary to again submit the question of such annual levy or appropriation to a vote of the people, except upon the petition of a hundred taxpayers, residents of such city or town, petitioning for the increase, decrease or discontinuance of such annual levy or appropria-

tion; in which event the question of such annual levy or appropriation shall be again submitted to a vote of the people of such city or town at the next ensuing municipal election therein."

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Under the order of introduction of bills, the following were introduced:

House Bill No. 98, introduced by Hon. Pablo Trujillo, "An Act to define the power and jurisdiction of the District Courts in all proceedings in aid of execution, including the statutory proceeding of attachment." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 99, introduced by Hon. R. P. Barnes, "An Act relating to municipal corporations." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

House Bill No. 100, introduced by Hon. Frank H. Winston, "An Act to provide for the payment of the claim of C. H. Laidlaw for services rendered during the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.

House Bill No. 101, introduced by Hon. Emiliano L. Gutierrez, "An Act to authorize the building and repair of sidewalks in towns and cities." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

Under the order of joint resolutions the following was introduced:

House Joint Resolution No. 9, introduced by Hon. Frank Staplin, to provide for the completion of unfinished business by certain officers of each House after the adjournment of the same. Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Under the order of bills on third reading, the following were taken up for consideration:

Council Bill No. 61, "An Act to dispense with the necessity of seals and scrolls on deeds, bonds, leases and other legal instruments, etc."

Mr. Barnes, acting chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, asked unanimous consent to withdraw Council Bill No. 69.

There being no objections, consent was granted.

Mr. Wharton moved that the report of the committee on Council Bill No. 61 be adopted.

Motion prevailed, and the bill therefore failed to pass.

Council Bill No. 41, "An Act concerning elections of County Commissioners."

Mr. Romero moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Mr. Staplin asked that the bill be read for information.

Bill was read for information.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had duly concurred in the passage of House Joint Resolution No. 4, relating to the printing of the report of the Superintendent of the Public Instruction, and other reports."

The chair announced the matter would be duly laid before the House.

Mr. Staplin moved an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Mora that the bill be recommitted.

Mr. Guyer moved an amendment to the amendment that the bill be made a special order for 2 p. m.

Motion, as amended, prevailed, and the bill made a special order for 2 p. m.

Council Bill No. 97, "An Act to regulate the compensation of school superintendents."

Mr. Barnes moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved an amendment that the word "Santa Fe," in section 1, be stricken out.

Motion prevailed; amendment therefore adopted.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that it be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Schultz moved that the bill be passed.

Mr. Gallegos moved that Council Bill No. 97 be read as amended.

Bill was read.

Question then recurred upon the motion of the gentleman from San Miguel.

Motion prevailed, and the bill was duly concurred in.

House Bill No. 40, "An Act to provide for the payment of certain muster rolls and other documents and papers pertaining to the volunteer militia and regular army service of the Territory of New Mexico."

Mr. Guyer moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Mr. Sanchez moved that the report of the committee be laid on the table indefinitely.

Roll was called, with the following result:

Ayes: M. Baca, Crespin, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Kilpatrick, Sanchez, Staplin—7.

Nays: Celso Baca, Barnes, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, McIntosh, Romero, Schultz, Valdez, Wharton, Winston—11.

The motion was therefore lost.

Mr. Jaramillo demanded the previous question.

Motion prevailed, and the main question was therefore ordered.

Question before the House was the motion of the gentleman from Union.



Roll call ordered, with the following result:

Ayes: Celso Baca, Barnes, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, McIntosh, Romero, Schultz, Valdez, Wharton, Winston—12.

Nays: M. Baca, Crespín, Gallegos, Guttierrez, Sanchez, Staplin, and Mr. Speaker—7.

Motion prevailed, and the report of the committee was therefore adopted.

Council Bill No. 96, "An Act to amend an act to provide the necessary funds to complete and furnish the Territorial Capitol at Santa Fe, and lay out the grounds thereof, and for other purposes."

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the report of the committee was adopted.

Bill was therefore duly concurred in.

House Bill No. 69, "An Act fixing the compensation of constables for the removal and care of properties taken by them under execution, attachment or other court process in the Territory of New Mexico."

Mr. Romero asked that the substitute offered by the committee be read for information.

Bill was read.

Mr. Barnes moved that House Bill No. 69 be tabled indefinitely.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the rules were suspended and the substitute was considered read first and second time by title, translated, printed, and read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had concurred in the passage of House Bill No. 60, "An Act requiring insurance against fire of the public buildings of the territory and the various counties thereof."

The chair announced that the matter would be duly laid before the House.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, substitute for House Bill No. 69 was placed on its passage and passed.

House Joint Resolution No. 8, "To provide for making certain corrections in the inscriptions on the monument in the plaza in the City of Santa Fe."

Mr. Staplin moved that the report of the committee be tabled indefinitely.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Staplin moved that House Joint Resolution No. 8 be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that House Joint Resolution No. 8 be laid on the table indefinitely.

Motion lost.

Mr. Staplin moved the previous question.

Motion prevailed, and the main question was ordered.

Roll call was ordered on the main question, with the following result:

Ayes: M. Baca, Barnes, Crespin, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Kilpatrick, Schultz, Staplin, Valdez, Wharton, Winston—12.

Nays: Celso Baca, Gallegos, Jaramillo, McIntosh, Romero—5.

Motion therefore prevailed.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that House Joint Resolution No. 8 be passed.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the House take a recess until 2 p. m.

Mr. Kilpatrick withdrew his motion.

The following communication was received:

New Mexico Normal School,  
Las Vegas, N. M., February 21, 1899.

*To the Hon. Max. Luna, Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
Santa Fe, N. M.:*

Dear Sir: The board of regents and faculty of the New Mexico Normal University have the honor to extend to you and the honorable House of Representatives a cordial invitation to attend the dedication ceremonies of this institution at Las Vegas, to be held on Saturday, March 5, 1899.

Very respectfully,

FRANK SPRINGER,  
President of the Board of Regents.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the House accept the invitation with thanks.

Mr. Barnes moved an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Rio Arriba that the clerk be instructed to acknowledge receipt of the invitation with thanks.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed substitute for Council Bill No. 85, "An Act relating to the erection of school houses and for other purposes," and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.

The chair announced that the matter would be duly laid before the House.

On motion of Mr. Kilpatrick, the House took a recess until 2 p. m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Monday, 2 p. m.

House met pursuant to recess, with the Speaker in the chair.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

Special order for 2 p. m. was the consideration of Council Bill No. 41.

Mr. Barnes moved that the bill, as reported by the committee, be adopted with the following amendments:

In section 1, line 11, strike out the words after the words "And thereafter" and insert the following words: And thereafter, at each general election, one of the County Commissioners successively, beginning with the County Commissioner from the first commissioner district, shall be elected for a period of four years.

Amendment adopted.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the bill was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the bill, as amended, be passed.

Motion prevailed, and the bill was therefore concurred in.

Under the order of bills and joint resolutions on third reading, the following were taken up for consideration:

House Bill No. 44, "An Act to prevent animals running loose in the streets of the towns and cities of the Territory of New Mexico."

On motion of Mr. Guyer, House Bill No. 44 was tabled indefinitely.

Substitute for House Bill No. 44 was read first and second time by title and read in full for information.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the rules were suspended and substitute read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Guyer moved that the rules be further suspended and the substitute be passed.

Motion prevailed, and the bill was therefore duly passed.

Council Bill No. 31, "An Act to amend an act entitled 'An Act to encourage the establishment, development and maintenance of parks in towns and cities in the Territory of New Mexico, and to provide for their control and government, and for other purposes, approved February 17, 1897,' and for other purposes."

Mr. Guyer asked that the amendments be read.

There being no objections, it was so ordered.

Mr. Sanchez moved that the amendments offered by the Committee on Municipal Corporations be adopted.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the bill was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the bill was placed on its passage and passed.

Council Bill No. 84, "An Act to facilitate the labor of holding the Supreme Court."

Mr. Guyer moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Motion prevailed. Bill therefore failed to pass.

House Bill No. 71, "An Act relative to the election of precinct officers."

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Motion prevailed. Bill therefore failed to pass.

Council Bill No. 89, "An Act relating to tax sales and purchases thereof."

Bill was read for information.

Mr. Staplin moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Motion prevailed. Bill therefore duly concurred in.

Council Bill No. 83, "An Act to amend section 3420 and to repeal section 3409 of the 1897 compilation of laws of the Territory of New Mexico."

Mr. Guyer asked that the substitute offered by the Committee on Judiciary be read for information.

Substitute was read.

Mr. Guyer moved that Council Bill No. 83 be tabled indefinitely.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, substitute for Council Bill No. 83 was taken up for consideration, read first and second time by title.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the rules were suspended and the substitute read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the substitute was placed on its passage and passed.

House Bill No. 87, "An Act concerning the admission of students to the University of New Mexico."

Substitute for House Bill No. 87 was read for information.

On motion of Mr. Staplin, House Bill No. 87 was tabled indefinitely.

Mr. Sanchez moved that the rules be suspended and that the substitute be considered read first and second time by title, and read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Schultz moved that the substitute be passed.

Roll call ordered, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, McIntosh, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Valdez, Wharton, Winston—18.

Nays: None.

Substitute having received the necessary number of votes, was declared duly passed.

Under the order of business on the Speaker's table, the following was taken up:

Council Bill No. 101, "An Act to provide means for paying bounties for the killing of wild animals."

Read in full for information.

Mr. Staplin moved that the bill be read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Stock and Stock Raising.

Motion prevailed.

Substitute for Council Bill No. 85, "An Act relating to the erection of school houses and for other purposes." Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Education.

Council Bill No. 70, "An Act relative to municipal corporations."

Read first and second time by title, and referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations.

Mr. Guyer moved that House Bill No. 25 be made a special order for 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, immediately after the reading of the Journal, and that the committee be instructed to report said bill at that time.

Motion prevailed, and House Bill No. 25 made a special order.

Mr. Guyer asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill.

Consent was granted, and the following bill introduced:

House Bill No. 102, introduced by Hon. John R. Guyer, "An Act to create a preparatory school for New Mexico and to provide for the maintenance thereof." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.

House Bill 103, introduced by Hon. John R. Guyer, "An Act relating to life, health and accident insurance on the mutual plan, and the conduct of the business of such insurance." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Insurance.

Under the order of unfinished business, the following was taken up for consideration:

Council Joint Resolution No. 9, "In relation to the request of Mrs. Walter Hadley, etc."

Mr. Barnes moved that the clerk be instructed to inform the petitioner that the request of her petition will be granted.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Guyer the House adjourned.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

---

## FORTY-FOURTH DAY.

---

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., February 28, 1899.  
Tuesday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment, with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Pfyl.

Roll was called, and the following members were present:

Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespin, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guy-

er, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Schultz, Trujillo, Staplin, Valdez, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the reading of the Journal be dispensed with, and that the same stand approved.

Motion prevailed.

House Bill No. 25, "An Act to amend sections 2553 and 2554 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, to regulate the rate of interest charged in the territory," was the special order for 10 o'clock.

Mr. Sanchez, chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking, made the following report:

Santa Fe, N. M., February 28, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Banks and Banking to whom was referred House Bill No. 25 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed, but that the accompanying substitute be passed.

PEDRO SANCHEZ,  
Chairman.

Mr. Guyer asked that the substitute be read for information.

Substitute was read.

On motion of Mr. Guyer House Bill No. 25 was tabled indefinitely.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the substitute for House Bill No. 25 be considered read first and second time by title, and under suspension of rules read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Guyer moved that the substitute for House Bill No. 25 be passed.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed Council Bill No. 108, "An Act to repeal section 148 and to amend section 150 of the Compiled Laws of 1897."

Council Bill No. 78, "An Act to provide for the public health and to prevent the spread of disease," and had concurred in House Bill No. 51, with amendments, and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.

The chair stated the matter would be duly laid before the House for its consideration.

Question then recurred upon the motion of the gentleman from Union.

Motion prevailed.

Under reports of standing committees, the following reports were made:

Santa Fe, N. M., February 28, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Territorial Affairs to whom was referred House Bill No. 85 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

RAFAEL GALLEGOS,  
Chairman.

Mr. Sanchez moved that the report of the committee be adopted. Motion prevailed.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 28, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Territorial Affairs to whom was referred House Bill No. 83 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

RAFAEL GALLEGOS,  
Chairman.

Mr. Staplin moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Mr. Barnes rose to a point of order, and stated that the motion to adopt a report of a committee at that time was out of order.

The chair stated that the point of order raised by the gentleman from Grant was well taken.

Report ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 28, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Railroads to whom was referred Council Bill No. 12 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

VENCESLAO JARAMILLO,  
Acting Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 28, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred House Bill No. 86 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed as amended.

R. P. BARNES,  
Acting Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 28, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred House Bill No. 76 have had the same under consideration,

and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

R. P. BARNES,  
Acting Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 28, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred House Bill No. 77 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

R. P. BARNES,  
Acting Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 28, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred House Bill No. 78 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

R. P. BARNES,  
Acting Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 28, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred House Bill No. 80 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed as introduced.

R. P. BARNES,  
Acting Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 28, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred House Bill No. 82 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be tabled indefinitely, for the reason that the House has concurred in a Council bill covering the same ground.

R. P. BARNES,  
Acting Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

Under the order of introduction of bills, the following bills were introduced:

House Bill No. 104, introduced by Hon. Marcial Valdez, "An Act for the protection of gardens and vineyards." Read first and



second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

House Bill No. 105, introduced by Hon. T. D. Leib, "An Act to prevent the marriage of negroes and mulattoes with whites." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A message from the Governor was announced.

The chair stated that the matter would be duly laid before the House.

The following message of the signing of House Bill No. 70, House substitute for Council Bill No. 29, House Bill No. 39, by the Governor, was received.

House Bill No. 106, introduced by Hon. Marcial Valdez, "An Act fixing the compensation of probate clerks in counties of the second class." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Territorial Affairs.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had duly concurred in the passage of House substitute for Council Bill No. 43.

Under the order of bills and joint resolutions on third reading, the following were taken up for consideration:

House Bill No. 82, "An Act granting the purchasers at tax sales heretofore made the lien of the county and territory for such taxes."

On motion of Mr. Guyer, House Bill No. 82 was tabled indefinitely.

House Bill No. 80, "An Act to amend section 1027 of the Compiled Laws of 1897."

Mr. Gutierrez asked that the bill be read in full for information. Bill was read.

Mr. Guyer moved that the bill be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage, and upon that motion demanded the previous question.

Motion prevailed, and the main question was put.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the bill be tabled indefinitely.

Motion lost.

Mr. Guyer moved that the bill do now pass, and upon that motion demanded the previous question.

Motion prevailed, and the main question put.

Roll was called, with the following result:

Ayes: Barnes, Gallegos, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Trujillo, Winston—14.

Nays: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Crespín, Gutierrez, Staplin, Valdez—6.

The bill having received the necessary number of votes, was declared duly passed.

House Bill No. 77, "An Act authorizing the payment of taxes with warrants."

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the bill be tabled indefinitely.

Mr. Staplin asked unanimous consent that the bill be read for information.

Bill was read.

Question then recurred upon the motion of the gentleman from Rio Arriba, which prevailed.

House Bill No. 76, "An Act to exempt certain needy persons from taxation in certain cases."

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the bill was tabled indefinitely.

House Bill No. 86, "An Act to provide for court interpreters and their compensation."

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering House Bill No. 86.

Mr. Staplin moved that the motion of the gentleman from Bernalillo be tabled indefinitely.

Motion lost.

Question then recurred upon the motion of the gentleman from Bernalillo.

Motion lost.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the House adjourn.

Motion lost.

Mr. Guyer asked that the amendments be read.

Amendments were read.

Mr. Staplin moved that the amendments offered by the Committee on Judiciary be adopted.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the bill was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the bill was placed on its passage and passed.

Mr. Guyer moved that the House take a recess until 2 p. m.

Motion prevailed.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Tuesday, 2 p. m.

House met pursuant to recess, with the Speaker in the chair.

Roll was called, and the following members were present:

Celso Baca, M. Baca, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

Under the order of bills and joint resolutions on third reading, the following were taken up for consideration:

House Bill No. 83, "An Act amending section 696 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relating to bonds of probate clerks."

Bill read in full for information.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the bill be read a third time preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the bill was placed on its passage and passed.

Mr. Gutierrez, chairman of the Committee on Irrigation, asked unanimous consent to make a report.

Consent was granted.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 28, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Irrigation to whom was referred Council Joint Memorial No. 4 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said memorial to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

E. L. GUTIERREZ,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

House Bill No. 85, "An Act to prevent collectors and treasurers of the different counties of the Territory of New Mexico from serving more than two terms in such office in succession."

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, House Bill No. 85 was tabled indefinitely.

Mr. Staplin asked unanimous consent to introduce a House joint resolution.

Consent granted.

House Joint Resolution No. 10, to regulate the salary of a certain employe. Read first and second time by title and read in full for information.

Mr. Staplin moved that the rules be suspended and that the resolution be considered translated and printed, and that it be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the resolution be passed.

Roll call ordered, with the following result:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Winston, and Mr. Speaker—20.

Nays: Wharton—1.

The measure having received the necessary number of votes, was declared duly passed.

Mr. Leib asked unanimous consent to introduce a memorial in regard to Council Bill No. 70.

Mr. Gutierrez objected.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the rules be suspended in order to allow the gentleman from Colfax an opportunity to present his memorial for the purpose of referring it to the proper committee.

Roll call was ordered, with the following result:

Ayes: Barnes, Gallegos, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Wharton, Winston—14.

Nays: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Crespin, Gutierrez, Herrera, Valdez—6.

Rules were therefore suspended, and the memorial referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

Council Bill No. 12, "An Act to amend sections 3818, 3829, 3846 and 3836, of the Compiled Laws of the Territory of New Mexico of 1897, with reference to railroads."

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the bill was read a third time in full preparatory to its passage.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, Council Bill No. 12 was placed on its passage and passed.

Mr. Valdez asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill.

Consent was granted.

House Bill No. 108, introduced by Hon. Marcial Valdez, "An Act for the preservation of the public health, and for other purposes." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Territorial Affairs.

Council Joint Memorial No. 4, "In reference to federal aid for the building and construction of reservoirs and canals in the Territory of New Mexico."

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Motion prevailed, and the memorial was therefore duly concurred in.

The following business on the Speaker's table was taken up:

Council Bill No. 108, "An Act to repeal section 148 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, and to amend section 150 of the Compiled Laws of 1897." Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Council Bill No. 77, "An Act providing for the public health and preventing the spread of disease." Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Territorial Affairs.

House Bill No. 51, "An Act to establish and maintain an asylum and school for the education of the deaf and the blind."

Mr. Barnes asked that the amendments made by the Council be read.

Amendments read.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the House concur in the Council amendments to House Bill No. 51.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Romero, the House adjourned.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

---

## FORTY-FIFTH DAY.

---

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., March 1, 1899.  
Wednesday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment, with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Pfyl.

Roll was called, and the following members were present:

Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

The chair announced having signed House substitute for Council Bill No. 43, "An Act to increase assessed values, facilitate the collection of taxes, and to repeal and amend certain sections of the revenue law."

The Journal was read and approved.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed Council Joint Resolution No. 10, "Providing for the appropriation of \$35.00 to pay the expenses of members of the Council in their work of visiting and investigating the various institutions."

Council Bill No. 104, "An Act to authorize the building of sidewalks in cities, towns and villages," and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.

The chair announced the matter would be duly laid before the House.

The Committee on Stock and Stock Raising made the following

reports, which were ordered to take their regular course :

Santa Fe, N. M., March 1, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Stock and Stock Raising to whom was referred Council Bill No. 45 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed, but that the substitute for the same herewith reported be passed instead.

RAMON DE HERRERA,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 1, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Stock and Stock Raising to whom was referred House Bill No. 67 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed, but that the substitute for the same herewith reported be passed instead.

RAMON DE HERRERA,  
Chairman.

The Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills made the following reports, which were adopted :

Santa Fe, N. M., February 28, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills beg leave to report that they have examined House Joint Resolution No. 4, and find the same correctly engrossed and enrolled according to the original thereof.

MARCIAL VALDEZ,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 28, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills beg leave to report that they have examined House Bill No. 65, and find the same correctly engrossed and enrolled according to the original thereof.

MARCIAL VALDEZ,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 28, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills beg leave to report that they have examined House Bill No. 60, and find the same correctly engrossed and enrolled according to the original thereof.

MARCIAL VALDEZ,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., February 28, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills beg leave to report that they have examined House Joint Resolution

No. 7, and find the same correctly engrossed and enrolled according to the original thereof.

MARCIAL VALDEZ,  
Chairman.

Under the order of reports of select or special committees, the following report was made:

Santa Fe, N. M., March 1, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: The undersigned, members of the joint committee appointed to ascertain and report upon the condition of the territorial institutions in Grant county, having visited the same, examined their buildings and books of accounts, as thoroughly as possible in the limited time allotted to us, respectfully report:

That we found the Normal School at Silver City in a highly satisfactory condition. The building is well cared for, and when completed, as the measure that lately passed this body will permit to be done, should be sufficiently convenient and commodious to accommodate all the students likely to attend for a number of years.

There are one hundred and ten (110) students in attendance now, for which there are three instructors. While these teachers are kept very busy hearing nine recitations or more each day, still they seem to be doing thorough work, using modern methods and appliances as far as their means allow. It is the opinion, however, of your committee that more efficient work could be done if the resources of the institution were enlarged, so that an additional instructor could be employed.

The committee takes pleasure in reporting that the board that has charge of this institution has kept strictly within the authority conferred upon it. A financial statement for the year ending January 1, 1899, is hereto attached, and made a part of this report.

The Sisters' Hospital at Silver City contains at present three charity patients; the Ladies' Aid Hospital at the same place contains five patients, all charity; and the Ladies' Aid Hospital at Deming contains three patients, all charity. At times these institutions have had about all their wards and rooms occupied, and the one at Deming has been overcrowded. They are all kept in excellent condition, and are doing a good work, that is not confined to the immediate localities where they are situated in alleviating misery. The public-spirited ladies who have charge of these institutions at both places deserve great credit for the work they have done and the obstacles they have overcome. Owing to the fact that the territory is behind in the payment of its appropriations, they have found it difficult at times to keep the institutions going, and have had to raise funds by entertainments and other means. At Deming, the ladies run an exchange, where, every Saturday, articles are sold, meals given, etc., and the proceeds used for the benefit of the hospital. The building used as a hospital at the latter

place has but five small rooms, which are not sufficient; but owing to their appropriation being but one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), they have been unable to secure better quarters. It would seem that the appropriation for this institution should be made more adequate, so that a better building could be secured and better results attained.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. SCHULTZ,  
B. A. ROMERO,  
T. D. LEIB.

---

#### STATEMENT OF TREASURER FOR YEAR 1898.

Cash on hand Jan. 1, '98.....	\$ 875.86
Rec'd from Ter. Auditor.....	4,512.77
Rec'd for Tuition.....	506.25
Total.....	<u>\$5,894.88</u>
Paid out, teachers' salaries.....	\$3,700.00
Paid out, furniture and supplies.....	1,007.95
Paid out, sundry expenses.....	510.08
	<u>\$5,218.03</u>
Cash on hand Jan. 1, '99.....	\$ 676.85

---

#### STATEMENT OF THE GRANT COUNTY CHARITY HOSPITAL SOCIETY, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JAN. 31, 1899.

##### CASH ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand Feb. 1, '98...\$ 11.77	By warrants paid.....\$2,991.74
Received from Territory... 1,865.51	Cash on hand..... 129.69
Received from patients... 1,127.50	
Received from entertain- ments..... 60.90	
Received from various sources..... 23.90	
Received from patient after death..... 31.85	
<u>\$3,121.43</u>	<u>\$3,121.43</u>





House Bill No. 111, introduced by Hon. Rafael Gallegos, "An Act providing compensation of sheriffs for attending the Probate Courts and meetings of the Board of County Commissioners."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Territorial Affairs.

House Bill No. 112, introduced by Hon. W. H. Schultz, "An Act for the protection of secret order men."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated and printed and referred to the Committee on Labor.

House Bill No. 113, introduced by Hon. Pablo Crespin, "An Act to amend chapter XXXIV of an act entitled 'A special act for the Chilili grant in precinct No. 10 in Bernalillo county.'"

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Private Corporations.

House Bill No. 114, introduced by Hon. A. D. McIntosh, "An Act extending the right of suffrage to women in certain cases."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Under the order of bills and joint resolutions on third reading, the following bills were taken up for consideration:

House Bill No. 67, "An Act for the protection of stock raisers, and to prevent butchers from paying a compensation for the robbery of stock."

On motion of Mr. Kilpatrick House Bill No. 67 was tabled indefinitely. Substitute for House Bill No. 67 read in full for information.

On motion of Mr. Wharton, the rules were suspended and substitute for House Bill No. 67 was considered read first and second time by title, translated and printed.

Mr. Barnes moved an amendment in section 3, that the words "five hundred" be stricken out and the words "one hundred" inserted in lieu thereof.

Mr. Gutierrez moved an amendment to the amendment, offered by the gentleman from Grant that instead of the words "five hundred" insert the words "one thousand."

Amendment was adopted.

Mr. Gallegos moved an amendment that the word "misdemeanor" be stricken out and the word "felony" in section 3 be inserted in lieu thereof.

Amendment adopted.

Mr. Barnes moved an amendment that in section 3 to insert after the words "one-thousand" "or by imprisonment for a term not less than six months nor more than three years or both in the discretion of the court trying such cause."

Amendment adopted.

Mr. Guyer moved that the rules be further suspended and that

the substitute be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, substitute for House Bill No. 67 was placed on its passage and passed.

Council Bill No. 45, "An Act in relation to the shipment of cattle and inspection of hides."

On motion of Mr. Wharton, Council Bill No. 45 was tabled indefinitely.

Mr. Romero moved that the rules be suspended and that the substitute for Council Bill No. 45 be taken up for consideration and considered read first and second time by title, translated and printed.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Barnes moved that the substitute be made a special order for 2 p. m.

Motion prevailed.

Under the order of business on the Speaker's table, the following was taken up:

Council Joint Resolution No. 10 "Providing for the appropriation of \$35.00 to pay the expenses of members of the Council in their work of visiting and investigating the various institutions."

Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Council Bill No. 104, "An Act to authorize the building of sidewalks in cities, towns and villages."

Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

Under the order of unfinished business, substitute for Council Bill No. 2, "An Act for the protection of game and fish in the Territory of New Mexico," was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Barnes moved the following amendments, which were adopted:

In section 1, line 12, insert after the word "elk" the words "mountain sheep."

In section two (2), by adding after the word "thereof" in the sixth line, the words "where such petitioners reside;" and after the word "petition," in the tenth line, by adding the words "in the neighborhood where such petitioners reside."

In section three (3), by striking out all that part following the word "fishing," in the thirteenth line, and by adding after said word, the following: "And any violation of the provisions of this section shall be and constitute a misdemeanor."

Amend by adding a section, to be called section six (6) and to read as follows:

"Section 6. Upon the presentation to the Board of County Com-

missioners of any county of the petition of twenty-five resident house holders of any precinct in such county praying for the suspension of the restrictions of section 1 of this act as to the killing of quail in said precinct, it shall be the duty of said Board of County Commissioners before which such petition is presented, to make and enter in the official record of the proceedings of such board of county commissioners an order extending the time within which quail may be killed, snared or trapped, in said precinct, for a period of two months from and after the time limited in the exception created in said section 1."

Mr. Guyer moved that the substitute for Council Bill No. 2 be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the substitute was placed on its passage and passed.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the House adjourned.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

---

## FORTY-SIXTH DAY.

---

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., March 2, 1899.  
Thursday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Father Pfyl.

Roll was called and the following members present: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Winston, Wharton, and Mr. Speaker.

A quorum being present the House proceeded to business.

The chair announced having signed House Bill No. 65, "An Act to amend an act entitled 'An Act to create the County of Otero and provide for the government thereof and to readjust the boundaries of Chaves county, and for other purposes;'" House Joint Resolu-

tion No. 4, relative to printing report of Superintendent of Public Instruction to the Governor;" House Joint Resolution No. 7; House Bill No. 60, "An Act requiring the insurance against loss by fire of the public buildings of the territory, and of the various counties thereof."

The journal was read and approved.

Special order for 10 o'clock was House substitute for Council Bill No. 45, "An Act in relation to the shipment of cattle and the inspection of hides."

Substitute was read for information.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed substitute for Council Bills Nos. 15 and 16, "An Act to facilitate the trial of civil causes and relating to the compensation of jurors in the district courts;" Council Bill No. 75, "An Act to amend the law in garnishment cases," and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.

The chair announced the matter would be duly laid before the House.

Mr. Winston moved that the substitute be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Wharton, substitute for Council Bill No. 45 was placed on its passage and passed.

Under the order of reports of standing committees, the following report was received:

Santa Fe, N. M., March 2, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred House Bill No. 75, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be tabled indefinitely, and that the accompanying substitute reported by this committee be passed.

• R. P. BARNES,  
Acting Chairman.

Ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

Under the order of introduction of bills, the following was introduced:

House Bill No. 115, introduced by Hon. A. D. McIntosh, "An Act creating the agricultural sub-experimental station at Las Vegas and Aztec territorial institutions and providing for the maintenance thereof."

Read first and second time by title and ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Under the order of bills and joint resolutions on third reading, House Bill No. 75, "An Act relating to pawn brokers," was taken up for consideration.

Substitute for House Bill No. 75 was read for information.

On motion of Mr. Schultz, House Bill No. 75 was tabled indefinitely.

Mr. Staplin moved that the rules be suspended and that the substitute be considered read first and second time by title and that it be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, substitute for House Bill No. 75 was placed on its passage and passed.

The following business on the Speaker's table was taken up:

Substitute for Council Bill No. 75, "An Act to amend the law in garnishment cases."

Read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Substitute for Council Bills Nos. 15 and 16, "An Act to facilitate the trial of civil causes and relating to the compensation of jurors in the district courts."

Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The following was taken up under order of unfinished business:

House Bill No. 79, "An Act to amend sub-section 140 of article IX of section 2685 of the Compiled Laws of 1897."

House Bill No. 78, "An Act to amend section 3413 and to repeal section 3414 of the Compiled Laws of 1897."

Mr. Guyer asked unanimous consent to withdraw House Bill No. 79 and House Bill No. 78.

Consent granted.

On motion of Mr. Jarmillo, the House adjourned.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

---

## FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.

---

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., March 3, 1899.  
Friday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment with the Speaker in the chair.

Roll was called and the following members were present: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, San-

chez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

On motion of Mr. Schultz, the reading of the journal in English was dispensed with.

Mr. Staplin moved that the reading of the journal in Spanish be dispensed with and that the same stand approved.

Motion prevailed.

Committee on County and County Lines made the following report:

Santa Fe, N. M., March 1, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your committee to whom was referred House Bill No. 8, "An Act entitled 'An Act creating a police force in unincorporated towns in county seats in the Territory of New Mexico,'" have had the same under consideration, and after due deliberation have been ordered to report the same back to the House with the following recommendation: That the same do pass with the following amendments:

That in line 1, section 1, the words "county commissioners" be stricken out and the word "sheriffs" be inserted in lieu thereof. That in line 2, of section 2, the words "board of county commissioners" be stricken out and the word "sheriffs" be inserted in lieu thereof, and in line 5 of the same section the word "two" be stricken out and the word "one" be inserted in lieu thereof. That in line 3, of section 4, the words "board of county commissioners" be stricken out and the word "sheriffs" be inserted in lieu thereof. And that the following be added at the end of said section, to wit: "But the sheriff may temporarily suspend any or all of said police officers, except the chief of police at any time and for any period when in his opinion he may deem it unnecessary to keep and maintain said police force."

That section 6 be amended by striking out the words and figures "seventy-five" and insert "fifty" in lieu thereof.

That in line 9, section 7, the words "board of county commissioners" be stricken out and the word "sheriff" be inserted in lieu thereof.

That section 9 be stricken out and there be substituted the following:

Section 9. That every police officer appointed under and by virtue of this act, shall before entering into the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe the same oath required from the chief of police by the preceding section. The oath shall be taken before the probate clerk and by him recorded and filed in his office."

That section 13 be amended by adding at the end of said section, the following: That the justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction and are hereby empowered to try and punish all violators of section

1368 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 of New Mexico, known as the "Sunday law."

Very respectfully,

B. A. ROMERO,  
Chairman of the Committee on County and County Lines.

Report ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

The following bills were introduced:

House Bill No. 116, introduced by Hon. T. D. Leib, "An Act relating to the examination and the certification to teachers and for other purposes."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Education.

House Bill No. 117, introduced by Hon. E. L. Gutierrez, "An Act amending sections 2553 and 2554 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 of New Mexico, to limit the rate of interest that should be charged in the Territory of New Mexico."

Read first and second time by title.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the rules be suspended and that the bill be read a third time in full preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Staplin moved the previous question, upon which roll call was demanded, with the following result:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Crespin, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton—17.

Nays: Leib, Winston—2.

The motion having received the necessary number of votes prevailed and previous question was ordered.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had failed to concur in House Bill No. 25, "An Act to amend sections 2553 and 2554 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 of New Mexico, to limit the rate of interest to be charged in the territory."

That the Council had duly concurred in the passage of House Bill No. 80, "An Act to amend section 1027 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 of New Mexico," that it had passed Council Bill No. 110, "An Act fixing the punishment of conspiracies," and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.

The chair stated that the matter would be duly laid before the House.

Question then recurred upon the motion of the gentleman from Bernalillo.

Roll was called, with the following result:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Crespin, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer,



Herrera, Jaramillo, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton—16.

Nays: Barnes, Kilpatrick, Leib, Winston—4.

Motion of the gentleman from Bernalillo therefore prevailed.

Mr. Gallegos moved that the bill be passed.

Mr. Wharton moved an amendment that the bill be referred to its proper committee.

Roll was called with the following result:

Ayes: Barnes, Kilpatrick, Leib, Ortega, Trujillo, Wharton, Winston—7.

Nays: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Valdez, and Mr. Speaker—14.

Amendment was therefore declared lost.

Mr. Luna demanded previous question.

Motion prevailed.

Roll call was ordered with the following result:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, and Mr. Speaker—18.

Nays: Barnes, Leib, Winston—3.

Measure having received the necessary number of votes was declared duly passed.

House Bill No. 118, introduced by Hon. Marcial Valdez, "An Act for the protection of public health."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Stock and Stock Raising.

House Bill No. 119, introduced by Hon. R. P. Barnes, "An Act relating to delinquent taxes."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.

House Bill No. 120, introduced by Hon. Ramon D. Herrera, "An Act providing salaries for the justices of the peace and for other purposes."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 121, introduced by Hon. J. E. Wharton, "An Act to facilitate business in the district courts of New Mexico and to provide funds for jurors in trying causes in said courts."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 122, introduced by Hon. J. E. Wharton, "An Act in relation to the number and qualification of jurors in the district courts of the Territory of New Mexico, and to repeal sections 930, 931, and 932 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, and for other purposes."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 123, introduced by Hon. Victor Ortega, "An Act in relation to ditches where mills are situated in the Territory of New Mexico."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Irrigation.

Under the order of bills and joint resolutions on third reading, the following was taken up for consideration:

House Bill No. 8, "An Act creating a police force in unincorporated towns in county seats of the Territory of New Mexico."

A message from the Governor was announced.

The chair announced that the matter would be duly laid before the House.

Mr. Staplin moved that House Bill No. 8 be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Gallegos moved an amendment that the report of the committee be adopted.

On motion of Mr. Staplin, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering House Bill No. 8.

Mr. Staplin was called to the chair.

After the committee of the whole had arisen the House was called to order.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed Council Joint Resolution No. 11, "Providing for payment of translators, interpreters, etc." and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.

The chair stated that the matter would be duly laid before the House.

Committee of the whole resumed its sitting.

After the committee of the whole had arisen the House was called to order and Mr. Staplin, chairman of the committee, made the following report:

Mr. Speaker: Your committee of the whole, to whom was referred House Bill No. 8, have had the same under consideration and I am directed to report the said bill back to the House with the recommendation that it be referred to its proper committee.

Report was adopted.

Mr. Guyer moved that House Bill No. 8 be referred to the Committee on Territorial Affairs with instructions to prepare a substitute for House Bill No. 8 and that they report Monday morning.

Motion prevailed, and House Bill No. 8 was referred to the Committee on Territorial Affairs.

Mr. Wharton asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill.

Consent granted, and following bill introduced:

House Bill No. 124, introduced by Hon. J. E. Wharton, "An Act

to fix, establish, determine and to provide a sugar bounty and to encourage the growth of sugar beets in the Territory of New Mexico."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

Mr. Barnes, chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, asked unanimous consent to make a report.

Consent granted.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 2, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred Council Bill No. 52, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be tabled indefinitely and that the accompanying substitute reported by this committee be passed.

R. P. BARNES,  
Acting Chairman.

Ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed Council Bill No. 115, "An Act to amend section 3777 of the Compiled Laws of 1897," and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.

The chair stated that the matter would be duly laid before the House.

The following message of the signing of House substitute for amended Council Bill No. 43, House Bill No. 65, House Joint Resolution No. 4, House Bill No. 27, House Joint Resolution No. 6, House Bill No. 27, as corrected by House Joint Resolution No. 6, House Bill No. 60, House Joint Resolution No. 7, by the Governor was received.

Under the order of business on the Sepaker's table, the following was taken up:

Council Bill No. 115, "An Act to amend section 3777 of the Compiled Laws of 1897."

Read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Council Joint Resolution No. 11, "Providing for the payment of translators and interpreters, etc."

Read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Council Bill No. 110, "An Act for the punishment of conspiracies."

Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 25, "An Act to amend sections 2553 and 2554 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 of New Mexico, and to limit the rate of interest that may be charged in the Territory of New Mexico."

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, House Bill No. 25 was returned to the introducer.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the House adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock a. m.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

## FIFTIETH DAY.

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., March 6, 1899.  
Monday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Rev. P. Gilberton.

Roll was called and the following members present: Celso Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Guyer, Herrera, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

The journal was read in English, and on motion of Mr. Sanchez, the reading in Spanish was dispensed with.

Mr. Gallegos moved that the journal stand approved.

Motion prevailed.

A petition from the citizens at Las Vegas, San Miguel county, New Mexico, was received and on motion of Mr. Gallegos, was referred to the Committee on Insurance.

The following reports of the standing committees were received:

Santa Fe, N. M., March 6, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your committee to whom was referred House Bill No. 8, "An Act entitled 'An Act creating a police force in unincorporated towns in county seats in the Territory of New Mexico,'" have had the same under consideration, and after due deliberation, have been ordered to report the same back to the House with the

following recommendation: That the same do pass with amendments attached herewith.

RAFAEL GALLEGOS,  
Chairman Committee on Territorial Affairs.

Mr. Guyer asked unanimous consent that the report be carried over.

Consent granted.

The following reports of special committees were received:

Santa Fe, N. M., March 6, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your special committee, which was appointed to visit the University of New Mexico, beg leave to report as follows:

The buildings and record books of the institution were examined as thoroughly as possible for the short time allowed for the purpose.

The buildings were found in good condition and properly cared for, and seemed to be ample for present needs except those parts used for scientific purposes, which are somewhat crowded.

The courses of study have been raised to the same grade as those of eastern universities, and no applicant who is a resident of Albuquerque or any other town which has a high school is allowed to enter this institution unless the applicant can pass an examination such as is required for graduation in high schools.

This, it seems to your committee, is a wise precaution, as primary studies ought not to be taught in higher institutions of learning.

The enrollment shows one hundred students in attendance, of which sixty-five are residents of Albuquerque and thirty-five are from outside districts. In regard to standing, nineteen are below the highest grade of the Albuquerque high school, fifteen are in the normal department, four in the post graduate, and twelve only in the regular college courses.

The faculty consists of twelve professors and instructors, or one to about eight students, and they cost to the territory for tuition alone, is \$150.00 per year for each student.

The secretary and treasurer's books were found to be kept in a very careful and systematic manner. A careful examination disclosed the fact that the board of regents of the institution has limited expenditures to the amounts received from the territory. One hundred and sixteen thousand, two hundred and eighty-three dollars and forty-four cents has been received from the territory since the university was established in 1890. Of this amount, \$34,000.00 was used to erect and equip the buildings. The salaries paid at the present time amount to \$12,000.00 per year. The expenditures for maintaining the institution during year ending October 31, 1898, reached \$13,903.52.

It is the opinion of your committee that the excessive cost of tuition per capital, which is not confined to the university, but which exists in all of the territorial institutions to a more or less degree,

is due to attempting to cover too much ground. The university not only offers a full course in both the classical and scientific departments, but has its normal and technical courses, covering the same studies as are taught in other territorial institutions.

If the present standard and efficiency are to be maintained, the university will lead a tax levy of one-half mill each year, which, it is believed will be sufficient to cover all necessary expenses without further appropriation.

It is also the opinion of your committee that, as soon as the lands donated by the United States have been distributed and disposed of, it would be good policy and sound economy for the territory to abandon the present locations of the school of mines and normal schools, donating the buildings to the towns in which they are situated for high school purposes, and attach these departments to the university, and in this manner save the great cost of supporting a double set of instructors.

FRANK H. WINSTON,  
Chairman.

Report was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed amended Council Bill No. 58, "An Act to provide for the refunding of bonded indebtedness of the Territory of New Mexico and the various counties, and the municipalities thereof, and providing for the payment of outstanding deficiencies and for other purposes," Council Bill No. 71, entitled "An Act for the supplying of counties with copies of the Compiled Laws of 1897, for the use of the justices of the peace," and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body to the same.

The chair stated that the matter would be duly laid before the House.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 1, 1899.

*To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the Territory of New Mexico:*

Your committee appointed to inspect the Territorial School of Mines at Socorro, beg leave to submit the following report, after a careful examination of the building, workings and grounds of said institution, to wit:

The school of Mines is located about one mile northwest from the center of the Town of Socorro, on a beautiful 20-acre tract of ground gently sloping to the east.

The grounds are kept in a neat condition and a number of young trees now growing surround the building grouped in an attractive manner.

The main building (a working laboratory) fronts to the east, and is attractive in appearance as one approaches it.

The edifice is constructed of a gray trachyte stone in a very sub-

stantial manner; the corners, windows and main entrance are trimmed with a beautiful red sand stone.\*

The plans and specifications of this laboratory were drawn by Messrs. Thayer and Robinson, architects of New York City, and they represent the most modern designs of a technical school.

The whole is fashioned somewhat to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Columbia School of Mines and other similar institutions of the east. The main building is "T" shaped and 134 feet long and 32 feet deep, with a central rear assay wing 32 feet wide by 54 feet long.

It is a one story building with basement complete, and has a central pavilion three stories high.

The ventilation and light of the building to carry on the work for which it was designed, is perfect. The whole building is handsomely ceiled with yellow pine with oil finish; the basement floor is concrete.

The entire structure is divided into, furnace rooms, store rooms, assay preparation rooms, coal bunkers, wash rooms, water closets and a commodious metallurgical laboratory.

The main floor of the building contains the director's office, private laboratory, qualitative and quantitative laboratories, each of the latter 28 by 48 feet, balance room, evaporating room, stock room and the laboratories for fire and wet assaying. The second story of the pavilion is used as the lecture and recitation room, while the room in the third story is intended for a museum.

The building is heating the Smead system, consisting of three furnaces, we understand from the director that his heating system is unsatisfactory and expensive and should be changed to a steam heating system.

The assay laboratories are finished in fire proof material.

The complete structure cost \$43,940.43.

The building is piped for both water and gas.

The water supply is brought to the building in a five inch iron pipe from the famous thermal springs at the foot of the Socorro mountains.

The supply of water is at all times adequate to supply the building, irrigate the trees and keep the lawn, if required.

The qualitative and quantitative rooms are supplied with working desks, drawers provided with Yale locks and keys.

The balance room is provided with a complete set of analytical balances of the finest construction. This room is kept free from dirt and dust, and Professor Jones takes great pride in the proper keeping and delicacy of these instruments. One of these instruments is so delicate that a pencil mark can be weighed, drawn across a small piece of paper.

The fire assay room is very well equipped; it consists of twenty-

two wind crucible furnaces, of two Bosworth muffle furnaces and two gasoline furnaces of the Hoskin make.

Professor Jones informs us that only the gasoline furnaces are now used on account of their convenience and economy.

We noticed a fair supply of chemicals, crucibles, reagents acids, etc., in stock, in the supply room, although the professor informed us that in certain lines of supplies they were short.

We find the building to be well provided with gas to carry on blow pipe and alaboratory work, having a gasoline gas plant of 200 light capacity, sufficient to carry on the work for which it was intended for years to come.

We find the library of the school very meager indeed. As we understand the meager funds received was totally insufficient to admit of any outlay of money in this direction. Perhaps \$50.00 would cover the entire outlay of money actually invested in books. The principal source of books having come from private individuals as gifts, and from the United States government. From the latter source a very complete list of reports, maps, etc., pertaining to geology, topography, mineralogy, etc., is found.

We find, owing to the increased attendance this year in the school, that the trustees were compelled to borrow some fifty seats and desks from outside sources, in order to accommodate the pupils.

The north room of the main building is now used entirely as a recitation room in which the seats and desks just mentioned are placed, and pupils in qualitative analysis were found to occupy the qualitative room at the south end of the main building.

At the time of the erection of this laboratory, plans were also made for a main building proper in which to carry on the instructions in geology, mathematics, engineering, drawing, etc., and the present building was designed wholly as a chemical, metallurgical and working laboratory, the lack of more room for studying and teaching.

The present attendance of the school is 69 with an average age of 17 years. We were somewhat surprised to find one enthusiastic pupil of 71 years of age taking a course in wet assaying.

We find the number of teachers employed to be only three, making it very difficult for Professor Jones to give all the instructions in the higher branches as he is now doing.

Your committee also examined the books and the accounts of the treasurer of the school, and find the same in good shape and we must say that we believe the funds have been handled in a commendable manner, and believe the institution is well managed and doing excellent work with the funds at its command. We find the school free from debt and understand the present board intends to keep it such.

The school now receives one-fifth of a mill levy on all taxable



property of the territory, and this amounts to about \$4,620.00 per annum. Aside from tuition and the assaying, this is all the school receives. The fees for assaying and tuition will perhaps raise the total revenue of the school to \$5,100.00.

Owing to the meager funds of the school and owing to the financial condition of the territory, and according to the advice of the trustees of this institution, your committee deems it unwise to increase the expense for supplies of the school and cut off what little revenue comes from this source, by creating a measure to have free assaying done in the territory.

It has been and now is the policy of the school to give free of cost, any analysis or reports on any rare minerals or the economic value of any mineral products which is for the general good of the territory at large.

Your committee believes the School of Mines is doing an excellent work with the means at its command, and believe it is worthy in every respect to a proper support by the citizens of the territory.

The enquiry through the school concerning the mineral products of the territory by parties in other states is greater than we had any idea.

In conclusion would say that we, as a committee, acknowledge the usefulness of the School of Mines, and do hereby recommend its proper support in so far as the territory may be able to do.

Very respectfully submitted,

RAMON DE HERRERA,  
A. D. MCINTOSH.

Report ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The following bills were introduced:

House Bill No. 125, introduced by Hon. Rafael Gallegos, "An Act to protect parties interested in acequias in the use of the waters thereof, and to make it offense to take such water unlawfully." Read first and second time by title, and ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Irrigation.

House Bill No. 126, introduced by Hon. R. P. Barnes, "An Act to create the office of commissioner of mineral resources." Read first and second time by title, and ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

House Bill No. 127, introduced by Hon. Frank H. Winston, "An Act to regulate the manufacture and sale of malt spirituous and vinous liquors, and to repeal section 4137 of the Compiled Laws of 1897." Read first and second time by title, and ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

House Bill No. 128, introduced by Hon. W. H. Schultz, "An Act to repeal sections 1549 and 1550 of the Compiled Laws of 1897.

relative to poll tax." Read first and second time by title, and ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed Council substitute for Council Bill No. 27, "An Act to regulate common schools within the Territory of New Mexico," and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body to the same.

The chair stated that the matter would be duly laid before the House.

House Bill No. 129, introduced by Hon. W. H. Schultz, "An Act to amend section 1669 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relative to voters." Read first and second time by title, and ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A message from the Governor was announced.

The chair stated that the matter would be duly laid before the House.

House Bill No. 130, introduced by Hon. Pedro Sanchez, "An Act to encourage horticulture and the manufacture of fruit product." Read first and second time by title, and ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

The following message of the signing of Council Bill No. 89 by the Governor was received.

Under the order of bills and joint resolutions on third reading, the following was taken up for consideration:

House substitute for Council Bill No. 52, "An Act to prevent the larceny of calves and young cattle in the Territory of New Mexico, and to provide punishment therefor."

Substitute was read for information.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, Council Bill No. 52 was tabled indefinitely.

Mr. Wharton moved that the rules be suspended and that the substitute be considered read first and second time, translated and printed, and that it be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the substitute was placed on its passage and passed.

The following business on the Speaker's table was taken up:

Council Bill No. 71, entitled "An Act for the supplying of counties with copies of the Compiled Laws of 1897 for the use of the justices of the peace. Read first and second time by title.

Mr. Staplin moved that the rules be suspended and that Council Bill No. 71 be taken up for consideration and read a third time in full preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Staplin moved that the further reading of the bill in full be

dispensed with, and that the amendments thereto be read.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Staplin, the House concurred in the passage of Council Bill No. 71.

Substitute for Council Bill No. 27, "An Act to regulate the common schools within the Territory of New Mexico. Read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Education.

Amended Council Bill No. 58, "An Act to provide for the refunding of the bonded indebtedness of the Territory of New Mexico, and the various counties and municipalities thereof, and providing for the payment of outstanding deficiencies, and for other purposes." Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Staplin asked unanimous consent to withdraw House Bill No. 66, which is now in the hands of the Committee on County and County Lines.

Mr. Gallegos objected.

On motion of Mr. Kilpatrick, the House adjourned.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

---

## FIFTY-FIRST DAY.

---

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., March 7, 1899.  
Tuesday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment, with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by Chaplain, Rev. Gilberton.

Roll was called, and the following members were present:

Celso Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

Mr. Staplin moved that the reading of the Journal be dispensed with, and that the same stand approved.

Motion prevailed.

The following reports of standing committees were received and ordered to lie on table to be taken up in their regular order:

Santa Fe, March 7, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred House Bill No. 31 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill back to the House with the recommendation that the same be amended, as follows:

In section 1, line 9, strike out the words "one year" in printed bill, and insert in lieu thereof the words "three years;" in section 2, line 16, of the printed bill, strike out the words "one year" and insert in lieu thereof the words "three years;" and in section 3, line 4, of printed bill, strike out the words "six months" and insert in lieu thereof the words "three years."

And your committee further recommends that the bill so amended be passed.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 7, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Stock and Stock Raising to whom was referred Council Bill No. 101 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be tabled indefinitely, and the accompanying substitute be passed instead of the bill.

RAMON DE HERRERA,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 7, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred House Bill No. 43 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed with amendments.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 7, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Finance to whom was referred Council Joint Resolution No. 10 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said resolution to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

VENCESLAO JARAMILLO,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 7, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred House Bill No. 42 have had the same under consideration,

and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be tabled indefinitely.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 7, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Finance to whom was referred Petition No. 2 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said petition to the House with the recommendation that it be laid on the table indefinitely.

VENCESLAO JARAMILLO,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 7, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Finance to whom was referred House Bill No. 89 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

VENCESLAO JARAMILLO,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 7, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred House Bill No. 72 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed with the following amendments: Wherever the word "contagious" appears add "or infectious."

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

The following bills were introduced:

House Bill No. 131, introduced by Hon. W. H. Schultz, "An Act to amend sub-section 6 of section 1737 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relating to personal learning." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 132, introduced by Hon. W. H. Schultz, "An Act to amend that part of chapter I of the Compiled Laws of 1897, which relates to building and loan associations. Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The following was taken up under the order of bills and joint resolutions on third reading:

House Bill No. 72, "An Act to preserve public health."

Read in full for information.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed Council Joint Memorial No. 5, asking for trout hatchers, and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.

The chair stated that the matter would be duly laid before the House.

Mr. Wharton moved that the amendments offered by the committee be adopted.

Mr. Gutierrez moved an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Lincoln that House Bill No. 72, with amendments offered by the committee, be tabled indefinitely.

Motion of the gentleman from Bernalillo lost.

Question then recurred upon the motion of the gentleman from Lincoln, which prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Wharton, House Bill No. 72 was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Barnes moved that the bill be passed.

Roll was called, with the following result:

Ayes: Celso Baca, Barnes, Crespin, Guyer, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Romero, Schultz, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston—14.

Nays: Gallegos, Gutierrez, Herrera, Ortega, Sanchez,, Staplin—6.

The bill having received the necessary number of votes, was declared duly passed.

House Bill No. 31, "An Act to amend sections 2937 and 2938 of the Compiled Laws of 1897."

Bill was read for information.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council has duly concurred in the passage of House Bill No. 58, "An Act to repeal section 739 of chapter II of the Compiled Laws of 1897 of New Mexico, relating to sheriffs."

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the amendments offered by the committee were adopted.

Mr. Guyer moved that House Bill No. 31, as amended, be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, House Bill No. 31 was placed on its passage and passed.

House Bill No. 89, "An Act to repeal section 1305 and to amend section 1306 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 in regard to gambling."

Mr. Guyer moved that House Bill No. 89 be made a special order for tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Mr. Staplin moved an amendment that it be made a special order for Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

Motion, as amended, prevailed.

Council Joint Resolution No. 10, "Relating to the expense of certain members of the Council."

Mr. Guver moved that Council Joint Resolution No. 10 be re-committed with instructions that the committee ascertain the ex-

pense of the different committees appointed to investigate the territorial institutions, and that it be incorporated together with expense of the members of the Council."

Motion prevailed.

House Bill No. 42, "An Act for the purpose of regulating taxation upon territorial and county bonds."

On motion of Mr. Guyer, House Bill No. 42 was tabled indefinitely.

#### PETITION NO. 2.

On motion of Mr. Staplin, Petition No. 2 was made a special order for some Thursday morning.

Council Bill No. 101, "An Act to provide for the paying of bounties for the killing of wild animals."

On motion of Mr. Wharton, Council Bill No. 101 was tabled indefinitely.

House substitute for Council Bill No. 101.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the substitute be read a first and second time by title and a third time in full preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the bill do now pass.

Mr. Guyer moved an amendment that the House reconsider the vote by which this bill was read a first and second time by title and a third time in full.

Motion prevailed.

It was ordered read first and second time.

Mr. Barnes moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of further considering this bill.

Motion prevailed.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had failed to concur in the passage of House Bill No. 54, "An Act to amend section 2299 and to repeal sections 2309, 2310, 2312, and 2314 and 2315 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relating to mining claims."

Mr. Barnes moved that the substitute, as read, be amended by adding to section 2 the following proviso:

"*Provided*, That no bounties shall be paid under the provisions of this act except on such animals as are killed after the passage of this act."

Amendments were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the substitute was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

On motion of Mr. Gallegos, the substitute was placed on its passage and passed.

House Bill No. 43, "An Act prescribing certain duties of all physicians in New Mexico, and for other purposes."

Amendments offered by the committee were read.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the amendments were adopted.

Mr. Guyer moved that the bill be read a third time in full preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the bill was tabled indefinitely.

Mr. Guyer moved that the House take a recess until 2 p. m.

Mr. Guyer yielded in order to allow Mr. Wharton to introduce a bill, and House Bill No. 133, "An Act in relation to public highways and providing for the maintenance of same, and for the repeal of section 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834 of the Compiled Laws of 1897. Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Roads and Highways.

Mr. Guyer withdrew his motion.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the House adjourned.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

## FIFTY-SECOND DAY.

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., March 8, 1899.  
Wednesday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment, with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by the Chanlain, Rev. P. Gilberton.

Roll was called, and the following members were present:

Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

Mr. Staplin moved that the reading of the Journal be dispensed with, and that the same stand approved.

Motion prevailed.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed Council Bill No. 51, "An Act establishing a board of public lands, assigning and for leasing and managing public lands and funds;" amended Council Bill No. 68, "An Act regulating fees and taxes to be paid by insurance companies;" amended



Council Bill No. 92, "An Act fixing the liquor and gaming license in the Territory of New Mexico."

That they had amended and passed House Bill No. 83, "An Act amending section 696 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relating to bonds by probate clerks;" Council Bill No. 81, "An Act in relation to rewards for the arrest and conviction of criminals, and to regulate the payment of the same."

That they had failed to pass substitute for House Bill No. 44, "An Act to prevent animals running loose in the streets of the towns and cities of the Territory of New Mexico," and they had amended and passed House Bill No. 47, "An Act amending section 2200 of the Compiled Laws of 1897;" Council Bill No. 77, "An Act to encourage and protect clay working industry of the Territory of New Mexico, and for other purposes;" amended Council Bill No. 66, "An Act to classify the Territory of New Mexico for the election of city marshals, and for other purposes," and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body to the same.

The chair stated the matter would be duly laid before the House for its consideration.

Petition No. 3, from the citizens of Pinos Altos, asking for the amendment of certain laws, was presented.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, petition was tabled indefinitely.

The following reports of standing committees were received:

Santa Fe, N. M., March 8, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Finance to whom was referred Council Joint Resolution No. 11 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that it be passed with the following amendments:

In lines 1 and 2, where the words "two thousand" appear, insert "twenty-two hundred and fifty." The same line fifth. Also, in line 12, strike out the words "four thousand" and insert "forty-five hundred."

In line 16, where the words "two thousand" appear, insert "twenty-two hundred and fifty."

VENCESLAO JARAMILLO,  
Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the rules were suspended and the resolution read a third time preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the resolution do now pass.

Motion prevailed.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 8, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Education to whom was referred House Bill No. 24 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report said bill to the House with the recom-

mentation that it be tabled indefinitely, as the same is provided for in Council Bill No. 27.

W. H. SCHULTZ,  
Chairman.

Report ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 8, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Territorial Affairs to whom was referred Council Bill No. 78 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

RAFAEL GALLEGOS,  
Chairman.

Report ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 8, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Education to whom was referred House Bill No. 92 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be tabled indefinitely, for the reason that the same is provided for in Council Bill No. 27.

W. H. SCHULTZ,  
Chairman.

Report ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 8, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Education to whom was referred House Bill No. 61 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be tabled indefinitely.

W. H. SCHULTZ,  
Chairman.

Report ordered to lie on the table, to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 8, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Municipal Corporations to whom was referred House Bill No. 99 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be tabled indefinitely, and that the accompanying substitute be passed in lieu thereof.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Report ordered to lie on the table, to be taken up in its regular order.

The following bills were introduced :

House Bill No. 134, introduced by Hon. R. P. Barnes, "An Act to amend section 2186 of the Compiled Laws of the Territory of New Mexico, relating to certain liens." Read first and second time by title, and ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 135, introduced by Hon. Frank Staplin, "An Act defining a lawful fence, and for regulating the building of fences." Read first and second time by title, and ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Joint Resolution No. 11, introduced by Hon. William Kilpatrick, "In relation to the palace at Santa Fe." Read first and second time by title, and ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Public Property.

The following bills were taken up under the order of bills and joint resolutions on third reading :

Council Bill No. 78, "An Act to provide for the public health and to prevent the spread of disease."

Bill was read for information.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed Council Bill No. 120, "An Act to amend section 2186 of the Compiled Laws of the Territory of New Mexico, relating to certain liens," and respectfully asked the concurrence of this honorable body thereto.

The chair announced that the matter would be duly laid before the House for its consideration.

Mr. Guyer moved that the House resolve itself into the committee of the whole for the purpose of considering Council Bill No. 78.

Motion lost.

Mr. Guyer moved the following amendments :

In section 1, line 4, after the word "district" insert "who attend or who may desire to attend any public school in his charge." In line 5, same section, insert after the word "previous" "to the approval of this act."

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed Council Bill No. 126, "An Act in reference to the jurisdiction of District Courts in certain criminal cases, and to repeal section 3403 of the Compiled Laws of 1897," and respectfully asked the concurrence of this honorable body to the same.

Mr. Guyer moved an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Union that the House commit Council Bill No. 78 to the Committee on Judiciary.

Motion as amended prevailed, and Council Bill No. 78 was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 24, "An Act to amend sections 1520 and 1595 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relating to text books used in common schools."

Mr. Schultz moved that the report of the committee be adopted. Motion prevailed, and the bill was tabled indefinitely.

House Bill No. 92, "An Act to enforce the building of school houses in the several school districts of the counties of the Territory."

Mr. Schultz moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Mr. Guyer moved an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from San Miguel that House Bill No. 92 be made a special order for Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Barnes moved an amendment to the amendment of the gentleman from Union that the bill be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the bill be now passed.

Bill was read in full for information.

Roll was called, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Sanchez, Staplin, Valdez, Winston, and Mr. Speaker—14.

Nays: Gallegos, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Schultz, Trujillo, Wharton—8.

The bill having received the necessary number of votes, was declared to be passed.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed Council Bill No. 116, "An Act to provide for the assessment of property in the Territory of New Mexico," and respectfully asked the concurrence of this honorable body thereto.

The chair stated the matter would be duly laid before the House.

Mr. Sanchez asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill.

Consent was granted.

House Bill No. 136, introduced by Hon. Pedro Sanchez, "An Act to extend the time for the payment of delinquent taxes." Read first and second time by title.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the rules were suspended and the bill read a third time in full preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the vote by which the rules were suspended be reconsidered.

Mr. Guver moved an amendment that the bill under consideration be tabled indefinitely.

Motion, as amended prevailed, and the bill therefore failed to pass.

House Bill No. 61, "An Act to amend sections 1593 and 1595 of chapter I of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relating to public school books."

Mr. Schultz moved that the report of the committee be adopted, and that the bill be returned to the introducer.

Motion prevailed.

A message from the Council was announced, asking for the return of House Bill No. 47.

Mr. Guyer moved that the request of the Council be postponed.

Mr. Wharton moved an amendment that the request be granted.

The Speaker announced the following communication:

Office Capitol Re-building Board,  
Santa Fe, N. M., March 7, 1899.

*Hon. Maximiliano Luna, Speaker, House of Representatives, Santa Fe, N. M.:*

My Dear Sir: I am directed by the Capitol Re-building Board to extend to the House of Representatives a cordial invitation to join with the board in an inspection of the Capitol building and grounds on next Saturday afternoon, March 11, at 3 o'clock. It will give us great pleasure to have all the members of the House present at that time.

Very respectfully,  
(Signed)

WM. H. POPE,  
Secretary, Capitol Re-building Board.

On motion of Mr. Staplin the House adjourned.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

---

## FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

---

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., March 9, 1899.  
Thursday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment, with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Gilberton.

Roll called, and the following members present:

Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the reading of the Journal be dispensed with, and that the same stand approved.

Motion prevailed.

House Bill No. 89, "An Act to repeal section 1305 and to amend section 1306 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, in regard to gambling," was a special order for 10 o'clock.

Bill was read for information.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed Council substitute for Council Bill No. 79, "An Act regulating the doing of business within the Territory of New Mexico by non-residents or foreign building and loan associations."

Council Bill No. 102, "An Act to provide for the issuance of bonds in the towns and villages which have been or may hereafter be incorporated under chapter II of the Compiled Laws of 1897, and for other purposes."

Council Bill No. 28, "An Act providing for the compensation of jurors in the Justice of the Peace Courts in the Territory of New Mexico."

Council Bill No. 128, "An Act relating to delinquent taxes," and that they had duly concurred in House Bill No. 55, "An Act to promote and encourage the discovery and development of the mineral resources of the Territory of New Mexico," with a slight amendment, and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.

The chair announced that the matter would be duly laid before the House.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed Council Bill No. 129, "An Act to provide the necessary funds to complete and furnish the Territorial Capitol now in course of erection at Santa Fe, and for other purposes."

The chair announced that the matter would be duly laid before the House.

Mr. Barnes moved that House Bill No. 89 be tabled indefinitely.

Roll was called, with the following result:

Ayes: M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gutierrez, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Schultz, Valdez—10.

Nays: Celso Baca, Gallegos, Guyer, Herrera, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Staplin, Trujillo, Wharton, Winston—11.

Motion was therefore declared lost.

The following communication from the Council was received:

Hall of Legislative Council,  
Santa Fe, March 9, 1899.

*To the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-third Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico:*

Sir: I am directed by the honorable Legislative Council to request the return to said Council House Bill No. 47 for correction.

Your obedient servant,

W. E. MARTIN,  
Chief Clerk Council.

The chair announced having signed the following bills:

Council Bill No. 31, "An Act to amend an act entitled 'An Act to encourage the establishment, development and maintenance of parks in towns and cities in the Territory of New Mexico, and to provide for their control and government, and for other purposes.'"

Council Bill No. 41, "An Act concerning elections of county commissioners."

Council Bill No. 96, "An Act to amend an act to provide the necessary funds to complete and furnish the Territorial Capitol at Santa Fe, and lay out the grounds thereof, and for other purposes."

Council Joint Memorial No. 4, "In reference to federal aid for the building and construction of reservoirs and canals in the Territory of New Mexico."

House substitute for Council Bill No. 83, "An Act to amend section 3420 and to repeal section 3409 of the 1897 compilation of laws of the Territory of New Mexico."

Council Bill No. 12, "An Act to amend sections 3818, 3828, 3846 and 3836 of the Compiled Laws of the Territory of New Mexico of 1897 with reference to railroads."

Council Bill No. 97, "An Act to regulate the compensation of school superintendents."

Council Bill No. 46, "An Act to amend an act of the thirty-second session of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, entitled 'An Act to prevent the introduction and spread of disease among sheep in New Mexico, and providing remedies therefor.'"

Mr. Jaramillo moved that House Bill No. 89 be passed.

Mr. Guyer moved an amendment that the House take a recess until 3 p. m.

Motion, as amended, prevailed.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Thursday, 3 o'clock p. m.

House met pursuant to recess, with the Speaker in the chair.

Roll called, and the following members were present:

Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespin, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

Mr. Jaramillo asked unanimous consent for the purpose of introducing a resolution.

Objection made.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of introducing a resolution.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Guyer moved that House Bill No. 89 be made a special order for tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved an amendment that it be made a special order for Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Motion, as amended, prevailed.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the rules be suspended and that the resolution introduced be read in full for information.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the resolution was tabled indefinitely.

Petition No. 4 was introduced by Hon. E. L. Gutierrez, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The following reports of standing committees were received, and ordered to take their regular course.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 9, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on County and County Lines to whom was referred Council Bill No. 62 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

B. A. ROMERO,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 9, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Roads and Highways to whom was referred House Bill No. 96 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

A. D. McINTOSH,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 9, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on County and County Lines to whom was referred House Bill No. 66 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be returned to the introducer.

B. A. ROMERO,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 9, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred House Bill No. 94 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.



Santa Fe, N. M., March 9, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred Council Bill No. 115 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be tabled indefinitely, and that the accompanying substitute be passed.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 9, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred Council Bill No. 75 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be tabled indefinitely.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 9, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred Council Bill No. 69 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed with amendments.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 9, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred House Bill No. 98 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be tabled indefinitely.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 9, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred Council Bill No. 110 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed with amendments.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 9, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred Council Bill No. 13 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be tabled indefinitely, and that the accompanying substitute be passed.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 9, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred House Bill No. 91 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed with amendments.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 9, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred House Bill No. 45 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be tabled indefinitely.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 9, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Municipal Corporations to whom was referred House Bill No. 62 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be tabled indefinitely.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 9, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Municipal Corporations to whom was referred House Bill No. 68 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be tabled indefinitely.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 9, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Finance to whom was referred House Bill No. 88 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

VENCESLAO JARAMILLO,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 9, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Finance to whom was referred House Bill No. 96 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

VENCESLAO JARAMILLO,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 9, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Finance to whom was referred House Bill No. 95 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

VENCESLAO JARAMILLO,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 9, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Finance to whom was referred House Bill No. 102 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

VENCESLAO JARAMILLO,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 9, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Finance to whom was referred House Bill No. 97 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

VENCESLAO JARAMILLO,  
Chairman.

The following bills were introduced:

House Bill No. 137, introduced by Hon. R. P. Barnes, "An Act authorizing the purchase by the territory of two hundred and fifty volumes of Money's Digest." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House Bill No. 138, introduced by Hon. Pedro Sanchez, "An Act to extend the time for the payment of taxes." Read first and second time by title.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the bill be laid on the table indefinitely.

Motion lost.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that this bill be made a special order for April 1, 1899.

Mr. Gutierrez moved an amendment that the bill be translated and printed.

Mr. Romero moved an amendment to the amendment that the rules be suspended and the bill read a third time in full preparatory to its passage.

Motion lost.

House Bill No. 138, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.

House Joint Resolution No. 12, introduced by Venceslao Jaramillo. Read first and second time by title.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the resolution was tabled indefinitely.

The following was taken up for consideration under the order of bills and joint resolutions on third reading:

House Bill No. 97, "An Act to regulate gambling licenses and for other purposes."

Mr. Schultz moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Motion prevailed, and the bill therefore failed to pass.

House Bill No. 102, "An Act to create a preparatory school for New Mexico, and to provide for the maintenance thereof."

On motion of Mr. Guyer, House Bill No. 102 was made a special order for Friday at 2 p. m.

House Bill No. 95, "An Act to construct a dormitory in connection with the New Mexico School of Mines at Socorro, New Mexico."

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Mr. Trujillo moved an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Rio Arriba that House Bill No. 95 be made a special order for Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Motion, as amended, prevailed.

House Bill No. 93, "An Act relating to balls and public dances."

Mr. Staplin moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Motion prevailed, and the bill declared duly passed.

House Bill No. 88, "An Act to provide for the adjustment of certain floating school indebtedness."

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Motion prevailed; bill therefore failed to pass.

House Bill No. 45, "An Act to provide for a constitutional convention, and the formation of a state constitution, and for other purposes."

Mr. Sanchez moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Motion prevailed; bill therefore failed to pass.

House Bill No. 68, "An Act for the protection of towns in the Territory of New Mexico from floods from arroyos, etc."

On motion of Mr. Wharton the report of the committee was adopted, and the bill therefore failed to pass.

House Bill No. 62, "An Act to amend chapter I, title V (corporations) of the Compiled Laws of 1897."

On motion of Mr. Barnes, report of the committee was adopted, and the bill tabled indefinitely.

Council Bill No. 13, "An Act in reference to recognizance, bond, stipulation, required by the laws of New Mexico, and for other purposes."

On motion of Mr. Wharton, Council Bill No. 13 was tabled indefinitely.

House substitute for Council Bill No. 13. Read first and second time by title, and read in full for information.

Mr. Barnes moved that the rules be suspended, and that House substitute for Council Bill No. 13 be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Wharton, House substitute for Council Bill No. 13 was placed on its passage and passed.

House Bill No. 91, "An Act to enable heirs of the deceased persons to ascertain whether or not the deceased had any money on deposit in bank, and to promote the escheating to the territory of unclaimed estates."

Amendments offered by the committee were read.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, amendments were adopted.

Mr. Guyer moved that the bill be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, House Bill No. 91 was placed on its passage and passed.

Council Bill No. 110, "An Act for the garnishment of conspiracies."

There being no objections, it was passed over.

Mr. Barnes moved that the rules be suspended and that substitute for House Bill No. 99 be taken up for consideration.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Guyer moved that the bill be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the bill was placed on its passage and passed.

House Bill No. 98, "An Act to define the power and jurisdiction of the District Courts in all proceedings in aid of execution, including attachment."

Mr. Gallegos moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Motion prevailed: bill therefore tabled indefinitely.

House Bill No. 75, "An Act amending the law in garnishment cases."

On motion of Mr. Gallegos, the report of the committee was adopted: bill therefore tabled indefinitely.

Council Bill No. 69, "An Act declaring false entries in books of individuals, co-partnerships or corporations, or false statements made by any overseer, foreman, timekeeper, clerk, bookkeeper, accountant, or other agent or employe of any individual, co-partnership or corporation to be forgery, and prescribing penalties therefor."

Amendments offered by the committee were read.

Mr. Guyer moved that the amendments offered by the committee be adopted.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the bill was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Barnes asked unanimous consent that the word "forgery" in the title of the bill be stricken out and the word "felony" be inserted in lieu thereof.

Consent granted.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the bill was placed on its passage and passed.

Council Bill No. 115, "An Act to amend section 3777 of the Compiled Laws of 1897."

Read in full for information.

On motion of Mr. Wharton, Council Bill No. 115 was tabled indefinitely.

House substitute for Council Bill No. 115, read for information.

Mr. Valdez moved that the rules be suspended and that the substitute be considered read a first and second time by title, and read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Gallegos, the substitute was placed on its passage and passed.

Mr. Gallegos moved that the rules be suspended, and that House Bill No. 8 be taken up for consideration.

Motion lost.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that House Bill No. 8 be made a special order for tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

Motion prevailed.

House Bill No. 94, "An Act amending sections 4122 and 1548 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relating to funds into which license money shall be paid."

Mr. Gallegos moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Mr. Winston moved an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from San Miguel that the report of the committee be laid on the table.

Motion, as amended, prevailed.

Mr. Barnes moved that the bill be tabled indefinitely.

Mr. Guyer arose to a point of order, and stated that the tabling of a report carried with it the tabling of the bill.

The chair stated that the point of order was not well taken.

Question then recurred upon the motion of the gentleman from Grant that the bill be tabled indefinitely.

Roll call ordered, with the following result:

Ayes: Celso Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guver, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin—16.

Nays: M. Baca, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker—6.

Motion prevailed; bill therefore tabled indefinitely.

House Bill No. 96, "An Act with reference to fences across and along the public roads in the Territory of New Mexico."

On motion of Mr. Gallegos, report of the committee was adopted, and the bill therefore failed to pass.

Mr. Wharton moved that the rules be suspended and that the business on the Speaker's table be taken up.

Motion prevailed, and the following bills taken up:

Substitute for House Bill No. 44, "An Act to prevent animals running loose in the streets of towns and cities of the Territory of New Mexico."

Amendments offered by the committee read.

Mr. Barnes moved that the House concur in the Council amendments.

Mr. Gallegos moved that the bill, together with the Council amendments, be laid on the table indefinitely.

Motion prevailed.

House Bill No. 47, "An Act amending section 2200 of the Compiled Laws of 1897."

Mr. Wharton moved that the request of the Council be granted.

Mr. Barnes moved that the motion of the gentleman from Lincoln be tabled indefinitely.

Motion prevailed.

Council amendments read.

Mr. Barnes moved that the House concur in the Council amendments.

Mr. Wharton moved an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Grant that the bill be tabled indefinitely.

Motion to amend lost.

Question then recurred upon the motion of the gentleman from Grant.

Roll call was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Kilpatrick, Sanchez, and Mr. Speaker—10.

Nays: Celso Baca, Jaramillo, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston—12.

House therefore failed to concur in the Council amendments.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that this bill be sent to the Council, as requested.

Mr. Barnes moved that a conference committee of three be appointed to meet a like conference committee appointed from the Council.

Motion prevailed, and the chair appointed Messrs. Barnes, Guyer and Kilpatrick.

Council Bill No. 81, "An Act in relation to rewards for the

arrest and conviction of criminals, and regulate the payment of the same." Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Council Bill No. 126, "An Act in reference to the jurisdiction of the District Courts in certain criminal cases, and to repeal section 3403 of the Compiled Laws of 1897." Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Council Bill No. 77, "An Act to encourage and protect the clay-working industries of the Territory of New Mexico." Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

Council Bill No. 66, "An Act to classify the Territory of New Mexico for the election of city marshals, and for other purposes." Read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Amended Council Bill No. 92, "An Act fixing the liquor and game license in the Territory of New Mexico." Read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Amended Council Bill No. 68, "An Act regulating fees and taxes to be paid by insurance companies." Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Insurance.

Council Bill No. 51, "An Act establishing a Board of Public Lands, assigning their duties and for leasing and managing public lands and funds." Read first and second time by title, and referred to the special Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Romero moved that Council Bill No. 51 be made a special order for Saturday at 10 o'clock a. m.

Motion prevailed.

Council Bill No. 116, "An Act to provide for the assessment of property in the Territory of New Mexico." Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Council substitute for House Bill No. 54, "An Act to amend section 2299, and repeal sections 2309, 2310 and 2280 of the Compiled Laws of 1897." Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Council Joint Memorial No. 5, "Asking for a trout hatchery." Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Territorial Affairs.

Substitute for Council Bill No. 79, "An Act regulating the doing of business within the Territory of New Mexico by non-resident or foreign building and loan associations." Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Council Bill No. 129, "An Act to provide the necessary funds to complete and furnish the Territorial Capitol now in course of construction at Santa Fe, and for other purposes." Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Council Bill No. 128, "An Act relating to delinquent taxes."



Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Council Bill No. 102, "An Act to provide for the issuance of bonds in the towns or villages which have been or may hereafter be incorporated under chapter II of the Compiled Laws of 1897, and for other purposes." Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

Council Bill No. 28, "An Act to provide for the compensation of jurors in the Justice of the Peace Courts in the Territory of New Mexico." Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Council Bill No. 120, "An Act to amend section 2186 of the Compiled Laws of the Territory of New Mexico, relating to certain liens." Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the House adjourned.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

---

## FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.

---

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., March 10, 1899.  
Friday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. P. Gilberton.

Roll called and the following members present :

Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Trujillo, Staplin, Valdez, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the reading of the journal be dispensed with and that the same stand approved.

Motion prevailed.

House Bill No. 8, "An Act creating a police force in unincorporated towns, in county seats in the Territory of New Mexico," was a special order for 10 o'clock.

Amendments offered by the committee were read.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed Council Bill No. 112, "An Act authorizing boards of county commissioners to change the names of unincorporated towns, villages and settlements;" Council Bill No. 133, "An Act prohibiting mayordomos of acequias from taking or caring for any lands or alfalfa under irrigation during their term of office;" that they had concurred in House substitute for House Bill No. 75, "An Act relating to pawn brokers," with a slight amendment; House substitute for House Bill No. 67, "An Act for the protection of stock raisers and to prevent butchers from paying a compensation for the robbery of stock," and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body thereto.

The chair stated that the matter would be duly laid before the House.

Mr. Gutierrez moved an amendment to section 2, line 5, of House Bill No. 8, to strike out the words "two thousand" and insert in lieu thereof "fifteen hundred."

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the House resolved itself into the committee of the whole for the consideration of House Bill No. 8.

Mr. Kilpatrick was called to the chair.

After the committee of the whole had arisen, the House was called to order with the Speaker in the chair, and Mr. Kilpatrick, chairman of the committee of the whole, made the following report:

Mr. Speaker: I am instructed by the committee of the whole to report back to the House the adoption of House Bill No. 8, with several amendments.

Mr. Guyer moved that the amendments offered by the committee of the whole be adopted.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Winston moved that section 3 be stricken out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

"Section 3. That the chief of police shall be appointed within 30 days after the passage of this act, and shall serve as such chief of police until after the next precinct election for justices of the peace held in each county for the election of precinct officers, at which election, and at each precinct election thereafter, a chief of police shall be voted for and elected, and shall enter upon the discharge of his duties on the first Monday in February succeeding said election, and shall hold said office until his successor shall be elected and qualified."

Amendment was adopted.

Mr. Guyer moved that the bill, as amended, be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the bill was placed on its passage and passed.

Mr. Barnes asked unanimous consent to change the title of House Bill No. 8, to read as follows: "An Act creating a police force in certain unincorporated towns in the Territory of New Mexico."

Title was changed.

Committee on Mines and Public Lands made the following report:

Santa Fe, N. M., March 10, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Mines and Public Lands, to whom was referred Council substitute for House Bill No. 54, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

WILLIAM KILPATRICK,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

The following bill was introduced:

House Bill No. 139, introduced by Hon. A. D. McIntosh, "An Act to amend section 101 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relating to stock."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Stock and Stock Raising.

House Joint Resolution No. 13, introduced by Hon. Frank Staplin.

Read first and second time by title and read in full for information.

Mr. Staplin moved that the rules be suspended and that the resolution be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Jaramillo moved an amendment, that the resolution be tabled indefinitely.

Roll call was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gutierrez, Guyer, Jaramillo, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Schultz, Staplin, Wharton, Winston—15.

Nays: Gallegos, Herrera, Kilpatrick, Sanchez—4.

Resolution was therefore tabled indefinitely.

Mr. McIntosh, chairman of the Committee on Roads and Highways, asked unanimous consent for the purpose of making a report.

Consent granted; following report made:

Santa Fe, N. M., March 10, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Roads and Highways, to whom was referred House Bill No. 133, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed with amendments:

A. D. MCINTOSH,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

Under the order of bills and joint resolutions on third reading the following was taken up for consideration:

Council substitute for House Bill No. 54, "An Act to amend section 2299 and to repeal sections 2309, 2310, 2312, 2314 and 2315 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relating to mining claims."

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Motion prevailed; bill therefore duly concurred in.

House Bill No. 133, "An Act in relation to public highways and providing for the maintenance of same, and for the repeal of sections 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834, of the Compiled Laws of New Mexico of 1897."

Amendments offered by the committee were read.

Mr. Guyer moved the adoption of the amendments.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Gallegos, the bill was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Guyer moved that the bill be passed.

Motion prevailed.

The following bills were taken up under the order of business on the Speaker's table:

Council Bill No. 112, "An Act authorizing county commissioners to change the names of unincorporated towns, villages, and settlements."

Read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Territorial Affairs.

Council Bill No. 133, "An Act prohibiting mayordomos of acequias from taking or caring for any lands or alfalfa under irrigation during their term of office."

Read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Irrigation.

Substitute for House Bill No. 75, "An Act relating to pawn brokers."

Read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Substitute for House Bill No. 67, "An Act for the protection of stock raisers and to prevent butchers from paying a compensation for the robbery of stock."

Read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Stock and Stock Raising.

On motion of Mr. Kilpatrick, the House took a recess until 2 p. m.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 o'clock p. m.

House met pursuant to recess with the Speaker in the chair.

A quorum being present the House proceeded to business.

Mr. Jaramillo asked unanimous consent to make a committee report.

Consent granted; following report made:

Santa Fe, N. M., March 10, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred Council Bill No. 116, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

VENCESLAO JARAMILLO,  
Chairman.

Report ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 10, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred Council Bill No. 129, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

VENCESLAO JARAMILLO,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 10, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred Council Bill No. 81, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

VENCESLAO JARAMILLO,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on the table to be taken up in its regular order.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had concurred in House Bill No. 31, "An Act to amend section 2937 and 2938 of the Compiled Laws of 1897;" House Bill No. 72, "An Act to preserve the public health," with a slight amendment; House Bill No. 99, "An Act relating to municipal corporations," and had passed Council substitute for House substitute for Council Bill No. 45, "An Act in relation to the shipment of cattle and inspection of hides;" Council Bill No. 130, "An Act to enable interested persons to pay the tax upon any particular item in a tax return, and have such portion of the property relieved from the lien;" Council Bill No. 134, "An Act to define the grounds of challenge to jurors for cause in civil and criminal cases, triable in

district courts of the Territory of New Mexico;" Council Bill No. 135, "An Act for the protection of elk in the Territory of New Mexico;" Council Bill No. 138, "An Act to provide for and require the payment of certain indebtedness contracted by the former City of Las Vegas, now disincorporated in the years of 1883 and 1884," and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body thereto.

The chair announced that the matter would be duly laid before the House for its consideration.

House Bill No. 102, "An Act to create a preparatory school for New Mexico and to provide for the maintenance thereof," was a special order for 2 p. m.

Mr. Guyer moved that the consideration of this bill be postponed until after the consideration of the next special order.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Barnes asked unanimous consent for the purpose of introducing a bill.

Consent granted.

House Bill No. 140, introduced by Hon. R. P. Barnes, "An Act relating to cities and incorporated towns within the Territory of New Mexico."

Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations.

Mr. Romero moved that the vote by which House Joint Resolution No. 13 was tabled indefinitely, be reconsidered.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the motion of the gentleman from Mora, be tabled indefinitely.

Motion lost.

Question then recurred upon the motion of the gentleman from Mora, which prevailed.

A message from the Governor of New Mexico was announced.

The chair stated that the matter would be duly laid before the House for its consideration.

Mr. Guyer moved that the rules be suspended and that the House proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution No. 13.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the motion of the gentleman from Union, be tabled indefinitely.

Motion lost.

Question then recurred upon the motion of the gentleman from Union, which prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the resolution was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Guyer moved that the resolution do now pass.

Roll call was ordered with following result:

Ayes: M. Baca, Barnes, Crespin, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Kilpatrick, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez—15.

Nays: Celso Baca, Jaramillo, Leib, Schultz, Wharton, Winston—6.

The joint resolution having received the necessary number of votes was declared duly passed.

Mr. Winston moved that the rules be suspended and that House substitute for House Bill No. 67, be taken up for consideration.

Motion prevailed.

Council amendments were read.

On motion of Mr. Winston, the House concurred in the Council amendments.

The following mesage of the signing of Council Joint Resolution No. 3, Council Joint Resolution No. 9, Council Bill No. 96, Council Bill No. 12, Council Joint Memorial No. 4, Council Bill No. 41, Council Bill No. 31, Council Bill No. 83, Council Bill No. 46, by the Governor was received.

Mr. Guyer asked unanimous consent to call up House Bill No. 102, the consideration of which had been postponed.

No objections.

House Bill No. 102 was read in full for information.

Mr. Guyer moved that the bill be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Guyer moved that the bill do pass.

Roll call ordered, with following result:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespin, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Winston—18.

Nays: Jaramillo, Ortega—2.

The bill having received the necessary number of votes was declared duly passed.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the rules be suspended and that House Bill No. 92 be taken up for consideration.

Motion prevailed.

Council amendments read.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the House concurred in the Council amendments.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the House take up the special order.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, House Bill No. 89 was tabled indefinitely.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the House adjourned.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

## FIFTY-FIFTH DAY.

## MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., March 11, 1899.  
Saturday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. P. Gilberton.

A quorum being present the House proceeded to business.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had amended and passed House substitute for House Bill No. 99, "An Act relating to municipal corporations;" amended Council Bill No. 131, "An Act relating to the sale of coal oil and its products;" House Joint Resolution No. 13; Council Bill No. 99, "An Act to simplify and cheapen the transfer and hypothecation of real estate;" Council Bill No. 125, "An Act in relation to practice in the supreme and district court, and for other purposes;" Council Bill No. 139, "An Act for the protection of the fruit interests and the fruit grower in the Territory of New Mexico," and respectfully asked the concurrence of this honorable body thereto.

The chair stated that the matter would be duly laid before the House.

Mr. Staplin moved that the reading of the journal be dispensed with and that the same stand approved.

Motion prevailed.

The special order for the morning was the consideration of House Bill No. 95, "An Act to construct the dormitory in connection with the New Mexico School of Mines at Socorro, New Mexico."

Mr. Trujillo moved that the bill be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Jaramillo moved an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Socorro, that the report of the committee be adopted.

Motion as amended prevailed, and the bill be laid on the table indefinitely.

The Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled bills made the following reports which were adopted:

Santa Fe, N. M., March 11, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, beg leave to report that they have examined House substitute for



House Bill No. 99, and find the same correctly engrossed and enrolled according to the original thereof.

MARCIAL VALDEZ,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 10, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, begs leave to report that they have examined House Bill No. 80, and find the same correctly engrossed and enrolled according to the original thereof.

MARCIAL VALDEZ,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 10, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, begs leave to report that they have examined House Bill No. 51, and find the same correctly engrossed and enrolled according to the original thereof.

MARCIAL VALDEZ,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 10, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, beg leave to report that they have examined House Bill No. 58, and find the same correctly engrossed and enrolled according to the original thereof.

MARCIAL VALDEZ,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 11, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, beg leave to report that they have examined House Joint Resolution No. 13, and find the same correctly engrossed and enrolled according to the original thereof.

MARCIAL VALDEZ,  
Chairman.

The following reports of standing committees were received and ordered to take their regular course:

Santa Fe, N. M., March 11, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Labor, to whom was referred House Bill No. 112, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed with amendments.

W. H. SCHULTZ,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 11, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Insurance, to whom was referred amended Council Bill No. 68, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be tabled indefinitely, and that the accompanying substitute be passed in lieu thereof.

PEDRO SANCHEZ,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 11, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Private Corporations, to whom was referred House Bill No. 113, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be tabled indefinitely, and that the accompanying substitute be passed in lieu thereof.

VICTOR ORTEGA,  
Chairman.

House Resolution No. 15 introduced by Pablo Trujillo.

Read in full for information.

On motion of Mr. Staplin, House Resolution No. 15 was adopted.

The following bills and joint resolutions on third reading were taken up for consideration:

Council Bill No. 81, "An Act in relation to rewards for the arrest and conviction of criminals and to regulate the payment of the same."

Mr. Guyer moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Motion prevailed and the bill therefore failed to pass.

Council Bill No. 129, "An Act to provide the necessary funds to complete and furnish the Territorial Capitol now in course of construction at Santa Fe, and for other purposes."

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the bill was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the bill was placed on its passage and passed.

Mr. Baca moved that the rules be suspended and that Council Bill No. 131 be taken up for consideration.

Mr. Romero moved an amendment to the motion from the gentleman from Guadalupe, that the bill be referred to its proper committee.

Motion, as amended, prevailed and Council Bill No. 131 was considered read first and second time by title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Council Bill No. 116, "An Act to provide for the assessment of property in the Territory of New Mexico."

Mr. Schultz moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Motion prevailed and the bill was therefore duly concurred in.

House Bill No. 112, "An Act for the protection of secret order men."

Bill was read in full as amended.

On motion of Mr. Staplin, the amendments offered by the committee were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Romero, the bill was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the bill was placed on its passage and passed.

Mr. Staplin moved that the House take a recess for twenty-five minutes.

Motion prevailed.

After recess the House was called to order with the Speaker in the chair.

Amended Council Bill No. 68, "An Act regulating fees and taxes to be paid by insurance companies."

On motion of Mr. Guyer, amended Council Bill No. 68 was tabled indefinitely.

Mr. Guyer moved that the rules be suspended and House substitute for amended Council Bill No. 68 be considered read a first and second time by title and read a third time in full preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the substitute was placed on its passage and passed.

Mr. Barnes moved that the rules be suspended and that the House proceed to the consideration of House substitute for House Bill No. 99.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the House concurred in the Council amendments.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the rules be suspended and that House Bill No. 113 be taken up for consideration.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, House Bill No. 113 was tabled indefinitely.

House substitute for House Bill No. 113 was read for information.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the rules be suspended and that House substitute for House Bill No. 113 be considered read a first and second time by title and read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the substitute was placed on its passage and passed.

Mr. Sanchez, chairman of the Committee on Insurance, asked unanimous consent for the purpose of making a committee report.  
Consent granted.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 11, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Insurance, to whom was referred House Bill No. 35, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be tabled indefinitely, and that the accompanying substitute be passed.

PEDRO SANCHEZ,  
Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, House Bill No. 35 was tabled indefinitely.

House substitute for House Bill No. 35 was read for information.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the rules be suspended and that the substitute be considered read a first and second time by title and read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the substitute was placed on its passage and passed.

Mr. Wharton asked unanimous consent to present a petition.

Consent granted, and the petition was read and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Barnes moved that the rules be suspended and that House Bill No. 72 be taken up for consideration.

Mr. Valdez asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill.

Consent granted and the following bill introduced:

House Bill No. 141, introduced by Hon. Marcial Valdez, "An Act to create the office of river commissioner in each precinct of the County of Dona Ana, and for other purposes."

Read first and second time by title and ordered translated and printed.

Motion of the gentleman from Grant prevailed.

Mr. Wharton moved that the House concur in the Council amendments to House Bill No. 72.

Motion lost.

Mr. Guver moved that the chair appoint a conference committee of three to meet a like conference committee from the Council for the purpose of considering House Bill No. 72.

Motion prevailed and the chair appointed the following named gentlemen on that committee: Messrs. Sanchez, Romero, and Trujillo.

Mr. Winston moved that the rules be suspended and that House Bill No. 55 be taken up for consideration.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Winston, the House concurred in the Council amendments.

Mr. Barnes asked unanimous consent to have Council Bill No. 75, which was tabled indefinitely, re-referred to the committee.

Consent granted.

Mr. Wharton moved that House Bill No. 124 be re-referred to the committee.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Valdez, the House adjourned.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

---

## FIFTY-SEVENTH DAY.

---

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., March 13, 1899.  
Monday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. P. Gilberton.

A quorum being present the House proceeded to business.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the reading of the journal was dispensed with and the same approved.

Mr. Kilpatrick presented House Joint Memorial No. 3, "To the Secretary of the Interior on apportionment for the geological survey for the Territory of New Mexico."

Read a first time in full, and on motion of Mr. Kilpatrick, read a second and third time by title preparatory to its passage.

On motion of Mr. Kilpatrick, the memorial was placed on its passage and passed.

The following reports of standing committees were received:

Santa Fe, N. M., March 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred Council Bill No. 128, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed with amendments.

VENCESLAO JARAMILLO,  
Chairman.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the rules be suspended and that the House take up Council Bill No. 128 for consideration.

Council Bill No. 128 read for information.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed Council Bill No. 87, "An Act to repeal, amend and harmonize certain sections of the Compiled Laws of 1897, in accordance with the recommendations of the Solicitor General;" Council Bill No. 140, "An Act to amend section 4147 of the Compiled Laws of 1897;" Council Bill No. 141, "An Act to enforce liens on personal property for house rent;" Council Bill No. 142, "An Act to amend sub-section 9 of section 8677 of the Compiled Laws of 1897," and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body in the same.

Amendments offered by committee were read and adopted.

Mr. Barnes moved an amendment to insert after the word "heretofore" the words "in this year."

Amendment adopted.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the bill was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

On motion of Mr. Herrera, the bill was placed on its passage and passed.

The following reports of standing committees were received and ordered to take their regular course:

Santa Fe, N. M., March 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, to whom was referred House Bill No. 104, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

PABLO CRESPIN,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, to whom was referred House Bill No. 127, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

PABLO CRESPIN,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, to whom was referred Council Bill No. 77, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

PABLO CRESPIN,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Irrigation, to whom was referred House Bill No. 123, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

E. L. GUTIERREZ,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Territorial Affairs, to whom was referred Council Joint Memorial No. 5, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the same to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

R. GALLEGOS,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Territorial Affairs, to whom was referred House Bill No. 108, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it do not pass; but that the substitute be passed.

R. GALLEGOS,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Territorial Affairs, to whom was referred House Bill No. 106, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

R. GALLEGOS,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Territorial Affairs, to whom was referred Council Bill No. 112, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

R. GALLEGOS,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Territorial Affairs, to whom was referred House Bill No. 111, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed, but that the substitute herewith reported be passed.

R. GALLEGOS,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Municipal Corporations, to whom was referred Council Bill No. 102, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be concurred in by the House.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Municipal Corporations, to whom was referred Council Bill No. 70, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be tabled indefinitely, and that the substitute herewith reported be passed.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred Council Bill No. 28, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be concurred in by the House.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred House Bill No. 121, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred Council Bill No. 126, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be concurred in by the House.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred Council Bill No. 120, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be concurred in by the House.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.



Santa Fe, N. M., March 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred amended Council Bill No. 66, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be concurred in by the House.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred House Bill No. 120, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be tabled indefinitely.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred House Bill No. 114, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be tabled indefinitely.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred Council Bill No. 108, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be concurred in with amendments.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred House Bill No. 125, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed with amendments.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Municipal Corporations, to whom was referred Council Bill No. 104, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be concurred in with amendments.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Municipal Corporations, to whom was referred House Bill No. 101, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be tabled indefinitely.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Territorial Affairs to whom was referred Council Bill No. 78 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it do not pass.

R. GALLEGOS,  
Chairman.

The following bill was introduced:

House Bill No. 142, introduced by House Finance Committee, "An Act to provide for the payment of the deficiencies in the territorial appropriations of the various fiscal years up to and including the forty-ninth fiscal year." Read first and second time by title.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, rules were suspended and House Bill No. 142 taken up for consideration.

Mr. Staplin moved that the bill be read section by section.

Mr. Guyer moved an amendment that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering House Bill No. 142.

Motion prevailed.

The Speaker called Mr. Guyer to the chair.

After the committee of the whole had arisen the House was called to order.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed Council Bill No. 143, "An Act to amend section 254 of the Compiled Laws of 1897," and respectfully ask the concurrence of the House.

Committee of the whole resumed its sitting.

After the committee of the whole had arisen, the House was called to order.

Message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had concurred in and passed House substitute for House Bill No. 113, "An Act requiring the treasurer of the Chilili grant to furnish bonds, etc."

Committee of the whole resumed its sitting.

After the committee of the whole had arisen, the House was called to order, with the Speaker in the chair, and Mr. Guyer, chairman of the committee of the whole, made the following report:

Mr. Speaker: I am directed to report back to the House. House

Bill No. 143, with the recommendation that this bill be passed, as amended in the committee of the whole.

Mr. Barnes moved that the House take a recess until 2 p. m.

Mr. Guyer moved that the motion of the gentleman from Grant be tabled indefinitely.

Motion to table lost.

Question then recurred upon the motion of the gentleman from Grant, which motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the report of the committee of the whole was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the bill was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Staplin moved that the bill be passed.

Roll call ordered, with the following result:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespin, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Winston—19.

Nays: Leib, Wharton—2.

Bill having received the necessary number of votes, was declared therefore duly passed.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the House took a recess until 2 p. m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 p. m.

House met pursuant to recess, with the Speaker in the chair.

Roll was called, and following members present:

Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespin, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

The following bills were introduced:

House Bill No. 143, introduced by Hon. T. D. Leib, "An Act to establish a reform school in the Territory of New Mexico." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Education.

House Bill No. 144, introduced by Hon. Rafael Gallegos, "An Act for the protection of grazing grounds adjacent to settlements against damages caused by small stock." Read first and second time by title.

On motion of Mr. Gallegos, the rules were suspended and the bill taken up for consideration.

Read in full for information.

Mr. Guyer moved an amendment that the enacting clause be inserted therein.

Amendment adopted.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the rules were suspended and the bill read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Guyer moved that the bill do now pass.

Mr. Barnes moved that the bill be made a special order for tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved an amendment that the vote by which the bill was read a third time be reconsidered.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Barnes moved that the bill be made a special order for tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Gallegos moved an amendment that the rules be suspended and that the bill be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion to amend lost.

Mr. Wharton moved that the bill be made a special order for tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Staplin moved an amendment that the bill be tabled indefinitely.

Motion to table lost.

Question then recurred upon the motion of the gentleman from Lincoln, which motion prevailed.

House Bill No. 145, introduced by Hon. Marcelino Baca, "An Act to amend sections 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1868 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relating to toll roads." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated and printed and referred to the Committee on Roads and Highways.

The following bills were taken up under the order of bills and joint resolutions on third reading:

House Bill No. 104, "An Act for the protection of gardens and vineyards."

Mr. Gallegos moved that the bill be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Valdez moved an amendment that the report of the committee be tabled indefinitely.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Valdez moved that the bill be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Valdez moved that the bill do now pass. Roll call ordered, with the following result:

Ayes: Celso Baca, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Romero, Sanchez, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker—11.

Nays: M. Baca, Barnes, Crespin, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guver, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Stanlin—10.

The bill having received the necessary number of votes, was declared duly passed.

The following report of a special committee was received :

Santa Fe, N. M., March 13, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Public Lands of Territorial Institutions to whom was referred Council Bill No. 51 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be amended in accordance with the suggestions hereto attached; that the Council amendments be concurred in, and that the bill as so amended do pass.

B. A. ROMERO,  
Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the House resolved itself into the committee of the whole for the purpose of considering Council Bill No. 51.

Mr. Kilpatrick was called to the chair.

After the committee of the whole had arisen, the House was called to order.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed Council substitute for Council Joint Resolution No. 11, "Providing for the payment of interpreters, translators, etc.," and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body thereto.

The chair announced that the matter would be duly laid before the House for its consideration.

Committee of the whole resumed its sitting.

After the committee of the whole had arisen, the House was called to order with the Speaker in the chair, and Mr. Kilpatrick, chairman of the committee of the whole, made the following report:

Mr. Speaker: I am directed by the committee of the whole to report to the House that the committee has adopted the amendments offered by the special committee, together with an amendment of the committee of the whole, and recommend that the bill be passed, as amended.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the bill be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Barnes moved that the bill be passed.

Roll call ordered, with the following result:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Trujillo, Valdez, and Mr. Speaker—15.

Nays: Guyer, Leib, McIntosh, Staplin, Wharton, Winston—6.

The bill having received the necessary number of votes, was declared duly passed.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the rules be suspended and that the

House take up Council substitute for Council Joint Resolution No. 11.

Motion prevailed.

Substitute was read first and second time by title, and read in full for information.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the rules be suspended and that the resolution be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the House adjourned.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

---

## FIFTY-EIGHTH DAY.

---

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., March 14, 1899.  
Tuesday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment, with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Gilberton.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

On motion of Mr. Herrera, the reading of the Journal was dispensed with and the same approved.

On motion of Mr. Ortega, the rules were suspended, and House Bill No. 123 taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Ortega, the report of the committee was adopted, and the bill therefore passed.

House Bill No. 144, "An Act for the protection of grazing grounds adjacent to settlement," was the special order for 10 o'clock a. m.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved an amendment to strike out the words "three miles" and insert "one mile."

Mr. Wharton moved an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Santa Fe that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Stock and Stock Raising.

Motion prevailed, and bill so referred.

Three petitions from the citizens of Albuquerque were received and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The following reports of standing committees were received and ordered to take the regular course:

Santa Fe, N. M., March 14, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures to whom was referred Council Bill No. 139 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

PABLO CRESPIN,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 14, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures to whom was referred House Bill No. 130 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

PABLO CRESPIN,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 14, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred House Bill No. 16 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

W. H. H. LLEWELLYN,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 14, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Stock and Stock Raising, to whom was referred House Bill No. 110 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

RAMON DE HERRERA,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 14, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred House Bill No. 131 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 14, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred Council Bill No. 125 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be concurred in with amendments.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 14, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred House Bill No. 132 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be tabled indefinitely.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 14, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred Council Bill No. 99 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 14, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred Council Bill No. 131 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be concurred in by the House.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that Council Bill No. 131 be made a special order for 2 p. m.

Mr. Staplin moved to amend the motion that the report of the committee on Council Bill No. 131 be adopted.

Motion prevailed; bill therefore duly concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the rules were suspended, and Council Bill No. 104 taken up for consideration.

Bill was read for information.

Mr. Barnes moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Motion prevailed; bill therefore passed.

Mr. Jaramillo, chairman of the Committee on Finance, asked unanimous consent to make a report.

Consent granted.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 14, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Finance to whom was referred amended Council Bill No. 58 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed as amended by this committee.

VENCESLAO JARAMILLO,  
Chairman.

Mr. Barnes moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Motion prevailed; bill therefore passed.



Mr. Barnes asked unanimous consent that the clerk be instructed to request the return of Council Bill No. 75 from the Council.

Consent granted; so ordered.

Following bills were introduced:

House Bill No. 146, introduced by Hon. Pablo Trujillo, "An Act in reference to ditches." Read first and second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the Committee on Irrigation.

The following House resolution was introduced:

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 15.

*Be it resolved, by the House of the Thirty-third Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico:*

That the rules of this House be and the same are hereby amended to read as follows, viz:

Rule 17. The hours of meeting each day shall be at 10 a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m., and at 7:30 o'clock p. m., unless a different time be prescribed by motion on adjournment.

Rule 48. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question without leave, nor more than once until every member who desires to speak shall have spoken, nor more than five minutes at one time, unless some other member shall concede his time to the speaker; *provided*, that on questions on appeal, no member shall speak more than once; and, *provided further*, that this rule shall apply to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Winston moved amendments that the following proviso be added thereto:

*Provided*, That no motion to table indefinitely shall be entertained until the members of the House shall be allowed three minutes' discussion on the bill.

On motion of Mr. Winston, the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Barnes moved that a steering committee of three be appointed for the purpose of expediting the business of the House.

Motion prevailed, and the following were appointed:

Messrs. Barnes, Sanchez and Jaramillo.

Mr. Valdez moved that the rules be suspended and that Council Bill No. 143 be taken up for consideration.

Motion prevailed.

Council Bill No. 143 was read for information.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the bill was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

On motion of Mr. Valdez, the bill was placed on its passage and passed.

On motion of Mr. Trujillo, the rules were suspended and the House took up for consideration House Bill No. 146.

Mr. Gutierrez moved the following amendment to be added at the bottom of page 2 of the original bill:

Section —. *Provided*, That from section (15) fifteen of the Compiled Laws of 1897, until it concludes, in said Compiled Laws, relating to ditches, the same are and shall remain in full force and effect, relating to counties of the first class."

The amendments were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Luna, the bill was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

On motion of Mr. Luna, the bill was placed on its passage and passed.

The following was taken up under the order of bills and joint resolutions on third reading:

House Bill No. 130, "An Act to encourage horticulture and manufacture of fruit products."

Mr. Winston moved the following amendment to be added at the bottom of section 1:

"*Provided*, That the exemption from taxation above specified shall not apply to more land than is necessary for the erection and operation of such manufactures or fruit products, and shall not extend to lands used as orchards, vineyards, or for agricultural purposes."

Amendment adopted.

Mr. Gutierrez moved an amendment that the figure "6" where it relates to the years be stricken out and the figure "4" inserted.

Amendment adopted.

On motion of Mr. McIntosh, the bill was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the bill was placed on its passage and passed.

On motion of Mr. Winston, Council substitute for House substitute for Council Bill No. 45 was taken up for consideration.

Read in full for information.

Mr. Winston moved that the bill be considered read first and second time by title, and read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Herrera moved that the House concur in the passage of the bill.

Motion prevailed: bill therefore concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Valdez, the rules were suspended, and House Bill No. 118 taken up for consideration.

Read in full for information.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had complied with the request of the House, and herewith return Council Bill No. 75.

Mr. Gutierrez moved an amendment to House Bill No. 118, that where the word "five" appears insert the words "twenty-five," and

where the word "fifty" appear, insert the words "one hundred," relating to fines.

Amendment adopted.

Mr. Winston moved to amend section 1, in line 4, after the words "male animal whatever" in fourth line of section 1, insert "except bulls under one year of age."

Amendment adopted.

On motion of Mr. Winston, the bill was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

On motion of Mr. Trujillo, the bill was placed on its passage and passed.

The following report of the Committee on Judiciary was made by unanimous consent:

Santa Fe, N. M., March 14, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred Council Bill No. 39 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be concurred in with amendments.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Ordered to lie on table to be taken up in its regular order.

On motion the House took a recess until 2 p. m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Tuesday, 2 p. m.

House met pursuant to recess, with the Speaker in the chair.

Roll was called, and following members present:

Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

The following reports of standing committees were made with unanimous consent, and ordered to take their regular course:

Santa Fe, N. M., March 14, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Roads and Highways to whom was referred House Bill No. 109 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

A. D. MCINTOSH,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 14, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on County and County Lines to whom was referred House Bill No. 75 have had the same under

consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be tabled indefinitely.

B. A. ROMERO,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 14, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred Council Bill No. 75 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be concurred in by this House.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 14, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Finance to whom was referred House Bill No. 124 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

V. JARAMILLO,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 14, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Finance to whom was referred House Bill No. 110 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be not passed.

V. JARAMILLO,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 14, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Finance to whom was referred substitute for House Bill No. 75 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be concurred in.

V. JARAMILLO,  
Chairman.

Mr. Barnes moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of taking up Council Bill No. 126.

Motion prevailed.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had partly concurred in amendments to Council Bill No. 128, and had amended the original bill, and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body thereto.

The chair stated that the matter would be duly laid before the House.

Council Bill No. 126 read for information.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the bill was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the bill was placed on its passage and passed.

The following was taken up under the order of bills and joint resolutions on third reading:

House Bill No. 16, "An Act repealing section 11 of an act of the Legislature approved February 23, 1893, relative to the provisions of recovering damages done by animals."

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the report of the committee was adopted, and the bill therefore failed to pass.

House Bill No. 132, "An Act to amend that part of chapter I of title 5 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, which relates to building and loan associations."

On motion of Mr. Kilpatrick, the report of the committee was adopted, and the bill therefore failed to pass.

Mr. Barnes moved that the order be suspended, and that Council Bill No. 70 be taken up for consideration.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Leib, the bill was tabled indefinitely.

Substitute for Council Bill No. 70 was read for information.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had concurred in the passage of House Bill No. 91, "An Act enabling heirs of deceased persons, and etc."

House Bill No. 146, "An Act in relation to acequias."

House Bill No. 133, "An Act in relation to public highways."

House substitute for House Bill No. 3, "An Act for regulating the license tax," and that they had failed to concur in House substitute for House Bill No. 75, and had duly concurred in House Joint Memorial No. 3.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the substitute for Council Bill No. 70 be read first and second time by title.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Wharton moved that the bill be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the bill was placed on its passage and passed.

The following report of the Committee on Printing was received by unanimous consent:

Santa Fe, N. M., March 14, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Printing to whom was referred House Joint Resolution No. 11 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the same to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

FRANK STAPLIN.  
Chairman.

Resolution read in full for information.

On motion of Mr. Kilpatrick, the report of the committee was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Luna, Council Bill No. 128 was taken up for consideration.

Amendments read.

On motion of Mr. Luna, the Council amendments were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Wharton, the rules were suspended, and Council Bill No. 135 taken up for consideration.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the vote by which the rules were suspended be reconsidered.

Motion prevailed.

Council Bill No. 135 was read for information.

On motion of Mr. Winston, the rules were suspended and the bill read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

On motion of Mr. Wharton, the bill was placed on its passage and passed.

On motion of Mr. Wharton, the rules were suspended, and the Committee on Judiciary made the following report:

Santa Fe, N. M., March 14, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary to whom was referred substitute for Council Bill No. 79 have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be concurred in.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Mr. Barnes moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of considering substitute for Council Bill No. 79.

Mr. Guyer moved an amendment that the bill be made a special order for Wednesday at 10 a. m.

Motion to amend lost.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved an amendment that the bill be tabled indefinitely.

Motion to amend lost.

Question then recurred upon the motion of the gentleman from Grant, which was lost.

Mr. Trujillo moved that the bill be made a special order for 5 p. m.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved an amendment that the bill be tabled indefinitely.

Motion of the gentleman from Santa Fe lost.

Question then recurred upon the motion of the gentleman from Socorro, which prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the House took a recess until 5 p. m.

After recess the House was called to order, with the Speaker in the chair.

Council Bill No. 79 was made a special order for 5 p. m.

Mr. Barnes moved that Council Bill No. 79 be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved an amendment that on page 4, line 23, after the word "withdraw" and before the word "fee," insert "or membership."

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the amendment be tabled indefinitely.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Staplin moved that section 21 be made section 22, and that the following be inserted and numbered "section 21.":

"Section 21. Nothing in this act shall abrogate in any way chapter I, title 5, Compiled Laws of 1897, relating to corporations."

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the amendment be tabled indefinitely.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Romero moved that the bill do now pass, and upon that demanded the previous question.

Motion prevailed, and the previous question was ordered.

Roll call was ordered, with the following result:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespin, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Herrera, Romero, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston—12.

Nays: Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Sanchez, Staplin—7.

The bill having received the necessary number of votes, was declared duly concurred in.

Bills and joint resolutions on third reading being the order, the following was taken up for consideration:

House Bill No. 131, "To amend sub-section 6 of section 1737 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relating to personal earnings."

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the bill was tabled indefinitely.

House Bill No. 101, "An Act to authorize the building of sidewalks in the Territory of New Mexico."

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the bill was tabled indefinitely.

House Bill No. 114, "An Act extending the right of suffrage to women in certain cases."

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the bill be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Jaramillo moved an amendment that the bill be tabled indefinitely.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the House adjourned.

## NIGHT SESSION.

Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment, with the Speaker in the chair.

Roll was called, and the following members present:

M. Baca, Barnes, Crespin, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

Bills and joint resolutions on third reading were taken up for consideration.

House Bill No. 105, "An Act to prevent negroes and mulattoes from marrying whites."

Mr. Barnes moved that the amendments offered by the committee be adopted.

Roll was called, and resulted as follows:

Ayes: M. Baca, Barnes, Crespin, Gallegos, Guyer, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Winston—10.

Nays: Gutierrez, Herrera, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Trujillo—6.

Amendments were therefore adopted.

Mr. Romero moved that the bill be laid on the table indefinitely.

Roll call was ordered; following result:

Ayes: M. Baca, Barnes, Crespin, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Herrera, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Trujillo, Valdez—12.

Nays: Guyer, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, Wharton, Winston, and Mr. Speaker—7.

Motion having received the necessary number of votes, the bill was tabled indefinitely.

House Bill No. 120, "An Act to provide salary for justice of the peace and for other purposes."

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the bill was tabled indefinitely.

House Bill No. 121, "An Act to facilitate business in the District Courts of New Mexico, and to provide funds to pay jurors in the trials of said court."

Bill was read for information.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the bill was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the bill was placed on its passage and passed.

House Bill No. 101, "An Act to provide compensation of sheriffs in attending probate courts and sessions of the county commissioners."

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the bill was tabled indefinitely.

Substitute for House Bill No. 111. Read first and second time by title.



Mr. Sanchez moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of considering House substitute for House Bill No. 111, and that it be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion lost; bill referred to Committee on Territorial Affairs.

House Bill No. 106, "An Act fixing the compensation of probate clerks in counties of the second class."

On motion of Mr. Leib, the bill was tabled indefinitely.

House Bill No. 108, "An Act for the preservation of the public health, and for other purposes."

Substitute was read for information.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the original bill was tabled indefinitely.

Mr. Guyer moved that the substitute be tabled indefinitely.

Mr. Valdez moved that the motion of the gentleman from Union be tabled indefinitely.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Valdez moved that the substitute be read a first and second time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Guyer moved an amendment that the House adjourn.

Roll call was ordered; following result:

Ayes: Barnes, Guyer, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Trujillo—8.

Nays: M. Baca, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Herrera, Romero, Sanchez, Staplin, Valdez, Wharton, Winston—11.

House therefore refused to adjourn.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the rules were suspended and the bill read a first and second time by title.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the rules were suspended and the bill read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

On motion of Mr. Staplin, the vote by which the bill was read a third time by title was reconsidered.

Mr. Gutierrez moved an amendment by striking out the word "three" and inserting the word "ten."

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Gutierrez moved an amendment by striking out the word "eight" and inserting the words "one hundred."

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Staplin, the bill was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Herrera moved that the bill do now pass.

Roll call ordered; following result:

Ayes: M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston—18.

Nays: Guyer—1.

Bill therefore passed.

The following bill was introduced by unanimous consent:

House Bill No. 147, introduced by Hon. John R. Guyer, "An Act

to amend section 3413 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 of the Territory of New Mexico."

Bill read for information.

Read first and second time by title, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary

Mr. Guyer moved that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to report tomorrow morning at 10 on House Bill No. 147.

Prevailed.

Mr. Wharton moved that the rules be suspended and that Council Bill No. 75 be taken up for consideration.

Mr. Herrera moved that the House concur in the passage of the bill.

Mr. Gutierrez moved an amendment that the bill be tabled indefinitely.

Motion, as amended, prevailed.

House Bill No. 109, "An Act in relation to highways."

Mr. Guyer moved that the bill be tabled indefinitely.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Guyer moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of introducing a joint memorial.

Motion prevailed.

House Joint Memorial No. 5, "To the President of the United States." Read in full.

Mr. Guyer moved that the joint memorial do now pass.

Roll call ordered; following result:

Ayes: M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Wharton, Winston—19.

Nays: None.

Memorial therefore passed.

House Bill No. 139, "An Act for the protection of fruit interest and fruit growers in the Territory of New Mexico."

Read for information.

On motion of Mr. Gallegos, the bill was read a third by title preparatory to its passage.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the bill was placed on its passage and passed.

Council Bill No. 99, "An Act to simplify and cheapen the hypothecation of real estate."

On motion of Mr. Gallegos, the bill was tabled indefinitely.

Council Bill No. 77, "An Act to encourage and protect the clay-working industries in the Territory of New Mexico."

Read for information.

Bill was passed over for the present.

Mr. Luna moved that the vote by which House Bill No. 147 was referred to its committee be reconsidered, and that the rules be suspended and the bill taken up for its consideration.

On motion of Mr. Luna, the bill was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Luna moved that the bill do now pass.

Roll call ordered; following result:

Ayes: M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Trujillo, Valdez, and Mr. Speaker—13.

Nays: Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Staplin, Wharton, Winston—7.

Bill therefore passed.

Mr. Luna moved that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered, and the reconsideration be tabled indefinitely.

Motion prevailed.

Council Joint Memorial No. 5, "Asking for a trout hatchery."

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the memorial was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the memorial was placed on its passage and passed.

House Bill No. 127, "An Act to regulate the manufacture and sale of malt, spirituous vinous liquors, and to repeal section 4137 of the Compiled Laws of 1897."

Mr. Winston moved an amendment that in section 2, line 6, to strike out the words "twenty gallons" and insert the words "two gallons, the same not to be drunk on the premises" be inserted in lieu thereof.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the bill was recommitted.

Mr. Guyer moved that the committee be instructed to report tomorrow at 10 on this bill.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Guyer moved that the vote by which the bill was recommitted be reconsidered.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Kilpatrick, the bill was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the bill do pass.

Roll call was ordered; following result:

Ayes: Gallegos, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Staplin, Trujillo, Wharton, Winston—9.

Nays: M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Valdez—10.

Bill failed to pass.

On motion of Mr. Herrera, the House adjourned.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

## FIFTY-NINTH DAY.

## MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., March 15, 1899.  
Wednesday, 10 a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment, with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Father Gilberton.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had duly concurred in the passage of House Bill No. 123, "An Act relating to flowing [flouring] mill ditches;" had amended and passed House Bill No. 8, "An Act creating a police force in certain unincorporated towns in the Territory of New Mexico;" had passed Council Bill No. 109, "An Act to amend section 54 of the Compiled Laws of 1897;" Council Bill No. 127, "An Act to provide for the prosecution of certain persons charged with crime," and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body thereto.

The chair announced that the matter would be duly laid before the House for its consideration.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the reading of the journal was dispensed with and the same approved.

House Bill No. 148, introduced by Hon. William Kilpatrick, "An Act providing for geological surveys in the Territory of New Mexico."

Read first and second time by title and read in full for information.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the rules be suspended and the bill read a third time in full preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the bill be passed.

Motion prevailed.

House Bill No. 149, introduced by Hon. Frank H. Winston, "An Act creating a preparatory school in the Territory of New Mexico, and providing for the maintenance thereof."

Read first and second time by title and read in full for information.

Mr. Sanchez moved that the rules be suspended and the bill read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the bill be tabled indefinitely.

Motion lost.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the motion of the gentleman from Sierra be tabled indefinitely.

Motion lost.

Motion of gentleman from Sierra prevailed.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the bill pass.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Barnes made the following report by unanimous consent:

Santa Fe, N. M., March 15, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Education, to whom was referred Council substitute for Council Bill No. 27, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be tabled indefinitely, and that the accompanying substitute be passed.

W. H. SCHULTZ,  
Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Staplin, the rules were suspended and the original bill was tabled indefinitely.

On motion of Mr. Schultz, the rules were further suspended and the substitute was taken up for consideration.

Substitute was read first and second time by title.

On motion of Mr. Guver, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole for the consideration of House substitute for Council Bill No. 27.

Mr. Jaramillo was called to the chair.

After the committee of the whole had arisen, the House was called to order.

A message from the Governor was announced.

The chair announced that the matter would be duly laid before the House.

Committee of the whole resumed its sitting.

After the committee of the whole had arisen, House called to order and Mr. Jaramillo made the following report:

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee of the whole, to whom was referred House substitute for Council substitute for Council Bill No. 27, have had the same under consideration and have made no recommendation.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the House adjourned.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Wednesday, 2 p. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment with the Speaker in the chair.

A quorum being present the House proceeded to business.

House Resolution No. 16, introduced by Hon. J. E. Wharton, was

read in full, and on motion of Mr. Gutierrez, was tabled indefinitely.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had failed to concur in the passage of House Bill No. 117, "An Act to amend sections 2553 and 2554 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 of New Mexico, limiting the rate of interest;" House Bill No. 102, "An Act relative to life, health and accident insurance on the mutual plan and the conduct of business of such insurance," and that they had passed Council Bill No. 111, "An Act to establish a committee for the control and management of the palace in the City of Santa Fe, and the lands and appurtenances thereto," and had amended and passed Council Bill No. 100, "An Act to authorize the Governor and Adjutant General of the Territory of New Mexico to purchase certain mustering in and muster out rolls and other documents and papers pertaining to the volunteer militia and regular army service of the Territory of New Mexico during the civil war of 1861," and respectfully asked the concurrence of this honorable body thereto.

The chair stated that the matter would be duly laid before the House.

On motion of Mr. Romero, the rules were suspended and Council Bill No. 62 taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Romero, the House concurred in the passage of Council Bill No. 62.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the rules were suspended and House Bill No. 8 taken up for consideration.

Amendments offered by the Council were read.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the House concurred in the House amendments.

Mr. Valdez moved that the rules be suspended and that House Bill No. 141 be taken for consideration.

Motion prevailed, and the bill read for information.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the bill was tabled indefinitely.

Mr. Luna moved that the rules be suspended and that Council Bill No. 100 be taken up for consideration.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Luna, the rules were suspended and the bill considered read first and second time and read a third time preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Sanchez moved the bill be now passed.

Roll call was ordered which resulted as follows:

Ayes: M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Truillo, Valdez, Winston, and Mr. Speaker—17.

Nays: Guyer, Leib, McIntosh, Wharton—4.

The bill was therefore passed.

The following bills and joint resolutions on third reading were taken up for consideration.

Council Bill No. 125, "An Act in relation to practice in the supreme and district courts and for other purposes."

Mr. Barnes moved the following amendments which were adopted:

Amend section 3 by striking out on page 1, line 3, of the original bill, the words "however when no bond for costs had been given" and also by striking out from same section, line 10 thereof, page 1, of the said bill the following words "either party may give bond for costs and shall not thereafter be required to make such deposit."

Amend section 5, by adding thereto the following:

"And the clerk of the district court shall be allowed ten cents per folio for making out and certifying a copy of the record and five cents per folio for certifying any part thereof copies of which may have been furnished by the stenographer to be paid by the party suing out writ of error or appeal."

Amendments offered by the committee were read.

Mr. Luna moved that the recommendations of the Judiciary Committee be adopted.

Roll was called which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Guyer, Herrera, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Valdez, Winston, and Mr. Speaker—20.

Nays: Jaramillo, Wharton—2.

Amendments adopted.

On motion of Mr. Luna, the bill was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the bill was placed on its passage and passed.

Mr. Gutierrez moved the rules be suspended and that the vote by which Council Bill No. 75 was tabled indefinitely be reconsidered.

Motion lost.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the rules were suspended for the purpose of allowing the following reports of the Committee on Judiciary to be made:

Santa Fe, N. M., March 15, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred House Bill No. 135, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed with amendments.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 15, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred House Bill No. 134, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 15, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred House Bill No. 137, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 15, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred House Bill No. 140, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

R. P. BARNES,  
Chairman.

Reports ordered to take their regular course.

On motion of Mr. Staplin, the rules were suspended and House Bill No. 135 was taken up for consideration.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed House Bill No. 142, with a slight amendment, and respectfully asked this honorable body to concur in the same.

The chair stated that the matter would be duly laid before the House.

Amendments offered by the Committee on Judiciary to House Bill No. 135 were read.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, amendments were adopted.

Mr. Guyer moved that the bill be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed Council Bill No. 59, "An Act to amend sections 441 and 443 of Compiled Laws of 1897 and to otherwise modify the existing statutes to corporations," and respectfully asks the concurrence of this honorable body thereto.

The chair stated the matter would be duly laid before the House.

Mr. Guver moved that the bill do pass.

Roll called, which resulted as follows:

Ayes: Crespin, Gutierrez, Guyer, Jaramillo, McIntosh, Sanchez, Staplin, Wharton—8.



Nays: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Gallegos, Herrera, Kilpatrick, Leib, Ortega, Romero, Schultz, Trujillo, Valdez, Winston—13.

Bill failed to pass.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the rules were suspended and House Bill No. 142 taken up for consideration.

Amendments of the Council were read.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the House concurred in the Council amendments.

Mr. Jaramillo was granted unanimous consent for the purpose of introducing a resolution.

House Resolution No. 17:

*Be it resolved*, That from and after the passage of this resolution, the Speaker or member acting as such, shall not concede a roll call upon any proposition, except upon the passage of a bill, or upon a motion to lay a bill upon the table. That the Speaker shall, if demanded, decide by division all propositions except as above stated.

On motion of Mr. Luna, the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wharton, the rules were suspended and Council Bill No. 39 was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Wharton moved that the amendments offered by the Committee on Judiciary, be adopted.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the bill was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Barnes asked unanimous consent that the title of the bill be amended.

Consent granted.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the bill was placed on its passage and passed.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, House Bill No. 72 was made a special order for 7:30 p. m.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the House adjourned.

### NIGHT SESSION.

Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment with the Speaker in the chair.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

Special order for 7:30 was the consideration of House Bill No. 72.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the conference committee was instructed to report this bill tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, Council Bill No. 80 was taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the original bill was tabled indefinitely.

House substitute for Council Bill No. 80 was read first and second time by title, and read in full for information.

Mr. Gutierrez moved an amendment to section 11, that the words "tax payers" be stricken out, and the words "owner of real estate" be inserted in lieu thereof.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed Council Bill No. 124, "An Act providing funds and making appropriations for the 50th, 51st, and 52d fiscal years, and for other purposes," and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body thereto.

The chair stated that the matter would be duly laid before the House for its consideration.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had duly concurred in the passage of House Bill No. 148, "An Act to provide for geological surveys in the Territory of New Mexico;" House substitute for House Bill No. 108, "An Act for the preservation of the public health and for other purposes."

Mr. Barnes moved to amend the motion of the gentleman from Bernalillo, that section 11 be made to read as follows:

"Section 11. Every male citizen of the United States who is qualified to vote at public elections under the laws of this territory, and who is the owner of real estate in any of the counties of this territory, shall be qualified to serve as a grand or petit juror in any of the courts of this territory; excepting, however, the following classes of persons who shall be disqualified to serve as grand or petit jurors in any of the courts of this territory: such persons as may have been convicted of any infamous crime and all persons who are living in a state of bigamy, polygamy, professional gamblers, that is such persons as are actually engaged in gambling as a regular occupation and who are not otherwise engaged; habitual drunkards or persons who are addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, attorneys at law and all persons over the age of sixty years."

Amendment of the gentleman from Grant adopted.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the bill be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the bill was placed on its passage and passed.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that Council Bill No. 124 be taken up for consideration.

Motion prevailed.

Bill was read first and second time by title.

Mr. Wharton moved that the bill be made a special order for tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Sanchez moved an amendment that the House resolve itself into the committee of the whole for the consideration of this bill.

Motion, as amended, prevailed.

Mr. Jaramillo was called to the chair.

After the committee of the whole had arisen, the House was called to order.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed Council Bill No. 145, "An Act in reference to private corporations," and respectfully ask the concurrence of this honorable body thereto.

The chair stated that the matter would be duly laid before the House for its consideration.

Committee of the whole resumed its sitting.

After the committee of the whole had arisen, the House was called to order and Mr. Jaramillo, chairman of the committee, made the following report:

Mr. Speaker: I am instructed by the committee of the whole that they have had under consideration Council Bill No. 124 and recommend that it be passed as amended by the committee.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the amendments offered by the committee of the whole be adopted.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the bill be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Sanchez moved that the bill do now pass.

Roll call ordered with the following result:

Ayes: Celso Baca, M. Baca, Barnes, Crespin, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Trujillo, Winston and Mr. Speaker—17.

Nays: Leib, McIntosh—2.

The bill having received the necessary number of votes was declared duly passed.

Mr. Sanchez moved that the vote by which Council Bill No. 124 was passed be reconsidered and the reconsideration be tabled indefinitely.

Motion prevailed.

The following message of the signing of House substitute for House Bill No. 99, Council Bill No. 69, House substitute for Council Bill No. 15, Council Bill No. 97, (this latter bill became a law by limitation), by the Governor, was received.

Council Bill No. 145 was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the rules be suspended and that Council Bill No. 145 be considered read first and second time by title and read a third time in full preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the bill be passed.

Motion prevailed.

The chair announced having signed Council Joint Resolution No. 11; Council Bill No. 129, "An Act to provide necessary funds to complete and furnish the territorial capitol, and for other purposes;" Council substitute for House Bill No. 54, "An Act to amend section 2299 and to repeal sections 2309, 2310, 2312, 2314, and 2315 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, relating to mining claims;" substitute for Council Bill No. 2, "An Act for the protection of fish and game in the Territory of New Mexico;" Council Bill No. 116, "An Act to provide for the assessment of property in the Territory of New Mexico;" substitute for House Bill No. 113, "An Act to require the treasurers of Chilili grant, to furnish bonds and for other purposes;" substitute for House Bill No. 69, "An Act for the protection of stock raising and to prevent butchers from paying a compensation for the robbery of stock;" House Bill No. 92, "An Act to enforce the building of school houses in the several school districts of the counties of the territory;" House Bill No. 55, "An Act to promote and encourage the discovery and development of the minerals;" Council Bill No. 145, "An Act to amend section 254 of the Compiled Laws of 1897;" Council Bill No. 71, "An Act entitled 'An Act for the supplying of counties with copies of the Compiled Laws of 1897;'" House substitute for Council Bill No. 101, "An Act to provide for the paying of bounties for the killing of wild animals;" amended Council Bill No. 131, "An Act relating to the sale of coal oil and its products;" House substitute for Council Bill No. 13, "An Act in reference to recognizance, bond, stipulation required by the laws of New Mexico, and for other purposes."

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the enrolling and engrossing committee was increased by the addition of two members, viz: Messrs. Romero and Leib.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the House adjourned.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

---

## SIXTIETH DAY.

---

### MORNING SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Santa Fe, N. M., March 16, 1899.  
Thursday, 10 o'clock a. m.

House met pursuant to adjournment with the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Father Gilberton.

A quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

On motion of Mr. Kilpatrick, the rules were suspended and Council Bill No. 66 was taken up for consideration.

Bill was read for information.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the bill was made a special order for 2 o'clock p. m.

The chair appointed the following named gentlemen as a special committee to confer with the Council in case any differences might arise on some of the most important bills: Messrs. Barnes, Romero and Trujillo.

The following resolutions were introduced in their regular order:

House Joint Resolution No. 14, introduced by Hon. Pedro Sanchez:

*Be it resolved*, That to his Excellency, Miguel A. Otero, Governor of this territory, be expressed our sincere esteem and respect, commended by his untiring devotion to duty, his energy in the interest and for the welfare of the territory, his unflinching fidelity to the great trust reposed in him, and his example of strict uprightness and integrity in office.

That we believe his purposes and ideals to be high, and have every confidence in his earnest resolve to elevate and advance the territory of New Mexico in all things, and that the thanks of this body be extended to the Hon. George H. Wallace, secretary of the territory, for his many courtesies and attentions.

Resolution was unanimously adopted.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had failed to concur in the House amendments to Council Bill No. 51, and that the Council had appointed a conference committee to meet a like conference committee from the House; that they had passed Council Joint Memorial No. 6, relating to the territorial School of Mines at Socorro; and had duly concurred in House Joint Memorial No. 1.

House Resolution No. 17, introduced by Hon. Pedro Sanchez:

*Be it resolved by the House of Representatives*, That whereas, our young and distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Hon. Maximiliano Luna has discharged his duties as Speaker of this honorable body with honor both to the House and the territory in general, and whereas, his services that he has rendered our national cause in a military line has made him worthy of universal respect: now therefore be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Territory of New Mexico*. That we cordially approve the conduct of Hon. Maximiliano Luna as Speaker of the House for his impartial decisions and for his gentlemanly conduct toward the members and officers of the House: also for his forcible arguments and eloquence in favor

of the good cause attributes that with great reason he is honored by his country.

On motion of Mr. Herrera, the resolution was adopted.

House Resolution No. 17:

*Be it resolved by the House of Representatives*, That R. Liberato Baca, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, is a young, honest, upright and competent man the position he holds in this House.

Therefore the most sincere thanks of this honorable body are extended to him and also to the rest of the officers that have accompanied him for their honesty and the respect that they have shown toward the members of this House.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the resolution was adopted.

The special order for 10 o'clock was the consideration of House Bill No. 72.

Council amendments were read, and on motion of Mr. Barnes, the House concurred in them.

The following bills and joint resolutions on third reading were taken up for consideration:

Council Bill No. 120, read in full for information.

On motion of Mr. Sanchez, the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that from now on the bills that are passed be considered engrossed and enrolled.

Motion prevailed.

The following reports of standing committees were received and ordered to take the regular course:

Santa Fe, N. M., March 16, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, to whom was referred House Bill No. 107, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the said bill to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

PABLO CRESPIN,  
Chairman.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 16, 1899.

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Roads and Highways, to whom was referred House Bill No. 145, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report the same to the House with the recommendation that it be passed with amendments.

A. D. McINTOSH,  
Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the rules were suspended and House Bill No. 145 was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Staplin moved an amendment, that the following proviso be added to the end of section 2:

*"Provided further, The provisions of this section apply to toll roads now in existence."*

Amendment adopted.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the bill was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the bill was placed on its passage and passed.

On motion of Mr. Trujillo, the rules were suspended and Council Bill No. 141 was taken up for consideration.

Read for information.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the bill was tabled indefinitely.

On motion of Mr. Leib, the rules were suspended and House Bill No. 143 was taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Schultz, the bill was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

On motion of Mr. Gallegos, the bill was placed on its passage and passed.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, Council Bill No. 120 was taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the bill was tabled indefinitely.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that House Bill No. 107 be taken up for consideration.

Motion prevailed.

Bill was read for information.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the bill was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the bill do now pass.

Roll call was ordered, with the following result:

Ayes: M. Baca, Barnes, Crespín, Gutierrez, Guyer, Kilpatrick, Leib, McIntosh, Staplin, Valdez, Wharton, Winston—12.

Nays: Celso Baca, Gallegos, Herrera, Ortega, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Trujillo, and Mr. Speaker—9.

The bill was therefore passed.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the House took a recess subject to the call of the Speaker.

After recess, the House was called to order by the Speaker.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the vote by which House Bill No. 107 was passed be reconsidered.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the House took a recess subject to the call of the chair.

After recess the House was called to order with the Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the vote by which Council Bill No. 120 was passed be reconsidered and the reconsideration tabled indefinitely.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Sanchez moved that the rules be suspended and amended Council Bill No. 66 be taken up for consideration.

Mr. Gutierrez moved an amendment that the House take a recess subject to the call of the chair.

Motion as amended prevailed.

House met pursuant to recess with the Speaker in the chair.

House Joint Resolution No. 15 introduced by Hon. Maximiliano Luna was read first and second time by title.

Mr. Guyer moved that the rules be suspended and the resolution considered translated and printed, and that it be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the resolution was placed on its passage and passed.

Amended Council Bill No. 66 was the special order for 2 p. m.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the bill was passed over pending the absence of the gentleman from Grant.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the reading of the journal be dispensed with and the same stand approved.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Winston, the rules were suspended and Council Bill No. 59 was taken up for consideration.

Read for information.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the bill be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council would like to meet the Honorable House of Representatives in joint session for the purpose of electing a public printer.

The chair stated that the matter would be duly laid before the House for its consideration.

On motion of Mr. Herrera, Council Bill No. 59 was placed on its passage and passed.

Mr. Staplin asked unanimous consent that House Bill Nos. 66, 135 and 110 be returned to the introducer.

Consent granted.

The following business on the Speaker's table was taken up:

Council Bill No. 87.

Read first and second time by title.

On motion of Mr. Guver, the bill was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the bill was placed on its passage and passed.

Council Bill No. 109.

Read first and second time by title.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the rules be suspended and the bill be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.



Motion lost and bill referred to the Committee on Irrigation.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the rules were suspended and Council Bill No. 133 taken up for consideration.

Amendments were read.

Bill read for information.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the amendments offered by the committee be adopted.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the bill was read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

On motion of Mr. McIntosh, the bill was placed on its passage and passed.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had amended and passed House Bill No. 121.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that House Bill No. 121 be taken up for consideration.

Motion prevailed.

Council amendments were read.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the Council amendments were concurred in.

Mr. Guyer moved that the House agree to the request of the Council for a joint session at 4 p. m.

Motion prevailed.

The following resolution was introduced by Hon. Frank Staplin: House Resolution No. 19.

*Be it resolved by the House of Representative of the Thirty-third Legislative Assembly, That the Speaker of this body is hereby empowered to approve the journal of the 60th day of the session of the legislature and that his approval shall carry all the force and effect that the approval of the entire House might have.*

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the House take a recess subject to the call of the chair

Motion prevailed.

After recess the House was called to order with the Speaker in the chair.

The members of the Legislative Council were announced.

The joint session was called to order with the President of the Council in the chair.

Mr. Hughes, of Bernalillo county, nominated James D. Hughes as a candidate for public printer.

Mr. Luna, of Valencia county, moved that the nominations be closed.

Motion of the gentleman from Valencia prevailed.

The election of James D. Hughes was unanimously carried.

On motion of Mr. Duncan of San Miguel county, the joint session arose.

The House was called to order and on motion took a recess subject to the call of the chair.

After recess the House was called to order.

The committee on conference made reports on Council Bill No. 51, House Bill No. 124 and Council Bill No. 39, which were adopted, and the bills were therefore duly passed.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had duly concurred in the passage of House Joint Resolution No. 15.

On motion of Mr. Jaramillo, the House took a recess until 7:30 o'clock p. m.

### NIGHT SESSION.

House met pursuant to recess with the Speaker in the chair.

A quorum being present the House proceeded to business.

Mr. McIntosh moved that the rules be suspended and Council Joint Memorial No. 6 be taken up for consideration.

Motion prevailed.

Memorial was read in full.

On motion the memorial was concurred in by the House.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved that the rules be suspended and Council Bill No. 102 taken up for consideration.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Guyer moved that the bill be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Kilpatrick, the bill was placed on its passage and passed.

Mr. Gutierrez moved that the rules be suspended and Council Bill No. 109 taken up for consideration.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Guyer moved that the bill be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the bill was placed on its passage and passage.

Mr. Leib moved that the rules be suspended and House Bill No. 83 taken up for consideration.

Motion prevailed.

Council amendments were read.

On motion of Mr. Leib, the House concurred in the Council amendments.

Mr. Barnes, chairman of the conference committee, reported that they had failed to agree with the conference committee of the Council on the insurance bill.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the

Council had passed Council Bill No. 53, and respectfully asked the concurrence of this honorable body thereto.

The chair stated that the matter would be duly laid before the House.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had duly concurred in the passage of House Joint Resolution No. 11.

Mr. Jaramillo moved that the rules be suspended to take up Council Bill No. 66.

Motion prevailed.

Mr. Barnes moved that the bill be tabled indefinitely.

Mr. Kilpatrick moved an amendment that the bill be read a third time by title preparatory to its passage.

Motion to amend lost.

Roll call was ordered on the tabling of the bill.

Ayes: Celso Baca, Barnes, Leib, McIntosh, Romero, Sanchez, Schultz, Staplin, Wharton, Winston—10.

Nays: M. Baca, Crespín, Gallegos, Gutierrez, Herrera, Jaramillo, Kilpatrick, Ortega, Valdez—9.

The bill was therefore tabled indefinitely.

Mr. Staplin moved that Council Bill No. 53 be taken up for consideration.

Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Luna, the bill was tabled indefinitely.

On motion of Mr. Luna, the vote by which Council Bill No. 66 was tabled was reconsidered, and the reconsideration tabled indefinitely.

Mr. Guyer, chairman of the special committee to investigate the Normal University at Las Vegas, made the following report, which was adopted.

The following messages of the signing of House Bill No. 80, House Joint Resolution No. 13, substitute for House Bill No. 67, House Bill No. 51, House Bill No. 58, House Bill No. 92, substitute for House Bill No. 132, House Bill No. 142, House Bill No. 55, House substitute for Council Bill No. 101, Council Bill No. 129, Council Bill No. 143, Council Bill No. 116, House substitute for Council Bill No. 13, Council Bill No. 131, Council Bill No. 71, Council substitute for Council Joint Resolution No. 11, substitute for Council Bill No. 2, Council Bill No. 128, Council Joint Memorial No. 5, Council Bill No. 104, Council substitute for House Bill No. 54, Council Bill No. 139, Council substitute for House substitute for Council Bill No. 45, Council Bill No. 126, House amendment to substitute Council Bill No. 58, House Joint Resolution No. 15; also, House substitute for Council Bill No. 80, substitute for Council Bill No. 79, Council Bill No. 135, Council Bill No. 145, Council Bill No. 62, Council Bill No. 100, House substitute for Council Bill No. 70; also, Council Bill No. 51; and also, Council

Bill No. 125, Council Bill No. 102, House Bill No. 121, Council Bill No. 39, Council Bill No. 59, by the Governor, were received.

A message from the Council was announced, stating that the Council had passed Council Bill No. 136, and respectfully asked the concurrence of this honorable body thereto.

The chair stated that the matter would be duly laid before the House for its consideration.

On motion of Mr. Guyer, the House took a recess, subject to the call of the Speaker.

After recess, the House was called to order.

Mr. Barnes presented to Hon. Maximiliano Luna, Speaker of the House, on behalf of the members of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-third Legislative Assembly of New Mexico, a fine gold-headed cane.

Mr. Guyer presented to Mr. R. L. Baca, Chief Clerk of the House, on behalf of the House and employes of the House of Representatives, a fine gold-headed cane.

On motion of Mr. Gutierrez, the House adjourned *sine die*.

M. LUNA,  
Speaker.

R. L. BACA,  
Chief Clerk.



MESSAGE

OF

Governor Miguel A. Otero

TO THE

33d Legislative Assembly

OF

New Mexico.

January 16, 1899.

SANTA FE, N. M.:  
NEW MEXICAN PRINTING COMPANY.  
1899.



## MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

---

*Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives of the 33d  
Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico:*

I heartily congratulate you upon the happy auspices under which you are now assembled for the performance of the highest duty known to civilization—that of making the laws by which we, and our fellow citizens shall be governed in the future.

Since the last legislative assembly in this place, prosperity has returned to our country and our territory. All industries and branches of business have revived, and particularly in New Mexico. Sheep and cattle raising have been prosperous beyond experience for many years previous. Mining also, for all the precious metals, coal, and copper has been resumed with renewed vigor, and a large amount of capital has been invested in mining plants and machinery. More miles of railroad have been constructed in the territory during the last two years than ever before in its history, with the exception of 1879 and 1880.

The beet sugar factory at Eddy continues in successful and prosperous operation, and other similar plants are being contemplated for erection at an early date in other parts of the territory.

Within the past year, the United States for the first time in a generation, was compelled to wage war, which lasted barely three months, and resulted in a series of victories by land and sea, without parallel in the annals of warfare, gaining for us honor, respect and admiration abroad, and at home, uniting our people from all sections of the country in a devotion to the national flag, which has not existed since 1860. In these grand achievements of the nation, New Mexico bore no unimportant part; her sons responded to the president's call for volunteers with an alacrity not equaled in any other section of the country, and more than our quota was promptly furnished; nearly one-half of the world famous "Rough Riders" was enlisted from here, and the conduct of our officers and men, both in the field and camp was admirable,



eliciting compliments from the highest officers in the army. The Territorial Regiment of Infantry, for which New Mexico furnished four (4) full companies, did not have an opportunity to engage in active warfare, but its conduct, discipline and drill was such as to excite the admiration of regular army officers, and we may well feel proud of our share in its organization.

The question of our admission as a state is again before congress, bills for that purpose having been introduced in both the senate and house, and while they may not become laws at the short session of the present congress, there is good ground for belief that the new congress will pass an enabling act for our admission.

The act of June 21st, 1898, donating public lands to territorial institutions, and for the benefit of the common schools, was found upon examination, to be practically inoperative on account of the very large amount of money required to be paid by the territory as land office fees under the rulings, and construction given to the act by the interior department. A bill is now pending in congress for the purpose of correcting the act in this particular, and it is hoped that early in the future, we will be able to avail ourselves of the donation made by congress.

For the first time in many years, the legislature of this territory is in political harmony and accord with the executive of the territory, and the president and congress of the United States. There is practically no political opposition in your body; this fact carries with it grave duties and responsibilities; not only will you, and each of you be responsible, held so by your constituents, but your actions in this body will reflect credit, or the reverse upon the party to which you belong, and upon whose platform you were elected; and your deliberations at this session and the result of your actions, are fraught with more than ordinary responsibilities to others than yourselves. Custom has ordained, that at the opening of the legislature, the executive should advise it officially, of the condition of the territory during the previous two years, and suggest for its consideration such measures as he may deem expedient or necessary.

The reports of the various territorial officers, boards and territorial institutions are transmitted herewith, as a part of this message.

## TERRITORIAL OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Auditor Public Accounts, Exhibit A.  
Territorial Treasurer, Exhibit B.  
Territorial Secretary, Exhibit C.  
Commission of Irrigation and Water Rights, Exhibit D.  
Solicitor General, Exhibit E.  
Adjutant General, Exhibit F.  
Territorial Librarian, Exhibit G.  
Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction, Exhibit H.  
Cattle Santiary Board, Exhibit I.  
Exposition Commissioners, Exhibit J.  
Bureau of Immigration, Exhibit K.  
Historical Society of New Mexico, Exhibit L.  
Board of Equalization, Exhibit M.  
Coal Oil Inspector, Exhibit N.  
Board of Pharmacy, Exhibit O.  
Capitol Rebuilding Board, Exhibit P.

## TERRITORIAL INSTITUTIONS.

New Mexico Penitentiary, Exhibit A A.  
School for the Deaf and the Blind, Exhibit B B.  
New Mexico Military Institute, Exhibit C C.  
University of New Mexico, Exhibit D D.  
Normal School, Las Vegas, Exhibit E E.  
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Exhibit F F.  
New Mexico Insane Asylum, Exhibit G G.

These reports will give to your body in detail the operations of the several officers, boards and institutions, and it will be necessary to give them most careful attention through your proper committees, so that you may act wisely and prudently in dealing with them in the future, something which I believe has not been done so carefully as it ought by previous legislatures, a neglect which has resulted in unnecessary and conflicting legislation.

While these reports give in detail many matters of interest and information, I deem it my duty to call your attention especially to some of them, which seem to me of vital importance.

The financial condition of the territory demands your earnest attention; the preservation of our credit by the prompt payment

of the interest due upon our territorial and municipal debt, is of the first and greatest importance. Second to that, is the payment of the current expenses of the territory. Whether our debts were wisely created or not, is a question with which we have no concern; we have issued our solemn obligations, which have gone into the markets of the world, and have been bought by persons relying upon the faith and credit of the territory, which was pledged for their payment as much as upon the tangible property upon which the bonds were based. It is a notorious and lamentable fact, that the total assessed value for taxation in the territory, is far below what it should be, and that even upon this reduced valuation, and consequent high rate of taxation, the collection of taxes has been most unsatisfactory, resulting in a deficit reported to the legislature at every session which has to be provided for. It is a mathematical proposition, that a levy of a given amount should produce a given amount of money upon a given amount of taxable property; but experience has demonstrated that the actual result is anywhere from 25 per cent to 40 per cent less than the mathematical. This is unjust to the creditors of the territory, and unfair to the counties which collect a larger amount. In one county of the territory, the commissioners have assumed during the past two years to "abate and rebate" territorial taxes to the amount of \$30,000, without any pretense of authority, or law for so doing, besides in the same manner "abating and rebating" taxes due to their county of an annual amount many times greater. Suit has been instituted by the solicitor general to recover from the county commissioners and the sureties on their bonds, this amount due to the territory, but to avoid the recurrence of such acts in the future, and the delay and expense connected with such suits, there should be a stringent law prohibiting under severe penalties, any attempt on the part of county boards to interfere with the adjustment and collection of taxes, either territorial or county, and, while it is not believed that the present law gives them any such authority, yet, they assume to exercise it with the above results.

Also the power to compromise the taxes given to district attorneys in conjunction with the auditor after suit is brought, should be taken away. Persons who think themselves aggrieved in any manner in the assessment or levy of taxes, already have ample and

complete remedy in a meritorious case before the board of county commissioners and the territorial board of equalization.

During the past twelve years, the expenditures of the territory have exceeded the receipts from the usual and customary sources of revenue. Of the present bonded debt of the territory, \$553,800 represent this excess up to the close of 1892, as follows:

Current expense bonds .....	\$150,000
Provisional indebtedness bonds .....	200,000
Casual deficit bonds .....	101,800
Refunding bonds .....	102,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$553,800</b>

To the above must be added to get a correct statement of this excess of expenditure over receipts, the unpaid accounts of the years 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896, for which a special tax was laid by the last legislature, to provide for the payment of about \$70,000 of these accounts, leaving without such provision at least \$25,000 of the claims of the same years, and there must also be added the deficits of 1897 and 1898, which are about 30 per cent of the appropriations for those years, or say, \$60,000 for 1897, and \$50,000 for 1898. In addition to which must be added a large sum to bring up the interest fund to completion at the close of the present fiscal year in March, 1899. Adding these various amounts to the present bonded debt as listed above, and we have as a total for the twelve years, that is to say, from 1886, as the refunding bonds represent a portion of the expenses of 1886 and 1887 of about \$730,000, or an annual average shortage of over \$60,000. On the bonded debt covering the funded portion of this excess, the territory is paying now, and will continue to pay for many years, an annual interest charge of over \$32,000, or about half the present annual interest charge of the territory. The question arises in view of these facts, what can be done to remove this increasing annual deficit? It can be remedied only by a decrease of expenditure, or by an increase of annual revenue. Can there be any decrease of annual expenditure, and if so, to what extent, and in what specific direction? To consider this question, let us take up the annual appropriation bills to see what expenditures, if any, can

be eliminated without serious injury. The interest fund must stand, as it simply covers the actual interest on the bonded indebtedness, and at the close of the present fiscal year, first Monday of March, 1899, the deficit in this fund will be \$55,000, which must be provided for to meet this deficit, and I recommend an issue of ten years six per cent bonds, redeemable at any time after one year, with a provision for a sinking fund sufficient to pay all the bonds at the expiration of the ten years; this rate of interest is necessary by reason of the very short time the bonds have to run.

It appears from the report of the capitol rebuilding board, that for the proper completion and furnishing of that building, \$60,000 will be necessary, notwithstanding that the board has exercised the utmost care and economy in all its expenditures. The result is open for your inspection, and it is confidently believed that no public building in the country comparable with it has ever been erected for so small an expenditure. The former capitol building cost the territory \$200,000, while the present structure, with this issue of \$60,000 in bonds, will only represent \$135,000; and it is much larger, more substantial, and in every way better adapted for the purpose, than its predecessor. To authorize your body to make such an issue of bonds, an act of congress will be necessary, and a bill for that purpose has been introduced in congress at the suggestion of the rebuilding board in order that, in case you should take favorable action upon this suggestion, there may not be any delay in obtaining such an act of congress—thus making the proceeds of such bonds immediately available for the purpose so that the work may proceed to a speedy completion; and I earnestly recommend that you authorize the issue of this amount of additional bonds on the same terms and conditions, and to be expended under the same commission as was the original \$75,000.

The penitentiary fund cannot be reduced, neither can the salary nor supreme court fund; but in the miscellaneous fund, there seems to me room for great retrenchment, during the next two years at least. I refer to the private, charitable and educational institutions, for which there was appropriated by the last legislature, \$17,500 annually. I am aware that local interests over the territory will strenuously object to this action by your body, but while these are all meritorious institutions, and if our financial

condition would justify the expenditure, should be maintained; yet, the fact remains, that we are not financially able, and, like an individual, must retrench in all matters of expenditure which are not actually necessary in maintaining the public credit in conducting public business.

The large appropriations made to the different territorial educational institutions in the past should be carefully curtailed, and only such sums as are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the said institutions should be appropriated, at least for the time being, or until we can place the territory upon a sound basis. While retrenchment in this direction may seem a hardship to those sections immediately affected, it is nevertheless necessary for the good name and financial standing of the territory. I do not care to particularize in this matter, but consign it as a whole to the sound judgment of the assembly.

For the insane asylum, and the school for the deaf, dumb and blind, adequate provision must be made, as this class of unfortunates have a peculiar and special claim for the protection and assistance of the territory, and the appropriation for these institutions can be easily increased to an adequate sum by lopping off some of the other institutions, whose necessities are not so great. The above suggestions exhaust the possible sources of retrenchment and we should now consider the possibility of increasing the annual revenue without any increase of the rate of taxation. This in theory is very simple, but in practice it is shown that the mill of taxation six years ago on practically the present assessed value, produced net cash to the treasury, after deducting cost for assessment and collection, over \$30,000; while the mill of taxation since has dwindled to a net cash product of about \$20,000. The arithmetical product of a tax rate, and the actual cash product six years ago, was less than 30 per cent, while since that time, and for the past four years, they have differed by 50 per cent. A seven mill tax on \$40,000,000 assessment should produce \$280,000. Deducting from this the cost of collection and normal delinquencies, would leave a net cash result of \$210,000; but the seven mill tax of the last two years has only produced about 70 per cent of the appropriations payable of the tax. These results show a lax assessment

and collection of the late years, as there is nothing in general conditions to warrant this great dropping off, and there is no good reason for this failure to collect nearly one-half of the taxes as assessed. Twenty-five per cent is a liberal allowance for the average uncollected and uncollectible taxes, and when the percentage goes above that figure, in the absence of great financial depression or misfortune, there is something radically wrong in the machinery for the assessment and collection of taxes, or in its operation, and I believe this difficulty and danger is in the lax execution of our present laws by the persons charged with their enforcement, not only by the county commissioners in assuming to "abate and rebate taxes" that have been duly levied and equalized, but by the assessors and collectors, the former, as a rule, taking the lists as handed them, without any personal examination of property returned, or inquiry in regard to its value, as required by law. It is a matter of public notoriety that the number of cattle and sheep returned and assessed is grossly inadequate. There are at least 3,000,000 sheep, and 500,000 cattle, which are not returned and escape taxation, when, under the present conditions, they are the class of property of all others in the territory which can best afford to pay their proportionate share of the burdens of the government. The proper assessment of these animals would add at least \$5,000,000 to our taxable value. The present exemption of \$200.00 to heads of families should be repealed. This would not only add another \$5,000,000 to our assessed value, but would give the small tax payer a personal interest in the administration of the affairs, which he does not possess under the present system, and the individual burden would be so slight as to be hardly appreciable, and instead of being a benefit to the small tax payer, as was evidently the intention of the law, it is in reality a hardship, for the reason that it has reduced the revenues of the different counties to such an extent as to prevent the holding of courts, thereby depriving witnesses and jurors of the small fees and allowances which they otherwise would receive; it is taken advantage of by persons who possess much more property and are amply able to pay their taxes; the practice has become common for heads of families to dispose of their property in amounts of \$200 to others, for the sole purpose of taking advantage of this exemption, while really they possess the

property themselves, thus bringing the law into disrepute and contempt, besides depriving the territory of its legitimate revenue, and not accomplishing any good result.

The fiscal year should be changed to some other date than the first Monday in March, which is a most awkward season. I would suggest the first of August as its beginning, as at that time the taxes of the previous year will all have been accounted for, and the legislation for the current year have been completed. At present the fiscal year comes during the middle of the session of the legislature, which may change all the arrangements of the fiscal officers.

The insurance business has grown so in this territory, and the legislation upon that subject has been such, as in my opinion, to call for the creation of a commissioner of insurance. The duties of the auditor are sufficiently onerous without adding those of insurance commissioners. This office need not be a source of expense to the territory, and an intelligent administration of it would result in great good. I believe that a traveling auditor for the territory, whose duty should be to personally examine the assessment rolls, tax books, collector's and treasurer's accounts, at stated or irregular intervals, would cause an immense saving to both the territory and the several counties.

Such officer should be given full power to examine into the fiscal affairs and administration of each county, suggest and enforce improved and exact methods of transacting the business, and seeing that the accounts and reports are accurately and uniformly made. The salary of such an officer I am satisfied would be much more than saved by the resulting benefits. Such an officer is generally provided for by the laws of the states, and their work has always proven beneficial.

The several counties of the territory should be required to care for their own poor and infirm, and for that purpose should be authorized to establish poor farms and hospitals in connection therewith, and maintain the same by the levying of a tax, as is now provided by law for the construction of bridges.

The governor should be given power by explicit statute to summarily remove, or cause to be removed, upon proper proceedings, and after hearing, any territorial officer, or county commissioner, or



other county officer for the neglect of duty, malfeasance or non-feasance in office.

The present provisions for the removal of the county or precinct officers are altogether inadequate to be of any practical service requiring a trial by jury, resulting in delays, where expedition is the main thing sought.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

The educational interests of the territory have, for the last ten years, had the special attention of the various legislative assemblies, and it seems that each assembly vied with the one immediately preceding it in providing for the firm establishment of the schools in the territory.

In 1891, there was a comprehensive act passed, known as "The common school law," and under this law with the funds it furnishes our public schools in every precinct and hamlet throughout the territory are maintained in a flourishing and satisfactory condition. Innovation upon this law with a view to materially altering its benign features would be dangerous. Reports from all parts of the territory show that outside of the cities and towns of the territory during this year, 511 schools were conducted, employing 541 school teachers; in these schools, there was an enrollment of 23,061 pupils, whose average daily attendance was 14,388. Reports from the cities and towns show even more flattering conditions; at least 5,000 pupils were enrolled in these schools during the year 1898. Magnificent school buildings have been erected in most of our cities for the accommodation of our school children, and successful graded schools under the management of competent and experienced tutors are conducted therein.

The existing laws were compiled in one volume under the act for that purpose passed by the last legislature, the English and Spanish editions being separately bound, making a compact and handsome volume of a very convenient size. This compilation was regularly approved and promulgated, and has given general satisfaction. The report of the solicitor general upon this compilation shows in detail the omissions therefrom, which should be added by legislation

and suggested additions, changes and repeals, to which I would invite your special attention.

I desire to call attention once more to the act of June 21st, 1898, donating public lands to the territory: Under the act of congress granting these lands to the territory, it was provided in section 10, "That the lands used for university purposes, including all saline lands and sections sixteen and thirty-six reserved for public schools, may be leased under such laws and regulations, as may be hereafter prescribed by the legislative assembly of said territory; but until the meeting of the next legislature of said territory, the governor, secretary of the territory and the solicitor general shall constitute a board for the leasing of the said lands." Under this section of the act of congress, it will be necessary for your body to pass suitable legislation to carry into effect this donation under the restrictions and limitations provided for in said act, and any amendments that may be made thereto during the present session of congress. Your attention is invited to the act itself, which was approved the 21st day of June, 1898, and will be found in the statutes at large of the second session of the fifty-fifth congress.

#### REWARDS.

The former provisions of the law authorizing the governor in proper cases to issue rewards for the apprehension of persons accused or suspected of crime, were repealed at your last session, leaving the executive without any authority to proclaim rewards for the detention or punishment of criminals. The former statutes, or similar ones on this subject should be re-enacted, as in no instance do I know of the power being abused, and in many cases it has resulted in great good.

#### EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

I desire to direct your attention especially to the report of the board of equalization as many recommendations are contained therein, which if possible to carry out, would be of great benefit to the territory.

There may be matters requiring your attention, which I have omitted to specify, but which, if necessary, I will bring to your notice later in a special communication.

In conclusion, the time of your session is limited to sixty days. Your duties are arduous and responsibilities great, and I believe the former will be discharged, not by enacting a great number of hastily prepared new laws, but by a fewer number which have been carefully considered, and in taking stringent measures to enforce the laws which we already have, or repeal them wholly if they are not to be enforced.

MIGUEL A. OTERO.  
Governor Territory New Mexico.





## APPENDIX.



# EXHIBIT "A."

## REPORT.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, }  
Office of the Auditor. }

In compliance with the law, I have the honor to submit to you and through you to the Thirty-third Legislative Assembly of the Territory, the official report required from this office, showing the transactions in the revenue department of the territory from the 1st day of December, 1896, the date of my last report, to the 3d day of December, 1898, the close of the 3d quarter of the 49th fiscal year, with such statements and schedules as are deemed expedient for using the public money to the best advantage. Detailed estimates of the probable expenditures to be defrayed from the treasury during the two ensuing years are also given as the law requires.

I very much regret, that owing to the accumulation of business in my office, demanding immediate attention, I was unable to comply with the requirements of law in having this report printed before the meeting of the Legislative Assembly.

### TAXES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Under the laws of 1897, making appropriations for the 48th fiscal year appropriations to the amount of \$210,330.00, were made by the legislature to be paid out from a levy of 6 mills on the dollar for territorial purposes on the assessed valuation for the year 1896, of \$36,940,902.00, the product of which is \$221,710.37, of which the sum of \$136,811.29 has been paid into the territorial treasury by the different collectors, making about 65 per cent. of the appropriation, leaving about 35 per cent. deficit, to be provided for by the present legislature.

A statement of the deficiency for the 48th fiscal year is shown in schedule "B" of this report.



For the 49th fiscal year, the appropriations made by the legislature amount to \$193,080.00, to be paid out from the levy of 7 mills on the dollar for territorial purposes derived from an assessed valuation for the year 1897, of \$39,478,119.00, the product of which is \$271,920.27, of which amount the sum of \$138,370.17 has been paid into the territorial treasury by the different collectors, making about 71 per cent. of the appropriation for the 49th fiscal year, leaving a deficiency of about 28 per cent. to be provided for by the present legislature, said deficiency I include in schedule "B" of this report.

#### SPECIAL TAX.

Under the law of 1897, a special tax fund was created to pay deficiencies in various appropriations to the amount of about \$70,000.00, to be raised upon a levy of 1.25 mills on the dollar on the taxes of 1897 and the same for 1898, the tax product for 1897 was \$49,302.24, out of which has been paid into the treasury the sum of \$24,239.82, or about the 35½ per cent. of the appropriation, and payments on the accounts have been made amounting to \$21,603.44. By the time the taxes for 1898 are collected, if collected the same as for 1897, there will be a deficiency in that fund of about 30 per cent. to the 1st January, 1900.

#### TERRITORIAL INSTITUTIONS.

There has been paid to the several territorial institutions during the last two years as follows:

University of New Mexico, regular fund.....	\$ 17,680 00
University of New Mexico, miscellaneous fund.....	5,500 00
Agricultural College, regular fund.....	9,404 57
New Mexico Insane Asylum, regular fund .....	26,364 03
New Mexico Insane Asylum, bond sale fund .....	30,000 00
New Mexico Insane Asylum, miscellaneous fund ....	2,825 00
New Mexico School of Mines, regular fund.....	8,655 00
New Mexico Military Institute, regular fund .....	9,700 00
Silver City Normal School, regular fund .....	9,033 00
Las Vegas Normal School, regular fund .....	9,318 00

---

Making a total of .....\$128,479 60

## ASSESSMENT OF TAXES.

Only the tax rolls from Bernalillo, Chavez, Colfax, Eddy, Grant, Guadalupe, Santa Fe, San Miguel, San Juan, Sierra and Union counties for the year 1898, show any description of property returned for taxes; the other counties do not show any description at all and in making compromises for tax suits I take into consideration the fact that where there is no description of property shown in the tax rolls no collection of taxes can be enforced, hence my consenting to compromise certain tax suits. The assessors of the different counties should be required under penalty of law not to accept any tax return, unless a plain description of the property is given, and the county commissioners should be required not to approve any tax rolls unless they are properly filled out in accordance with law, with a description of property assessed.

## TAX COLLECTORS AND COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The books of this office show that some of the accounts of the collectors are not closed or brought to a balance and that is due to the failure of the boards of county commissioners thereof in complying with the law, in making a final settlement with the county collectors at the expiration of their term of office and in sending a copy of said final settlement so far as the territorial revenue is concerned, to this office. For that reason it is impossible for the auditor to find out what collectors are in arrears or indebted to the territory in order to report them to the proper prosecuting officers. A penalty should be attached to the law and compel the county commissioners to comply with such duty.

## CLERKS DISTRICT COURT.

Reports of fees collected by the clerks of the court for the two years show as follows:

First Judicial District .....	\$ 2,125 36
Second Judicial District .....	4,496 94
Third Judicial District .....	2,874 65
Fourth Judicial District .....	3,257 05
Fifth Judicial District .....	3,526 99

---

Total reported .....\$ 16,280 99

This amount has been properly distributed to the salary fund for the 47th, 48th and 49th fiscal years, in proportion to dates of payment. In connection with the clerks, I beg to report that there is now due the clerks and other territorial officers a portion of their salaries, from the 1st to the 6th day of March, 1898, for the reason of the 49th fiscal year beginning on the 7th day of March, 1898, while the 48th fiscal year commenced on the 1st day of March, 1897, and some provision should be made for the payment to these officials for the period of six days, so due, and I would respectfully suggest, to avoid these discrepancies of dates in the fiscal years, that the law should be amended so that fiscal years commence on the 1st day of the month, without any regard to the day of the week.

#### CAPITOL CONTINGENT SINKING FUND.

Under the law of 1887 the auditor is required to make a levy sufficient to realize \$10,000 each year for five years in order to create a sinking fund to pay the capitol contingent bonds when due. For that purpose I made a levy of 50-100 mills on the dollar on the taxable property for 1897, and there has been paid into the treasury a little over \$10,000 for said year. The same levy has been made for the year 1898.

#### CAPITOL REBUILDING FUND.

The product of the sale of the bonds for rebuilding the capitol is as follows:

Sale of \$75,000.00 .....	\$ 73,125 00
Repayment by the secretary of capitol building board. ....	69 58
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$ 73,194 58
Warrants issued in payment of accounts approved....	\$ 45,948 45
	<hr/>
Balance .....	\$ 27,246 13

#### 32D LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY EXPENSES.

The expenses of the 32d Legislative Assembly are as follows:

Pay of interpreters, translators and contingent expenses .....	\$ 8,000 00
--	-------------

---

Printing bills, reports in Spanish.....	2,378 15
Printing Governor's message in Spanish .....	125 40
Expenses, special committee visiting territorial institu- tions .....	120 00
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$ 10,623 55

The matter of deficiency in the interest fund has been duly explained in the territorial treasurer's report already presented to you.

#### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

As a condition precedent for the transaction of business within the borders of the territory, fire insurance companies are under the provisions of chapter 49, Laws of 1897, compelled to deposit with the territorial treasurer, the sum of not less than ten thousand dollars in lawful money or in bonds of the territory or some county or city thereof, of the par value of ten thousand dollars, etc., to be held for the benefit and security of policy holders residing in New Mexico. Of the forty-two fire companies doing business in the territory prior to the passage of the act, twenty withdrew, and twenty-two complied with the requirements of the law. The law, in my opinion, has produced excellent results, and should at the earliest moment be made applicable to life insurance companies, as well as to the large number of foreign mutual, and kindred associations, in competition with life assurance companies, and now seeking to extend their business in our territory.

Respectfully submitted,

MARCELINO GARCIA,

Territorial Auditor.



## LIST OF STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES ACCOMPANY- ING THIS REPORT.

### STATEMENTS SHOWING TERRITORIAL TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS WITH THE DIFFERENT FUNDS.

- |           |     |  |
|-----------|-----|--|
| Statement | 1.  | License fund.                              |
| Statement | 2.  | Penitentiary current expense fund.         |
| Statement | 3.  | Salary fund.                               |
| Statement | 4.  | Supreme court fund.                        |
| Statement | 5.  | Miscellaneous fund.                        |
| Statement | 6.  | Compensation of assessors fund.            |
| Statement | 7.  | Transportation of convicts fund.           |
| Statement | 8.  | Cattle indemnity fund.                     |
| Statement | 9.  | School fund.                               |
| Statement | 10. | Deficit fund.                              |
| Statement | 11. | Special deficit 44th fiscal year.          |
| Statement | 12. | Interest fund.                             |
| Statement | 13. | Interest on deposits fund.                 |
| Statement | 14. | Deficiency fund 46th fiscal year.          |
| Statement | 15. | Special court fund.                        |
| Statement | 16. | Territorial purposes 48th fiscal year.     |
| Statement | 17. | Territorial institutions 48th fiscal year. |
| Statement | 18. | Normal institutes fund.                    |
| Statement | 19. | Branch agricultural exp. station fund.     |
| Statement | 20. | Normal School Silver City.                 |
| Statement | 21. | Normal School Las Vegas.                   |
| Statement | 22. | University of New Mexico.                  |
| Statement | 23. | Agricultural college.                      |
| Statement | 24. | New Mexico School of Mines.                |
| Statement | 25. | New Mexico Insane Asylum.                  |
| Statement | 26. | New Mexico Military Institute.             |
| Statement | 27. | Capitol rebuilding fund.                   |
| Statement | 28. | Capitol contingent sinking fund.           |

- Statement 29. Special tax fund.
- Statement 30. Legal expense fund.
- Statement 31. Corporation fund.
- Statement 32. Compilation fund.
- Statement 33. Sheep sanitary fund.
- Statement 34. Territorial purposes 50th fiscal year.
- Statement 35. Territorial institutions 50th fiscal year.
- Statement 36. Recapitulation of account of Saml. Eldodt. territorial treasurer.

#### OTHER STATEMENTS.

- Statement 37. Indebtedness of the territory.
- Statement 38. Receipts in the territorial treasury from December 1st, 1896, to March 1st, 1897.
- Statement 39. Receipts in the territorial treasury from March 2d, 1897, to March 6th, 1898.
- Statement 40. Receipts in the territorial treasury from March 7th, 1898, to December 3d, 1898.
- Statement 41. Territorial warrants issued from December 2d, 1896, to March 1st, 1897.
- Statement 42. Territorial warrants issued from March 2d, 1897, to March 6th, 1898.
- Statement 43. Territorial warrants issued from March 7th, 1898, to December 3d, 1898.
- Statement 44. Recapitulation of warrants, coupons and other evidences of indebtedness burned November 20, 1897.
- Statement 45. Recapitulation of warrants, coupons and other evidences of indebtedness burned November 29, 1898.
- Statement 46. Report of business done by the Pullman Car Company in the territory for the year ending March 31, 1898.
- Statement 47. Report of intra state business done by the Wells-Fargo Express Company for the year ending March 31st, 1898.

#### SCHEDULES.

- Schedule A. Estimate of expenses for the 50th and 51st fiscal years.
- Schedule B. Showing claims and accounts on file and deficiencies on appropriations.

Schedule C. Assessment of property, arithmetical product of taxes, etc., for 1897.

Schedule D. Assessment of property arithmetical product of taxes, etc., for 1898.

Schedule E. Assessed value of lands and buildings and of certain kinds of personal property in the different counties for 1897.

Schedule F. Assessed value of like property for 1898.

Schedule G. Business done by fire insurance companies during the year 1896.

Schedule H. Business done by fire insurance companies during the year 1897.

Schedule I. Business done by life accident, etc., companies during the year 1896.

Schedule J. Business done by life, accident, etc., companies during the year 1897.

#### STATEMENT 1.—License Fund.

	Dr.	Cr.
1896.		
December 2, To balance as per last report .....	\$ 667 91	
1897.		
February 28, To receipts from December 2d, 1896 to February 28, 1897 .....	2,610 03	
1898.		
March 5, To receipts from March 1st, 1897 to March 5, 1898 .....	3,699 66	
December 5, To receipts from March 5 to De- cember 5, 1898 .....	12 27	
1897.		
November 20, By warrants paid and destroyed ..		4,499 59
November 30, By transfer to salary fund .....		1 404 80
December 30, By transfer to salary fund.....		939 93
1898.		
November 29, By warrants paid and destroyed..		135 28
December 5, By balance .....		10 27
	<u>\$ 6,989 87</u>	<u>\$ 6,989 87</u>
To balance .....	\$ 10 27	

#### STATEMENT 2.—Penitentiary Current Expense Fund.

	Dr.	Cr.
1896.		
December 2, To balance as per last report.....	\$ 3,615 26	
1897.		
February 26, To transfer territorial purposes 46th fiscal year .....	337 42	



1897.	Dr.	Cr.
February 26, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	1,401 10	
March 30, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	12,830 13	
April 10, To receipts Supt. U. S. P. Conv. Eargs.	74 00	
May 28, To transfer territorial purposes 46th fiscal year .....	33 04	
May 28, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	529 94	
May 28, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	2,304 19	
July 3, To receipts Supt. U. S. P. Conv. Eargs...	57 00	
July 19, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	5,132 05	
August 4, To receipts Supt. U. S. P. Conv. Eargs.	1,826 25	
August 20, To receipts convicts earnings .....	25 00	
August 23, To receipts convicts earnings .....	27 00	
August 25, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	684 34	
August 25, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	6,667 85	
September 10, To receipts convicts earnings.....	32 50	
September 16, To receipts convicts earnings.....	7 00	
October 14, To receipts convicts earnings.....	244 00	
October 18, To receipts convicts earnings.....	32 00	
October 25, To receipts convicts earnings.....	32 00	
November 1, To receipts convicts earnings.....	13 00	
November 3, To receipts convicts earnings.....	2,644 54	
November 15, To receipts convicts earnings.....	32 00	
November 18, To receipts convicts earnings ....	1,945 30	
November 24, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	410 74	
November 24, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	2,090 30	
November 30, To receipts convicts earnings.....	66 50	
1898.		
January 3, To receipts convicts earnings .....	5 00	
January 8, To receipts convicts earnings.....	28 00	
January 27, To receipts convicts earnings.....	135 00	
January 31, To receipts U. S. P. Conv. earnings	1,752 80	
February 1, To receipts U. S. P. Conv. earnings	101 25	
February 2, To receipts U. S. P. Conv. earnings	33 75	
February 5, To receipts U. S. P. Conv. earnings	33 75	
February 7, To receipts U. S. P. Conv. earnings	168 75	
February 11, To receipts U. S. P. Conv. earnings	33 75	
February 17, To receipts U. S. P. Conv. earnings	33 75	
February 25, To receipts U. S. P. Conv. earnings	5 00	
March 2, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	373 75	

# TERRITORIAL AUDITOR.

13

1898.	Dr.	Cr.
March 2, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	1,491 00	
March 2, To transfer territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....	12,639 76	
March 9, To receipts convicts earnings.....	431 99	
April 4, To receipts Supt. U. S. P. Conv. earnings .....	87 00	
April 4, To receipts Supt. U. S. P. Conv. earnings .....	7 00	
May 12, To receipts Supt. U. S. P. Conv. earnings .....	1,373 50	
May 12, To receipts Supt. U. S. P. Conv. earnings .....	2 00	
May 25, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	196 03	
May 25, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	707 74	
May 25, To transfer territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....	2,510 94	
June 22, To receipts convicts earnings.....	4 00	
August 2, To receipts Supt. U. S. P. Conv. earnings .....	195 00	
August 2, To transfer territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....	8,180 81	
August 12, To receipts Supt. U. S. P. Conv. earnings .....	1,211 80	
August 25, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	212 41	
August 25, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	601 41	
August 25, To transfer territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....	3,199 83	
September 7, To receipts convicts earnings....	5 00	
September 12, To receipts convicts earnings.....	810 52	
September 22, To receipts convicts earnings....	17 75	
November 1, To receipts Supt. U. S. P. Conv. earnings .....	916 45	
November 30 To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	180 02	
November 30, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	435 74	
November 30, To transfer territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....	2,284 29	
1897.		
November 20, By warrants destroyed this day.		36,199 91
December 6, By transfer to interest fund.....		3 11
1898.		
November 29, By warrants destroyed this day		40,030 05

1898.	Dr.	Cr.
December 5, By balance .....		7,318 22
	<u>\$ 83,551 29</u>	<u>\$ 83,551 29</u>
To balance .....	\$ 7,318 22	

## STATEMENT 3.—Salary Fund.

1896.	Dr.	Cr.
December 2, To balance as per last report.....\$	8,153 66	
1897.		
February 2, To receipts clerk's fees to date....	1,684 00	
February 26, To transfer territorial purposes 46th fiscal year .....	367 03	
February 26, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	1,468 53	
February 26, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	8,781 28	
April 15, To receipts clerk's fees to date.....	2,220 60	
May 28, To transfer territorial purposes 46th fiscal year .....	31 30	
May 28, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	555 45	
May 28, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	1,577 04	
July 17, To receipts clerks fees to date.....	2,497 65	
July 19, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	3,512 51	
August 25, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	717 28	
August 25, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	4,563 65	
October 9, To receipts clerks fees to date.....	2,057 95	
November 24, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	430 51	
November 24, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	1,430 66	
November 30, To transfer from license fund....	1,404 80	
December 30, To transfer from license fund....	939 93	
1898.		
February 3, To receipts clerks fees to date.....	2,226 24	
March 2, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	391 74	
March 2, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	1,020 49	
March 2, To transfer territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....	11,059 79	
May 6, To receipts clerks fees to date.....	2,241 10	
May 26, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	205 47	

1898.	Dr.	Cr.
May 26, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	484 40	
May 26, To transfer territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....	2,197 08	
July 13, To receipts clerks fees to date .....	2,073 25	
August 2, To transfer territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....	7,158 21	
August 25, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	222 62	
August 25, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	411 62	
August 25, To transfer territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....	2,799 85	
October 24, To receipts clerks fees to date.....	1,280 20	
November 30, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	188 69	
November 30, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	298 23	
November 30, To transfer territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....	1,999 02	
1897.		
November 20, By warrants destroyed this day..		34,716 66
1898.		
November 29, By warrants destroyed this day..		34,623 82
December 5, By balance .....		9,311 35
	<u>\$ 78,651 83</u>	<u>\$ 78,651 83</u>
To balance .....	\$ 9,311 35	

## STATEMENT 4.—Supreme Court Fund.

1896.	Dr.	Cr.
December 2, To balance as per last report.....\$	157 85	
1897.		
February 26, To transfer territorial purposes 46th fiscal year .....	10 20	
February 26, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	44 96	
March 30, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	315 49	
May 28, To transfer territorial purposes 46th fiscal year .....	87	
May 28, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	17 00	
May 28, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	56 66	
July 19, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	126 19	

	Dr.	Cr.
1897.		
August 25, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	21 96	
August 25, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	163 96	
November 24, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	13 17	
November 24, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	51 40	
1898.		
March 2, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	11 99	
March 2, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	36 66	
March 2, To transfer territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....	364 61	
May 25, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	6 29	
May 25, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	17 40	
May 25, To transfer territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....	72 43	
August 2, To transfer territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....	235 98	
August 25, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	6 82	
August 25, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	14 79	
August 25, To transfer territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....	92 30	
November 30, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	5 78	
November 30, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	10 71	
November 30, To transfer territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....	65 90	
1897		
November 20, By warrants destroyed this day..		856 22
1898.		
November 29, By warrants destroyed this day..		605 75
December 5, By balance .....		459 40
	\$ 1,921 37	\$ 1,921 37
To balance .....	\$ 459 40	

## STATEMENT 5.—Miscellaneous Fund.

	Dr.	Cr.
1896.		
December 2, To balance as per last report....\$	7,538 17	

1897.	Dr.	Cr.
February 26, To transfer territorial purposes 46th fiscal year .....	446 55	
February 26, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	1,933 16	
February 26, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	13,513 70	
May 28, To transfer territorial purposes 46th fiscal year .....	38 08	
May 28, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	731 15	
May 28, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	2,426 95	
July 19, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	5,405 48	
August 25, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	944 17	
August 25, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	7,023 11	
September 2, To rec. Geo. W. Knaebel, repay- ment militia fund .....	108 50	
November 24, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	566 69	
November 24, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	2,201 67	
1898.		
March 2, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	515 66	
March 2, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	1,570 44	
March 2, To transfer territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....	15,131 25	
May 25, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	270 47	
May 25, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	745 45	
May 25, To transfer territorial purposes 49th fis- cal year .....	3,005 89	
August 2, To transfer territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....	9,793 37	
August 25, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	293 06	
August 25, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	633 45	
August 25, To transfer territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....	3,830 56	
November 30, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	248 37	
November 30, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	458 96	

1898.	Dr.	Cr.
November 30, To transfer territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....	2,734 92	
1897.		
November 20, By warrants destroyed this day...		31,338 08
December 6, By transfer to interest fund.....		12 69
1898.		
November 29, By warrants destroyed this day...		41,089 30
December 5, By balance .....		9,169 16
	<u>\$82,109 23</u>	<u>\$82,109 23</u>
To balance .....	\$ 9,169 16	

## STATEMENT 6.—Compensation of Assessors' fund.

1896.	Dr.	Cr.
December 2, To balance as per last report .....	\$1,777 28	
1897.		
March 1, To receipts taxes collected to date.....	3,309 61	
June 1, To receipts taxes collected to date.....	1,147 37	
September 1, To receipts taxes collected to date	3,107 49	
December 1, To receipts taxes collected to date...	653 00	
1898.		
March 1, To receipts taxes collected to date.....	4,607 55	
June 1, To receipts taxes collected to date.....	1,046 35	
September 1, To receipts taxes collected to date	3,870 14	
December 1, To receipts taxes collected to date....	835 30	
1897.		
November 20, By warrants destroyed this day...		8,857 40
1898.		
November 29, By warrants destroyed this day...		9,987 63
December 5, By balance .....		1,509 06
	<u>\$20,354 09</u>	<u>\$20,354 09</u>
To balance .....	\$ 1,509 06	

## STATEMENT 7.—Transportation of Convicts and Executing Death Warrants Fund.

1896.	Dr.	Cr.
December 2, To balance as per last report.....	388 91	
1897.		
February 26, To transfer territorial purposes 46th fiscal year .....	48 94	
February 26, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	217 18	

1897.	Dr.	Cr.
March 30, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	1,261 98	
May 28, To transfer territorial purposes 46th fiscal year .....	4 17	
May 28, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	82 19	
May 28, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	226 64	
July 19, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	504 80	
August 25, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	106 13	
November 24, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	655 85	
November 24, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	63 70	
November 24, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	205 60	
1898.		
March 2, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	57 96	
March 2, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	146 66	
March 2, To transfer territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....	1,579 97	
May 25, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	30 40	
May 25, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	69 61	
May 25, To transfer territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....	313 87	
August 2, To transfer territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....	1,022 60	
August 25, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	32 94	
August 25, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	59 15	
August 25, To transfer territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....	399 98	
November 30, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	27 92	
November 30, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	42 86	
November 30, To transfer territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....	285 58	
1897.		
November 20, By warrants destroyed this day....		3,408 42
1898.		
November 29, By warrants destroyed this day....		4,066 01



1898.	Dr.	Cr.
December 5, By balance .....		361 16
	<u>\$7,835 39</u>	<u>\$7,835 39</u>

To balance ..... \$361 16

STATEMENT 8.—Cattle Indemnity Fund.

1896.	Dr.	Cr.
December 2, To balance as per last report.....	\$3,020 55	
December 8, To receipt J. A. La Rue, secretary fees .....	2,000 00	
1897.		
February 18, To receipt J. A. La Rue, secretary fees .....	2,000 00	
March 1, To receipt from taxes to date.....	748 23	
May 7, To receipt J. A. La Rue, secretary fees..	2,000 00	
June 1, To receipt from taxes to date .....	289 45	
June 7, To receipt J. A. La Rue, secretary fees..	2,000 00	
July 8, To receipt J. A. La Rue, secretary fees...	2,000 00	
August 30 To taxes to date.....	759 26	
August 30, To receipt J. A. La Rue secretary fees .....	2,000 00	
November 5, To receipt J. A. La Rue, secretary fees .....	2,000 00	
November 29, To receipt from taxes to date.....	115 11	
December 31, To receipt J. A. La Rue, secretary fees .....	2,000 00	
1898.		
February 12, To receipt J. A. La Rue, secretary fees .....	2,000 00	
March 7, To receipts from taxes to date.....	1,826 64	
April 25, To J. A. La Rue, secretary fees.....	2,000 00	
May 31, To receipts from taxes to date.....	223 49	
June 10, To receipts J. A. La Rue, secretary fees .....	2,000 00	
August 8, To receipts J. A. La Rue, secretary fees .....	2,000 00	
September 3, To receipts from taxes to date.....	1,429 29	
October 8, To receipts J. A. La Rue, secretary fees .....	2,000 00	
December 3, To receipts from taxes to date....	270 00	
1897.		
November 20, By warrants destroyed this day..		16,990 65
1898.		
November 29, By warrants destroyed this day...		16,874 24
December 5, By balance .....		817 90
	<u>\$ 34,682 79</u>	<u>\$ 34,682 79</u>

To balance ..... 817 90

## STATEMENT 9.—School Fund.

1896.	Dr.	Cr.
December 2, To balance as per last report.....	236 70	
1897.		
March 19, To receipts insurance agents license..	810 00	
May 26, To receipts insurance agents license....	270 00	
1897		
November 20, By warrants destroyed this day..		1,288 36
1898.		
November 29, By warrants destroyed this day ..		28 34
	<u>\$ 1,316 70</u>	<u>1,316 70</u>

## STATEMENT 10.—Deficit Fund.

1896.	Dr.	Cr.
December 2, To balance as per last report....	154 60	
1898.		
December 5, By balance .....		154 60
	<u>\$ 154 60</u>	<u>154 60</u>
To balance .....	154 60	

## STATEMENT 11.—Special Deficit 44th Fiscal Year.

1896.	Dr.	Cr.
December 2, To balance as per last report.....	62 30	
1897		
November 20, By warrants destroyed this day..		62 30
	<u>\$ 62 30</u>	<u>\$ 62 30</u>

## STATEMENT 12.—Interest Fund.

1896.	Dr.	Cr.
December 2, To balance as per last report....	5,847 78	
1897		
February 27, To receipts taxes to date.....	116 04	
February 27, To transfer territorial purposes 46th fiscal year .....	489 38	
February 27, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	2,427 56	
March 30, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	15,879 92	
May 28, To receipt taxes to date .....	9 19	
May 28, To transfer territorial purposes 46th fiscal year .....	41 73	

1897.	Dr.	Cr.
May 28, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	918 19	
May 28, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	2,851 90	
May 28, To receipts loan 1st National Bank Santa Fe .....	8,600 00	
July 19, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	6,351 97	
August 25, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	1,185 71	
August 25, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	8,252 84	
November 15, To receipts loan 1st National Bank Santa Fe .....	15,000 00	
November 24, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	711 65	
November 24, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	2,587 18	
December 6, To transfer penitentiary current expense fund 45th fiscal year .....	3 11	
December 6, To transfer miscellaneous fund 45th fiscal year .....	12 69	
December 6, To transfer normal institute 45th fiscal year .....	39 34	
1898.		
March 2, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	647 57	
March 2, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	1,845 42	
March 2, To transfer territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....	19,992 70	
May 25, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	339 65	
May 25, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	875 97	
May 25, To transfer territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....	3,971 64	
August 2, To transfer territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....	12,939 84	
August 25, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	368 02	
August 25, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	744 36	
August 25, To transfer territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....	5,061 26	
August 29, To receipts loan 1st National Bank Santa Fe .....	12,500 00	
November 4, To receipts loan 1st National Bank Albuquerque .....	15,000 00	

1898.	Dr.	Cr.
November 30, To transfer territorial purposes 47th fiscal year .....	311 91	
November 30, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	539 32	
November 30, To transfer territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....	3,613 61	
December 2, To receipts loan 1st National Bank Santa Fe .....	500 00	
1897		
November 20, By interest coupons destroyed this day .....		55,830 00
November 20, By note 1st National Bank Santa Fe, destroyed this day .....		8,600 00
1898.		
November 29, By interest coupons destroyed this day .....		64,342 50
November 29, By note 1st National Bank Santa Fe, destroyed this day .....		15,000 00
December 2, By balance .....		6,804 95
	<u>\$ 150,577 45</u>	<u>\$ 150,577 45</u>
To balance .....	\$ 6,804 95	

## STATEMENT 13.—Interest on Deposits Fund.

1896.	Dr.	Cr.
December 2, To balance as per last report.....	1,226 19	
1897.		
November 20, To receipts interest from banks to date .....	4,263 15	
1898.		
September 9, To receipts interest from banks to date .....	2,143 45	
November 28, To receipts interest from banks to date .....	575 52	
1897.		
November 20, By warrants destroyed this day..		4,111 29
1898.		
November 29, By warrants destroyed this day..		876 76
December 5, By balance .....		3,220 26
	<u>\$ 8,208 31</u>	<u>\$ 8,208 31</u>
To balance .....	\$ 3,220 26	

## STATEMENT 14.—Deficiency Fund 46th Fiscal Year.

1896.	Dr.	Cr.
December 2, To balance as per last report ....	544 63	

1897.	Dr.	Cr.
February 26, To transfer territorial purposes 46th fiscal year .....	289 54	
May 28, To transfer territorial purposes 46th fiscal year .....	24 70	
November 20, By warrants destroyed this day....		836 39
1898.		
November 29, By warrants destroyed this day..		22 48
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 858 87	858 87

## STATEMENT 15.—Special Court Fund.

1896.	Dr.	Cr.
December 2, To balance as per last report.....	2,534 99	
1897.		
November 20, By warrants destroyed this day..		1,283 87
1898.		
November 29, By warrants destroyed this day..		3 51
December 5, By balance .....		1,247 61
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 2,534 99	\$ 2,534 99
	<hr/>	<hr/>
To balance .....	\$ 1,247 61	

## STATEMENT 16.—Territorial Purposes 48th Fiscal Year.

1896.	Dr.	Cr.
December 2, To balance as per last report.....	546 99	
1897.		
February 27, To receipts taxes 1896 to date.....	48,755 71	
March 29, To receipts Pullman Palace Car Co..	117 50	
1898.		
March 5, To receipts taxes 1896 from March 3, 1897 to March 5, 1898.....	80,357 42	
March 28, To receipts Pullman Palace Car Co..	91 97	
December 3, To receipts taxes 1896, March 6, 1898, to December 3, 1898.....	7,059 20	
1897.		
March 30, By transfer to various funds.....		52,582 50
May 28, By transfer to various funds.....		9,443 38
July 19, By transfer to various funds.....		21,033 00
August 11, By transfer legal expense fund.....		1,500 00
August 25, By transfer to various funds.....		27,327 26
November 20, By warrants destroyed this day..		3,214 00
November 24, By transfer to various funds.....		8,566 81
1898.		
March 2, By transfer to various funds.....		6,110 67

1898.	Dr.	Cr.
May 25, By transfer to various funds.....		2,900 57
August 25, By transfer to various funds.....		2,464 78
November 30, By transfer to various funds.....		1,785 82
	<u>\$ 136,928 79</u>	<u>\$ 136,928 79</u>

## STATEMENT 17.—Territorial Institutions 48th Fiscal Year.

1896.	Dr.	Cr.
December 2, To balance as per last report.....	159 52	
1897.		
February 27, To receipts taxes 1896 to date.....	14,293 29	
1898.		
March 5, To receipts taxes 1896 from March 1, 1897 to March 5, 1898.....	23,542 80	
December 5, To receipts taxes 1896, March 6, 1898 to December 5, 1898.....	2,100 52	
1897.		
January 20, By transfer to various institutions..		5,000 00
February 10, By transfer to various institutions		5,000 00
February 26, By transfer to various institutions		4,452 81
May 7, By transfer to various institutions.....		4,000 00
May 28, By transfer to various institutions.....		667 86
July 17, By transfer to various institutions....		5,000 00
August 25, By transfer to various institutions..		9,551 07
November 24, By transfer to various institutions		2,537 64
1898.		
March 2, By transfer to various institutions....		1,786 23
May 25, By transfer to various institutions....		846 21
August 25, By transfer to various institutions..		733 43
November 20, By transfer to various institutions		520 88
	<u>\$ 40,096 13</u>	<u>\$ 40,096 13</u>

## STATEMENT 18.—Normal Institutes Fund.

1896.	Dr.	Cr.
December 2, To balance as per last report.....	29 18	
1897.		
February 27, To receipts taxes to date.....	9 71	
May 31, To receipts taxes to date.....	45	
1897.		
December 6, By transfer to interest fund .....		39 34
	<u>\$ 39 34</u>	<u>\$ 39 34</u>

## STATEMENT 19.—Branch Agricultural Experiment Station Fund.

1896.	Dr.	Cr.
December 2, To balance as per last report.....	66 25	

1897.	Dr.	Cr.
February 27, To receipts taxes to date.....	18 06	
May 31, To receipts taxes to date.....	87	
1897.		
November 20, By warrants destroyed this day....		85 18
	<u>\$ 85 18</u>	<u>\$ 85 18</u>

## STATEMENT 20.—Normal School Silver City.

1896.	Dr.	Cr.
December 2, To balance as per last report.....	104 16	
1897.		
January 20, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	571 43	
February 10, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	571 43	
February 26, To transfer territorial institutions 45th fiscal year .....	40 82	
February 26, To transfer territorial institutions 46th fiscal year .....	34 05	
February 26, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	249 74	
February 26, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	508 89	
March 8, To receipts taxes 1893 to date.....	22 95	
May 7, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	457 13	
May 28, To transfer territorial institutions 45th fiscal year .....	97	
May 28, To transfer territorial institutions 46th fiscal year .....	2 89	
May 28, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	94 62	
May 28, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	76 33	
July 17, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	571 43	
August 25, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	121 84	
August 25, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	1,091 55	
November 24, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	73 23	
November 24, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	290 02	
1898.		
January 25, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	975 61	

1898.	Dr.	Cr.
March 2, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	66 70	
March 2, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	204 14	
March 2, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	773 36	
May 25, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	34 91	
May 25, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	96 71	
May 25, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	347 78	
July 25, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	975 61	
August 25, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	37 99	
August 25, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	83 82	
August 25, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	552 89	
November 30, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	32 07	
November 30, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	59 53	
November 30, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	311 84	
1897.		
November 20, By warrants destroyed this day....		4,520 23
1898.		
November 29, By warrants destroyed this day..		4,512 77
December 5, By balance .....		403 44
	<u>\$ 9,436 44</u>	<u>\$ 9,436 44</u>

To balance .....\$ 403 44

STATEMENT 21.—Normal School Las Vegas.

1896.	Dr.	Cr.
December 2, To balance as per last report.....	389 86	
1897.		
January 20, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	571 43	
February 10, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	571 43	
February 26, To transfer territorial institutions 45th fiscal year .....	40 82	
February 26, To transfer territorial institutions 46th fiscal year .....	34 05	



1897.	Dr.	Cr.
February 26, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	249 74	
February 26, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	508 89	
March 8, To receipts taxes 1893 to date.....	22 94	
May 7, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	457 13	
May 28, To transfer territorial institutions 45th fiscal year .....	57	
May 28, To transfer territorial institutions 46th fiscal year .....	2 89	
May 28, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	94 62	
May 28, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	76 33	
July 17, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	571 43	
August 25, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	121 84	
August 25, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	1,091 55	
November 24, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	73 23	
November 24, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	290 02	
1898.		
January 25, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	975 61	
March 2, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	66 70	
March 2, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	204 14	
March 2, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	773 36	
May 25, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	34 71	
May 25, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	96 71	
May 25, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	347 78	
July 25, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	975 61	
August 25, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	37 99	
August 25, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	83 82	
August 25, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	552 89	

1898.	Dr.	Cr.
November 30, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	32 07	
November 30, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	59 53	
November 30, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	311 84	
1897.		
November 20, By warrants destroyed this day...		4,805 92
1898.		
November 29, By warrants destroyed this day...		4,512 77
December 5, By balance .....		403 44
	<u>\$ 9,722 13</u>	<u>\$ 9,722 13</u>
To balance .....	\$ 403 44	

## STATEMENT 22.—University of New Mexico.

1896.	Dr.	Cr.
December 2, To balance as per last report.....	\$ 4,221 46	
1897.		
January 27, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	857 15	
February 10, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	857 15	
February 26, To transfer territorial institutions 45th fiscal year .....	102 03	
February 26, To transfer territorial institutions 46th fiscal year .....	170 24	
February 26, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	374 61	
February 26, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	763 34	
March 5, To receipts delinquent taxes to date..	4 35	
May 7, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	635 72	
May 28, To transfer territorial institutions 45th fiscal year .....	2 42	
May 28, To transfer territorial institutions 46th fiscal year .....	14 47	
May 28, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	141 92	
May 28, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	114 48	
July 17, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	857 15	
August 25, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	182 77	

	Dr.	Cr.
<b>1897.</b>		
August 25, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	1,637 33	
November 24, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	109 86	
November 24, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	435 02	
<b>1898.</b>		
January 25, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	1,463 42	
March 2, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	100 07	
March 2, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	306 21	
March 2, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	1,160 06	
May 25, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	52 37	
May 25, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	145 07	
May 25, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	521 67	
July 25, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	1,463 42	
<b>1898.</b>		
August 25, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	56 97	
August 25, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	125 74	
August 25, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	829 35	
November 30, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	48 11	
November 30, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	89 29	
November 30, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	467 76	
<b>1897.</b>		
November 20, By warrants destroyed this day...		10,740 00
<b>1898.</b>		
November 29, By warrants destroyed this day...		6,940 00
December 5, By balance .....		680 98
	<u>\$ 18,360 98</u>	<u>\$ 18,360 98</u>
To balance .....	\$ 630 98	
<b>STATEMENT 23.—Agricultural College Fund.</b>		
<b>1896.</b>	Dr.	Cr.
December 2, To balance as per last report.....	\$ 397 90	

1897.	Dr.	Cr.
January 20, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	571 43	
February 10, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	571 43	
February 26, To transfer territorial institutions 45th fiscal year .....	91 82	
February 26, To transfer territorial institutions 46th fiscal year .....	68 10	
February 26, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	249 75	
February 26, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	508 89	
March 8, To receipts delinquent taxes to date....	11 65	
May 7, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	457 13	
May 28, To transfer territorial institutions 45th fiscal year .....	2 17	
May 28, To transfer territorial institutions 46th fiscal year .....	5 79	
May 28, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	94 62	
May 28, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	76 33	
1897.		
July 17, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	571 43	
August 25, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	121 84	
August 25, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	1,091 55	
November 24, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	73 23	
November 24, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	290 02	
1898.		
January 25, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	975 61	
March 2, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	66 70	
March 2, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	204 14	
March 2, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	773 36	
May 25, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	34 91	
May 25, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	96 71	
May 25, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	347 78	

1898.	Dr.	Cr.
July 25, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	975 61	
July 25, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	37 99	
July 25, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	83 82	
July 25, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	552 89	
November 30, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	32 07	
November 30, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	59 53	
November 30, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	311 84	
1897.		
November 20, By warrants destroyed this day...		3,107 01
1898.		
November 29, By warrans destroyed this day....		6,297 59
December 5, By balance .....		403 44
	\$ 9,808 04	\$ 9,808 04
To balance .....	\$ 403 44	

## STATEMENT 24.—New Mexico School of Mines.

1896.	Dr.	Cr.
December 2, To balance as per last report.....\$	110 64	
1897.		
January 20, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	571 43	
February 10, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	571 43	
February 26, To transfer territorial institutions 45th fiscal year .....	40 82	
February 26, To transfer territorial institutions 46th fiscal year .....	68 10	
February 26, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	249 74	
February 26, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	508 89	
March 6, To receipts delinquent taxes to date....	2 17	
May 7, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	457 13	
May 28, To transfer territorial institutions 45th fiscal year .....	97	
May 28, To transfer territorial institutions 46th fiscal year .....	5 79	

1897.	Dr.	Cr.
May 28, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	94 62	
May 28, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	76 33	
July 17, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	571 43	
August 25, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	121 84	
August 25, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	1,091 55	
November 24, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	73 23	
November 24, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	290 02	
1898.		
January 25, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	975 61	
March 2, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	66 70	
March 2, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	204 14	
March 2, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	773 36	
May 25, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	34 91	
May 25, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	96 71	
May 25, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	347 78	
July 25, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	975 61	
1898.		
August 25, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	37 99	
August 25, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	83 82	
August 25, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	552 89	
November 30, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	32 07	
November 30, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	59 53	
November 30, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	311 84	
1897.		
November 20, By warrants destroyed this day...		4,525 00
1898.		
November 29, By warrants destroyed this day...		4,130 00

1896.	Dr.	Cr.
December 5, By balance .....		804 09
	\$ 9,459 09	\$ 9,459 09
To balance .....	\$ 804 09	

## STATEMENT 25.—New Mexico Insane Asylum.

1896.	Dr.	Cr.
December 2, To balance as per last report.....	\$ 873 29	
1897.		
January 20, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	1,285 70	
February 10, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	1,285 70	
February 26, To transfer territorial institutions 45th fiscal year .....	40 82	
February 26, To transfer territorial institutions 46th fiscal year .....	136 20	
February 26, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	561 92	
February 26, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	1,145 02	
March 6, To receipts delinquent taxes to date....	2 17	
May 7, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	1,028 63	
May 10, To proceeds sale of territorial bonds.....	30,000 00	
May 28, To transfer territorial institutions 45th fiscal year .....	97	
May 28, To transfer territorial institutions 46th fiscal year .....	11 57	
May 28, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	212 88	
May 28, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	171 73	
1897.		
July 17, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	1,285 70	
August 25, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	274 14	
August 25, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	2,455 99	
November 24, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	164 77	
November 24, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	652 52	
1898.		
January 25, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	3,658 53	

1898.	Dr.	Cr.
March 24, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	150 09	
March 24, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	459 32	
March 24, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	2,900 11	
May 25, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	78 55	
May 25, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	217 59	
May 25, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	1,304 18	
July 25, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	3,658 53	
July 25, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	85 47	
July 25, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	188 59	
July 25, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	2,073 35	
November 30, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	72 16	
November 30, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	133 94	
November 30, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	1,169 39	
1897.		
November 20, By warrants destroyed this day....		35,772 43
1898.		
November 29, By warrants destroyed this day....		20,591 60
December 5, By balance .....		1,375 49
	<u>\$ 57,739 52</u>	<u>\$ 57,739 52</u>
To balance .....	\$ 1,375 49	

## STATEMENT 26.—New Mexico Military Institute.

1896.	Dr.	Cr.
December 2, To balance as per last report.....\$	920 46	
1897.		
January 20, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	571 43	
February 10, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	571 43	
February 26, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	249 74	
February 26, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	508 89	



1897.	Dr.	Cr.
May 7, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	457 13	
May 28, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	94 62	
May 28, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	76 33	
July 17, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	571 43	
August 25, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	121 84	
August 25, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	1,091 55	
November 24, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	73 23	
November 24, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	290 02	
1898.		
January 25, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	975 61	
March 2, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	66 70	
March 2, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	204 14	
March 2, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	773 36	
May 25, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	34 91	
May 25, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	96 71	
May 25, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	347 78	
July 25, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	975 61	
August 25, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	37 99	
August 25, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	83 82	
August 25, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	552 89	
November 30, To transfer territorial institutions 47th fiscal year .....	32 07	
November 30, To transfer territorial institutions 48th fiscal year .....	59 53	
November 30, To transfer territorial institutions 49th fiscal year .....	311 84	
1897.		
November 20, By warrants destroyed this day....		5,200 00
1898.		
November 29, By warrants destroyed this day....		451 06

1898.	Dr.	Cr.
November 29, By warrants destroyed this day...		4,500 00
	\$ 10,151 06	\$ 10,151 06
To balance .....	\$ 451 06	

## STATEMENT 27.—Capitol Rebuilding Fund.

1897.	Dr.	Cr.
May 10, To proceeds sale of bonds.....	\$ 67,275 00	
July 10, To proceeds sale of bonds.....	5,850 00	
1898.		
June 6, To ret'd. by secretary capitol rebuilding board .....	69 58	
1897.		
November 20, By warrants destroyed this day....		11,547 79
1898.		
November 29, By warrants destroyed this day.....		33 362 31
December 5, By balance .....		28,284 48
	\$ 73,194 58	\$ 73,194 58
To balance .....	\$ 28,284 48	

## STATEMENT 28.—Capitol Contingent Sinking Fund.

1897.	Dr.	Cr.
November 29, To receipts taxes 1897 to date.....	40 52	
1898.		
March 7, To receipts taxes 1897 to date.....	4,479 90	
May 31, To receipts taxes 1897 to date.....	856 72	
September 5, To receipts taxes 1897 to date.....	3,773 90	
November 30, To receipts taxes 1897 and 1898 to date .....	598 25	
December 5, By balance .....		10,049 29
	\$ 10,049 29	\$ 10,049 29
To balance .....	\$ 10,049 29	

## STATEMENT 29.—Special Tax Fund.

1897.	Dr.	Cr.
November 29, To receipts taxes 1897 to date....	101 33	
1898.		
March 7, To receipts taxes 1897 to date.....	10,517 78	
May 31, To receipts taxes 1897 to date.....	2,139 63	
September 5, To receipts taxes 1897 to date.....	9,542 19	
November 30, To receipts taxes 1897 and 1898 to date .....	2,204 66	

1898.	Dr.	Cr.
November 29, By warrants destroyed this day....		21,603 44
December 5, By balance .....		2,902 15
	<u>\$ 24,505 59</u>	<u>\$ 24,505 59</u>
To balance .....	\$ 2,902 15	

## STATEMENT 30.—Legal Expense Fund.

1897.	Dr.	Cr.
August 11, To transfer territorial purposes 48th fiscal year .....	1,500 00	
November 20, By warrants destroyed this day..		1,272 25
1898.		
November 29, By warrants destroyed this day..		227 75
	<u>\$ 1,500 00</u>	<u>\$ 1,500 00</u>

## STATEMENT 31.—Corporation Fund.

1897.	Dr.	Cr.
August 30, To receipts, fees secretary territory New Mexico .....	558 00	
November 29, To receipts, fees secretary territory New Mexico .....	507 00	
1898.		
March 5, To receipts, fees secretary territory New Mexico .....	769 00	
May 31, To receipts, fees secretary territory New Mexico .....	1,021 00	
September 3, To receipts, fees secretary territory New Mexico .....	653 00	
December 3, To receipts, fees secretary territory New Mexico .....	76 00	
1897.		
November 20, By warrants destroyed this day..		967 40
1898.		
August 15, By transfer to territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....		1,292 44
October 1, By transfer to territorial purposes 49th fiscal year .....		76 00
November 29, By warrants destroyed this day...		1,248 16
	<u>\$ 3,584 00</u>	<u>\$ 3,584 00</u>

## STATEMENT 32.—Compilation Fund.

1898.	Dr.	Cr.
May 31, To receipts, sale of Compiled Laws.....\$	161 50	
September 3, To receipts sale of compilation laws .....	1,309 00	

1896.	Dr.	Cr.
December 3, To receipts sale of compilation laws .....	408 00	
1898.		
November 29, By warrants destroyed this day....		1,836 00
December 5, By balance .....		42 50
	<u>\$ 1,878 50</u>	<u>\$ 1,878 50</u>
To balance .....	\$ 42 50	

## STATEMENT 33.—Sheep Sanitary Fund.

1897.	Dr.	Cr.
November 29, To receipts taxes, 1897 to date....	15 38	
1898.		
March 5, To receipts taxes, 1897 to date.....	586 23	
May 28, To receipts taxes, 1897 to date.....	264 10	
September 30, To receipts taxes, 1897 to date.....	430 25	
December 3, To receipts taxes, 1897 to date.....	218 14	
1898.		
November 29, By draft destroyed this day.....		865 00
December 5, By balance .....		649 10
	<u>\$ 1,514 10</u>	<u>\$ 1,514 10</u>
To balance .....	\$ 649 10	

## STATEMENT 34.—Territorial Purposes 50th Fiscal Year.

1896.	Dr.	Cr.
December 3, To receipts taxes, 1898 collected during the 3d quarter of the 49th fiscal year	1,477 72	

## STATEMENT 35.—Territorial Institutions 50th Fiscal Year.

1896.	Dr.	Cr.
December 3, To receipts taxes, 1898 collected during the 3d quarter of the 49th fiscal year	436 17	

## STATEMENT 36.—Showing Recapitulation of the Account of Samuel Eldodt, Territorial Treasurer, to December 3d, 1898.

Statement 1, License fund .....	10 27
Statement 2, Penitentiary court expense fund.....	7,318 22
Statement 3, Salary fund .....	9,311 35
Statement 4, Supreme court fund .....	459 40
Statement 5, Miscellaneous fund .....	9,169 16
Statement 6, Compensation of assessors fund .....	1,509 06
Statement 7, Transportation of convicts fund .....	361 16
Statement 8, Cattle indemnity fund .....	817 90
Statement 10, Deficit fund, 42d fiscal year .....	154 60
Statement 12, Interest fund .....	6,804 95
Statement 13, Interest on deposits fund .....	3,220 26

---

Statement 15, Special court fund .....	1,247 61
Statement 20, Normal School, Silver City .....	403 44
Statement 21, Normal School, Las Vegas .....	403 44
Statement 22, University of New Mexico .....	680 98
Statement 23, Agricultural college .....	403 44
Statement 24, New Mexico School of Mines .....	804 09
Statement 25, New Mexico Insane Asylum .....	1,375 49
Statement 26, New Mexico Military Institute .....	451 06
Statement 27, Capitol rebuilding fund .....	28,284 48
Statement 28, Capitol contingent sinking fund .....	10,049 29
Statement 29, Special tax fund .....	2,902 15
Statement 32, Compilation fund, sale of compiled laws .....	42 50
Statement 33, Sheep sanitary fund .....	649 10
Statement 34, Territorial purposes 50th fiscal year .....	1,477 72
Statement 35, Territorial institutions 50th fiscal year .....	436 17

---

Total to be accounted for by Samuel Eldodt, Territorial  
 Treasurer .....\$ 88,747 29

STATEMENT 37.—*Indebtedness of the Territory of New Mexico on the 3d day of December, 1898.*

Kind of Indebtedness.	Date of Issue.	Time to Run and. Option.	Rate of Interest.	Amounts.
Capital rebuilding bonds .....	{ Sept. 1, 1884. Mch. 1, 1885.	{ 20 years.	{ 7 per cent.	{ \$100,000 00 100,000 00
Capitol contingent bonds. ....	April 1, 1887.	{ 15 years.	{ 6 per cent.	{ 50,000 00
Current expense bonds. ....	{ May 2, 1887. Nov 1, 1887. May 1, 1888.	{ 20 years, optional at 5 or 10 years.	{ 6 per cent.	{ 50,000 00 50,000 00 50,000 00
Provisional indebtedn's bonds	{ May 1, 1889. Sept. 1, 1889.	{ 30 years, optional after yrs. or after	{ 6 per cent.	{ 100,000 00 100,000 00
Insane Asylum bonds. ....	Oct. 1, 1891.	{ 30 years, optional after 30 years.	{ 6 per cent.	{ 25,000 00
Casual deficit bonds. ....	May 1, 1893.	{ 30 years, optional after 10 years.	{ 5 per cent.	{ 101,800 00
Refunding bonds. ....	July 1, 1893.	{ 30 years, optional after 20 years.	{ 6 per cent.	{ 104,000 00
Penitentiary refunding bonds.	{ July 1, 1894. Jan. 1, 1895.	{ 30 years, optional after 20 years.	{ 6 per cent.	{ 71,000 00 10,000 00
Territorial Institutions bonds.	July 1, 1895.	{ 30 years, optional after 10 years.	{ 5 per cent.	{ 35,000 00
New Mexico Military Institute	July 1, 1895.	{ 30 years, optional after 10 years.	{ 5 per cent.	{ 15,000 00
Insane Asylum bonds. ....	July 1, 1895.	{ 30 years, optional after 10 years.	{ 5 per cent.	{ 30,000 00
Capitol rebuilding bonds. ....	{ May 1, 1895. Nov. 1, 1895.	{ 30 years, optional after 10 years.	{ 5 per cent.	{ 25,000 00 50,000 00
Total bonded indebtedn's. ....				1,066,800 00
Outstanding warrants, approx. ....				1,630 79

STATEMENT 38.—Receipts in the Territorial Treasury from collectors and other collecting officers and the distribution of the amounts received in the various funds, from December 21st, 1896, to March 1st, 1897, last quarter of the forty-seventh fiscal year.

From whom received.	County or judicial district.	Licenses 1893, 1894.	Delinquent Taxes 1896, 1897.	Taxes 1896, 1897.	Other Revenues.	Total.
Alejandro Sandoval, collector.	Bernalillo	\$402 53	\$43 91	\$1,206 41	\$9,046 30	\$10,899 15
C. W. Haynes, collector.	Chaves	100 06	42 16	385 19	4,102 96	4,630 36
Hugh Smith, collector.	Colfax	219 80	351 92	729 58	7,446 06	8,747 21
Jacob Schaublin, collector.	Dona Ana	90 26		129 93	3,046 72	3,266 93
J. D. Walker, collector.	Eddy	56 20	90 16	257 70	1,740 59	2,143 65
J. L. Dow, collector.	Eddy	8 63		34 48	770 27	813 38
A. B. Laird, collector.	Grant	590 47	1,026 92	3,401 32	6,298 06	11,287 37
Roman Casaus, collector.	Guadalupe	17 83	20 34	136 38	628 67	852 12
Emil Fritz, collector.	Lincoln	56 93	5 84	322 31	3,990 72	4,375 80
Juan B. Martinez, collector.	Mora	50 04	78 61	179 01	1,963 61	1,671 27
Frank A. Vigil, collector.	Mora	1 73		96 57	66 39	166 69
Martin Lopez, collector.	Rio Arriba	52 53	104 00	82 86	1,675 11	1,906 30
A. H. Dunning, collector.	San Juan	32 20	11 36	132 11	300 54	466 21
Solomon Spieckberg, collector.	Santa Fe	100 63	73 15	360 68	962 96	1,312 19
Fred Muller, collector.	Santa Fe	37 36	7 59	57 39	2,063 54	2,222 92
Carlos Gabaldon, collector.	San Miguel	327 16	48 88	361 58	6,679 49	7,617 13
Max Kahler, collector.	Sierra	123 16	183 70	220 06	4,547 31	5,074 66
A. Cooney, collector.	Sierra	31 20	136 65	34 25	5,289 81	5,755 32
Guillermo Reigardt, collector.	Socorro	31 07		1,164 01	5,251 86	7,166 34
Guillermo Trujillo, collector.	Taos	13 24		301 66	731 04	845 36
V. A. Lucero, collector.	Taos	9 27		301 66	731 04	845 36
V. A. Owey, collector.	Union	13 26	3 32	790 59	2,389 16	3,194 59
Solomon Frankland, collector.	Valencia	75 53	986 13	34 16	2,114 94	2,924 43
John Finkler, district attorney.	Edw. district					\$840 56
Geo. L. Wellys, clerk.	1st district					29 06
O. N. Marston, clerk.	1st district					268 10
W. B. Walton, clerk.	3d district					269 10
Felix Martinez, clerk.	4th district					415 90

W. M. Driscoll, clerk.....	5th district.....				312 40	312 40
Geo. Curry, clerk.....	5th district.....				64 90	64 90
J. L. Latue, secretary cattle sanitary board.....					4,000 00	4,000 00
Totals.....		2,610 08	3,127 13	10,354 25	66,517 40	88,192 81

## DISTRIBUTION.

Licenses.....	\$2,610 08
Interest Fund.....	116 04
Salary Fund.....	1,664 00
Assessors' Fund.....	3,309 61
Territorial Institutions, viz:	
University of New Mexico.....	4 30
Agricultural College.....	11 18
New Mexico Insane Asylum.....	2 14
New Mexico School of Mines.....	2 14
Normal School, Silver City.....	21 86
Normal School, Las Vegas.....	21 86
Normal Institutes.....	18 01
Branch Agricultural Experiment Station.....	18 01
Territorial Institution, 46th fiscal year.....	387 13
Territorial purposes, 46th fiscal year.....	2,089 06
Territorial Institution, 47th fiscal year.....	510 76
Territorial purposes, 47th fiscal year.....	7,492 49
Territorial Institution, 48th fiscal year.....	2,185 24
Territorial purposes, 48th fiscal year.....	49,755 71
Territorial Institution, 49th fiscal year.....	14,298 30
Cattle Indemnity Fund.....	4,748 23
Totals.....	88,192 81



STATEMENT 39.—Receipts in the Territorial treasury from collectors and other collecting officers and the distribution of the amounts received into the various funds during the Forty-eighth fiscal year commencing March 2, 1897, and ending March 6, 1898.

From Whom Received.	County or judicial district.	Licences.	Taxes to 1864.	Taxes 1866.	Taxes 1867.	Taxes 1868.	Other revenues.	Totals.
Alejandro Sandoval, collector.	Bernalillo	\$906 18	\$16 19	\$2,443 03	\$17,606 80	\$19,239 25		\$40,173 45
W. Haynes, collector.	Chaves	121 80	31 29	573 31	6,173 93	8,753 41		12,681 02
Hugh Smith, collector.	Colfax			568 71	6,846 26	8,753 41		16,170 44
Jacob Schaublin, collector.	Dofia Ana		11 58	849 76	8,974 46	12,960 90		23,071 47
J. L. Dow, collector.	Eddy	274 30	12 65	38 69		270 03		321 93
C. Stewart, collector.	Eddy	274 30		38 69				321 93
N. C. Stewart, collector.	Gant	535 09		1,318 71	3,763 29	3,267 98		8,463 58
Picudo Baca y Haca, collector.	Grant	39 68		1,714 95	11,830 83	12,116 75		26,227 62
Emil Fritz, collector.	Guadalupe	80 88		100 74	1,350 01	1,350 01		2,800 96
Frank A. Vigil, collector.	Lincoln	94 81	1 05	889 22	5,084 44	5,084 44		10,168 58
John W. Brown, collector.	Mora	250 70	7 49	379 46	3,160 71	3,160 71		6,386 00
W. G. Sargent, collector.	Rio Arriba	149 50		34 86	2,946 46	2,560 02		5,563 88
Felix Martinez.	Santa Fe	313 77	48	568 48	7,11 36	1,659 82		11,737 86
Fred Muller, collector.	San Juan	16 87		1,150 03	5,740 20	8,507 19		14,257 08
Tranquilino Labadie	San Miguel	284 04	44	751 46	8,136 33	216 16		9,543 13
August Reinhardt, collector.	San Miguel	7 28		662 97	4,713 61	6,760 90		12,141 58
M. Cooney, collector.	Sierra	125 39		2,588 06	1,762 77	7,273 97		6,386 00
Guillermo Trujillo, collector.	Socorro	188 19	166 29	1,258 06	8,070 48	16,923 01		16,923 01
Silviano Lucero, collector.	Taos	89 99		110 50		110 50		11,737 86
Luciano B. Gallegos, collector.	Taos	48 70		52 42	1,616 09	1,616 09		9,543 13
Emeterio Gallegos, collector.	Union	53 48		276 13	4,713 61	1,020 05		8,479 37
Solomon Luna, collector.	Union	100 05		4,234 37	1,712 38	4,234 37		16,923 01
Marcelino Garcia, auditor, in licenses.	Valencia			2,460 01	3,341 46			3,077 37
Pullman Palace Car Co.							\$1,060 00	1,060 00
E. H. Berxmann, supt. N. M. penitentiary.							117 50	117 50
Lorton Miller, secretary New Mexico.							9,388 99	9,388 99
Lorton Miller, secretary fees.		18 42						18 42
Geo. H. Wallace, secretary, fees.							558 00	558 00
J. A. LaRue, secretary Cattle Sanitary Board.							1,276 00	1,276 00
H. Glidersleeve, clerk.	1st district.						14,000 00	14,000 00
O. N. Marron, clerk.	2d district.						1,054 15	1,054 15
H. P. Owen, clerk.	2d district.						2,740 80	2,740 80
H. B. Walton, clerk.	3d district.						92 80	92 80
Felix Martinez, clerk.	4th district.						1,462 00	1,462 00
W. M. Driscoll, clerk.	5th district.						2,022 35	2,022 35
							1,680 24	1,680 24

Product sale Insane Asylum bonds.....						30,000 00
Product Capitol Rebuilding bonds.....						73,125 00
Product notes 1st Nat. Bnk. Sta Fe, to pay int.						23,600 00
J. H. Crist, district attorney.....						698 46
Geo. W. Knaebel, taxes and repayment.....						170 48
New Mexico Mining Co., taxes.....						567 40
J. B. Lamy.....						100 90
Blanche Boyle.....						19 50
Totals.....	3,699 66	247 46	13,406 14	109,430 59	100,396 98	390,844 39

## DISTRIBUTION.

Licenses.....	\$3,699 66
Interest Fund.....	9 19
Penitentiary Current Expense Fund.....	9,398 89
Salary Fund.....	9,092 44
Assessors' Fund.....	9,515 41
Miscellaneous Fund.....	104 50
Territorial Institutions, viz:	
University of New Mexico.....	65
Agricultural College.....	47
New Mexico Insane Asylum.....	30,000 00
New Mexico School of Mines.....	03
Normal School, Silver City.....	1 09
Normal School, Las Vegas.....	1 09
Territorial Institutions.....	45
Branch Agricultural Experiment Station.....	87
Territorial Institutions, 45th fiscal year.....	8 47
Territorial Purposes, 46th fiscal year.....	173 89
Territorial Institutions, 46th fiscal year.....	43 40
Territorial Purposes, 47th fiscal year.....	10,688 64
Territorial Institutions, 47th fiscal year.....	3,118 45
Territorial Purposes, 48th fiscal year.....	90,474 92
Territorial Institutions, 48th fiscal year.....	25,542 80
Territorial Purposes, 49th fiscal year.....	60,798 08
Territorial Institutions, 49th fiscal year.....	17,926 97
Territorial Purposes, 50th fiscal year.....	16,990 46
Cattle Indemnity Fund.....	1,080 00
School Fund.....	73,125 00
Capitol Rebuilding Fund.....	1,854 00
Corporation Fund.....	4,520 42
Capitol Contingent Sinking Fund.....	10,619 11
Special Tax Fund.....	601 61
Sheep Sanitary Fund.....	23,600 00
Notes of 1st Nat. Bnk. of Santa Fe, to pay interest.....	
Total.....	390,844 39

STATEMENT 40—Receipts in the Territorial Treasury from collectors and other collecting officers and the distribution of the amounts received in the various funds during the first, second and third quarters of the forty-ninth fiscal year commencing March 7th, 1898, and ending December 5th, 1898.

From Whom Received.	County or judicial district.	Licenses.	Taxes 1898.	Taxes 1897.	Taxes 1896.	Other Revenues.	Total.
Alejandro Sandoval, collector.	Bernalillo.		\$360 33	\$1,147 07	\$17,973 16		\$20,492 62
C. W. Haynes, collector.	Chaves.		802 72	2,942 47	6,913 49		10,658 68
C. C. Perry, ex-collector.	Chaves.		350 95				14,426 54
Hugh Smith, collector.	Colfax.		381 77	533 02	13,501 75		11,923 01
Jacob Schaublin, collector.	Dona Ana.		184 89	396 96	11,441 14		6,060 67
M. C. Stewart, collector.	Eddy.		66 82	1,111 16	4,802 59		13,222 99
John L. Burnside, collector.	Grant.		354 91	778 38	12,049 70		1,686 06
Placido Baca y Baca, collector.	Guadalupe.		32 94	56 39	1,009 06		6,353 23
Emil Fritz, collector.	Lincoln.		129 69	180 63	5,921 30	101 41	3,396 43
George Sena, ex-collector.	Lincoln.		356 45				3,768 62
Frank A. Vigil, collector.	Mora.		88 75	176 84	3,534 94	16 21	2,700 69
W. G. Sargent, collector.	Rio Arriba.				2,788 62		2,010 65
Martín Lopez, ex-collector.	Rio Arriba.		70 35	112 86	1,696 05	125 40	16,721 90
John W. Brown, collector.	San Juan.		419 32	504 18	6,749 04	50 86	14,712 01
Fred Miller, collector.	Santa Fe.	9 30	137 38	346 41	9,739 03	471 81	11,513 01
Tranquillo Labadie, collector.	San Miguel.	3 07	284 91	254 26	4,423 84		11,535 56
August Ranzardt, collector.	Sierra.		279 89	690 91	10,130 03	231 73	1,345 40
M. Coney, collector.	Socorro.		2 50	73 24	1,459 64	10 02	3,895 96
Emiliano Gutierrez, collector.	Taos.		67 12	32 34	3,734 72	61 78	3,332 84
Emilio Lopez, collector.	Union.			5 49	3,327 35		3,962 97
Solomon Lugo, collector.	Valencia.		194 52	71 55			3,962 98
Frank Krup, treasurer.	Dona Ana.				3,662 88		586 56
James Gooder, deputy treasurer.	Dona Ana.					\$196 05	1,370 14
C. H. Gildersleeve, clerk.	1st district.						223 40
H. P. Owen, clerk.	2d district.						880 15
W. B. Walton, clerk.	3d district.						228 20
James P. Mitchell, clerk.	3d district.						560 60
Felix Martinez, clerk.	4th district.						1,298 60
Secundino Romero, clerk.	4th district.						250 85
W. M. Driscoll, clerk.	5th district.						5,062 01
John E. Griffith, clerk.	5th district.						91 97
E. H. Bermann, supt. N. M. Penitentiary.							8,000 00
Pulman Palace Car Company.							
J. A. LaRue, secretary Cattle Sanitary Board.							

Geo. H. Wallace, secretary N. M. Territory	1,750 00	1,750 00
Sale of Compiled Laws 1897	1,878 50	1,878 50
A. Staab, secretary Capitol Rebuilding Board	69 88	69 88
Product Notes 1st N. Bnk. Santa Fe, to pay in.	13,000 00	13,000 00
Product Notes 1st Nat. Bnk. Albuqr. to pay in.	15,000 00	15,000 00
Totals	4,253 14	9,085 18
	12 27	125,573 32
		2,460 39
		50,446 01
		192,430 89

## DISTRIBUTION.

Licenses	\$ 12 27
Penitentiary Current Expense Fund	5,062 01
Salary Fund	5,594 85
Assessors Fund	5,731 79
Corporation Fund	1,674 60
Special Tax Fund	13,896 48
Capitol Contingent Sinking Fund	5,528 87
Capitol Rebuilding Fund	69 88
Sheep Sanitary Fund	912 39
Compliation Fund, sale of Compiled Laws 1897	1,678 80
Territorial purposes, 47th fiscal year	3,146 87
Territorial institutions, 47th fiscal year	7,918 46
Territorial purposes, 48th fiscal year	7,181 17
Territorial institutions, 48th fiscal year	2,170 82
Territorial purposes, 49th fiscal year	76,177 95
Territorial institutions, 49th fiscal year	22,428 72
Territorial purposes, 50th fiscal year	1,494 17
Territorial institutions, 50th fiscal year	9,823 35
Cattle Indemnity Fund	13,000 00
Notes of First Natl Bank of Santa Fe to pay interest	13,000 00
Notes of First Natl Bank of Albuquerque to pay interest	15,000 00
Total	192,430 89

STATEMENT 41.—Showing amount of warrants issued from the 2d day  
of December, 1896, to the 1st day of March, 1897, being the  
last quarter of the 47th fiscal year.

Penitentiary current expense fund:

Pay of officers and employes .....	946 66	
Maintenance and repairs .....	1,465 97	
		\$ 2,412 03

Salary fund:

Salary of superintendent of public instruction and traveling expenses .....	500 22	
Salary of district attorney and fees .....	1,388 60	
Salary of solicitor general .....	424 32	
Salary of clerk First judicial district.....	800 00	
Salary of clerk Second judicial district.....	800 00	
Salary of clerk Third judicial district .....	800 00	
Salary of clerk Fourth judicial district.....	800 00	
Salary of clerk Fifth judicial district .....	837 00	
Salary of territorial auditor and clerk .....	635 00	
Salary of territorial treasurer and clerk ....	484 99	
Salary of territorial librarian .....	100 00	
Salary of penitentiary board and clerk .....	207 45	
Salary of adjutant general .....	100 00	
Salary of judge Second judicial district ....	31 54	
		\$ 7,909 12

Miscellaneous fund:

Auditor's office printing, reports, postage, etc. ....	\$ 649 00
Treasurer's office printing, reports, postage, etc. ....	239 98
Territorial library .....	51 23
New Mexico Historical Society .....	45 00
Rewards by the governor .....	250 00
Bureau of immigration .....	200 00
Salary secretary bureau of immigration.....	60 00
Requisition by the governor for criminals..	39 50
St. Vincent's Hospital, Santa Fe .....	903 84
Grant County Charity Hospital, Silver City	199 95
Sisters of Mercy Hospital, Silver City.....	200 55
Orphan School, Santa Fe .....	355 00
Ladies Relief Society, Las Vegas .....	224 71
Deaf, Dumb & Blind School, Santa Fe.....	904 40
Children's Home, Albuquerque .....	463 00
Printing tax book schedules, etc.....	160 00
Printing reports, stationary and superintending public institutions .....	408 73
Bounty wild animals killed .....	205 00
Militia .....	47 40
Printing poll and registration books, etc....	66 00

New Mexico reports .....	157 23		
Irrigation convention .....	32 75		
		\$	5,863 27
<b>Transportation of convicts and executing death warrants and deficiencies:</b>			
Sheriffs accounts .....	\$ 339 74		
		\$	339 74
<b>License fund:</b>			
Accounts incurred .....	\$ 275 60		
Paid printing bills and reports in Spanish, C. B. No. 8, 32d legislative assembly .....	1,513 99	\$	1,789 59
<b>Special court fund:</b>			
Court certificates Fourth judicial district..	\$ 483 30		
Court certificates Fifth judicial district....	9 30		
		\$	492 60
<b>Special deficit 44th fiscal year:</b>			
Paid weather bureau reports .....	\$ 38 80		
		\$	38 80
<b>Assessors fund:</b>			
• To pay interpreters 32d Legislative Assembly.			
C. J. R. No. 3, assessors fund 43d fiscal year \$	988 83		
Assessors accounts, Bernalillo county .....	450 34		
Assessors accounts, Chavez county .....	124 00		
Assessors accounts, Colfax county .....	205 31		
Assessors accounts, Dona Ana county .....	163 50		
Assessors accounts, Eddy county .....	123 33		
Assessors accounts, Grant county .....	428 65		
Assessors accounts, Guadalupe county .....	47 48		
Assessors accounts, Lincoln county .....	168 75		
Assessors accounts, Mora county .....	72 62		
Assessors accounts, San Juan county .....	14 21		
Assessors accounts, Santa Fe county.....	144 04		
Assessors accounts, San Miguel county .....	315 21		
Assessors accounts, Sierra county .....	216 20		
Assessors accounts, Socorro county .....	220 00		
Assessors accounts, Taos county .....	45 14		
Assessors accounts, Valencia county .....	65 97		
		\$	3,793 58
<b>School funds:</b>			
Accounts incurred .....	\$ 177 80		
		\$	177 80
<b>Territorial institutions fund:</b>			
University of New Mexico .....	\$ 5,940 00		
Agricultural college .....	969 33		
New Mexico Insane Asylum .....	3,443 39		
New Mexico School of Mines .....	1,000 00		
Normal School, Silver City .....	1,247 02		
Normal School, Las Vegas .....	961 29		
		\$	13,561 63

## Interest on deposits fund:

To pay interpreters 32d Legislative Assembly, C. J. R., No. 3.....	\$ 2,011 17	
		\$ 2,011 17

## General fund:

To pay accounts prior to March 4th, 1889....	\$ 1,850 00	
		\$ 1,850 00

## Branch agricultural experiment station fund:

Payment Pecos Valley station.....	\$ 60 62	
Payment Las Vegas station .....	5 63	
		\$ 66 25

Total amount of warrants issued from December 2, 1896, to March 1, 1897.....		\$ 40,306 18
---	--	--------------

STATEMENT 42.—Showing amount of warrants issued during the 48th  
fiscal year from March 1st, 1897, to March 5th, 1898.

## Penitentiary current expense fund:

Pay of officers and employes from appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	\$ 1,933 62	
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	5,436 62	
Maintenance and repairs from appropriation 46th fiscal year .....	345 97	
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	2,073 59	
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	22,822 44	
From convicts earnings 47th fiscal year ....	4,561 34	
From convicts earnings 48th fiscal year ....	4,669 52	
		\$ 41,843 10

## Salary fund:

Salary of superintendent of public instruction  
and travelling expenses:

From appropriation 47th fiscal year.....	242 32
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	2,075 75

## Salary district attorneys and fees:

From appropriation 46th fiscal year.....	91 46
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	1,090 52
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	2,936 35

## Salary solicitor general:

From appropriation 46th fiscal year .....	23 00
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	243 40
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	1,666 61

## Salary territorial auditor and clerk:

From appropriation 46th fiscal year .....	35 00
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	365 00
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	2,500 00

## Salary territorial treasurer:

From appropriation 46th fiscal year .....	28 75
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	348 37
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	2,083 30

**Salary of clerks district courts:**

From appropriation 46th fiscal year .....	183 00
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	2,666 65
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	10,416 65

**Salary of judges district court:**

From appropriation 46th fiscal year .....	65 60
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	3,278 50

**Salary of territorial librarian:**

From appropriation 46th fiscal year .....	6 90
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	100 00
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	600 00

**Adjutant general:**

From appropriation 46th fiscal year .....	7 00
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	100 00
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	416 60

**Penitentiary board and clerk:**

From appropriation 46th fiscal year .....	8 30
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	191 40
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	2,120 40

**Territorial equalization board:**

Per diem and expenses 48th fiscal year .....	650 80
--	--------

**Unconsumed fees 48th fiscal year:**

Certificates clerks different districts .....	103 50
---	--------

---

\$ 34,646 13

**Miscellaneous fund:****Auditors office:**

From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	155 60
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	428 00

**Treasurer's office:**

From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	102 22
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	886 63

**Territorial library:**

From appropriation 46th fiscal year .....	125 00
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	375 00
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	565 36

**Governor's office:**

From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	282 50
---	--------

**New Mexico Historical Society:**

From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	64 00
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	339 00

**Salary of secretary bureau of immigration:**

From appropriation 46th fiscal year .....	24 50
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	80 00

**Bureau of immigration:**

From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	140 50
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	2,260 00

**Requisitions by the governor:**

From appropriation 46th fiscal year .....	13 55
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	21 00



**St. Vincent's Hospital:**

From appropriation 46th fiscal year .....	176 17
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	620 00
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	2,259 26

**Grant County Charity Hospital:**

From appropriation 46th fiscal year.....	42 00
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	310 00
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	1,129 43

**Sisters of Mercy Hospital:**

From appropriation 46th fiscal year .....	42 00
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	309 90
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	1,129 96

**Orphan School, Santa Fe:**

From appropriation 46th fiscal year .....	70 00
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	519 00
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	2,257 77

**Deaf & Dumb School:**

From appropriation 46th fiscal year .....	92 00
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	413 15
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	1,045 90

**Children's Home, Albuquerque:**

From appropriation 46th fiscal year.....	28 00
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	206 60
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	843 47

**Relief Society, Las Vegas:**

From appropriation 46th fiscal year .....	81 31
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	311 83
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	1,129 99

**Printing tax books, schedules, etc:**

From appropriation 46th fiscal year .....	27 40
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	104 80
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	565 00

**Rent office and expenses solicitor general:**

From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	282 74
---	--------

**Rent office superintendent of public instruction:**

From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	170 00
---	--------

**Printing reports, postage and office superintendent of public instruction:**

From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	42 40
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	283 35

**Bounty wild animals killed:**

From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	182 00
---	--------

**Militia:**

From appropriation 46th fiscal year.....	28 90
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	51 65
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	532 25

**Printing laws and journal in Spanish:**

From appropriation 46th fiscal year .....	41 60
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	847 45

Printing poll and registration books, etc.:		
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	103 80	
Translating laws and journals:		
From appropriation 46th fiscal year .....	24 50	
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	481 20	
New Mexico Supreme court reports:		
From appropriation 46th fiscal year .....	12 60	
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	92 65	
New Mexico Insane Asylum, Las Vegas:		
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	2,825 00	
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque:		
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	3,300 00	
Compilation Laws of New Mexico:		
Pay of committee translation, clerks and expenses:		
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	4,493 70	
Printing and Weather Bureau Bulletin:		
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	395 50	
		\$ 33,768 99
Supreme court:		
Costs of cases, etc:		
From appropriation 46th fiscal year.....	22 00	
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	80 00	
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	343 55	
Fees and per diem of clerk 47th fiscal year..	100 35	
Fees and per diem of clerk, appropriation		
48th fiscal year .....	306 37	
Printing dockets, etc., appropriation 47th		
fiscal year .....	22 00	
Printing dockets, etc., appropriation 48th		
fiscal year .....	32 00	
		\$ 906 27
Transportation of convicts and executing death		
warrants:		
From appropriation 46th fiscal year .....	\$ 102 28	
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	469 20	
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	2,854 87	
		\$ 3,426 35
School Fund:		
Paid printing bills and reports for the 32d		
Legislative Assembly .....	338 46	
To accounts incurred 1st quarter 48th fiscal		
year .....	356 65	
To accounts incurred 2d quarter 48th fiscal		
year .....	217 70	
To accounts incurred 3d quarter 48th fiscal		
year .....	139 30	
To accounts incurred 4th quarter 48th fiscal		
year .....	28 34	
		\$ 1,080 45

**Deficiency fund, 46th fiscal year:**

To accounts incurred 1st quarter 48th fiscal year .....	799 37	
To accounts incurred 2d quarter 48th fiscal year .....	37 02	
To accounts incurred 4th quarter 48th fiscal year .....	22 48	
	<u>          </u>	\$ 858 87

**Legal expense fund:**

To accounts incurred 2d quarter 48th fiscal year .....	\$ 269 75	
To accounts incurred 3d quarter 48th fiscal year .....	1,002 50	
	<u>          </u>	\$ 1,272 25

**Corporation fund:**

To accounts incurred during 2d quarter 48th fiscal year .....	\$ 400 00	
To accounts incurred during 3d quarter 48th fiscal year .....	517 30	
To accounts incurred during 4th quarter 48th fiscal year .....	659 00	
	<u>          </u>	\$ 1,576 30

**Capitol rebuilding fund:**

To accounts incurred during 1st quarter 48th fiscal year .....	4,979 13	
To accounts incurred during 2d quarter 48th fiscal year .....	2,079 46	
To accounts incurred during 3d quarter 48th fiscal year .....	4,528 61	
To accounts incurred during 4th quarter 48th fiscal year .....	3,381 88	
	<u>          </u>	\$ 14,969 08

**License fund:**

Pay printing bills and reports in Spanish 32d Legislative Assembly .....	525 70	
Pay of interpreters, 32d Legislative Assembly .....	800 00	
To accounts incurred during 1st quarter 48th fiscal year .....	658 00	
To accounts incurred during 2d quarter 48th fiscal year .....	150 00	
To accounts incurred during 3d quarter 48th fiscal year .....	163 00	
To accounts incurred during 4th quarter 48th fiscal year .....	133 28	
	<u>          </u>	\$ 2,429 98

**Interest on deposits fund:**

Pay printing governor's message in Spanish, C. B. No. 8 .....	125 40
---	--------

Pay interpreters, etc., 32d Legislative Assembly .....	1,700 00		
		\$	1,825 40
Territorial purposes, 48th fiscal year:			
Pay of interpreters, etc., 32d Legislative Assembly .....	2,500 00		
Pay to territorial equalization board, 46th and 47th fiscal year .....	714 00		
		\$	3,214 00
General fund:			
To pay accounts prior to March 4, 1889, 1st quarter 48th fiscal year .....	36 30		
To pay accounts prior to March 4, 1889, 2d quarter 48th fiscal year .....	27 10		
		\$	63 40
Special court fund:			
First judicial district .....	44 34		
Fourth judicial district .....	516 10		
Fifth judicial district .....	295 87		
		\$	856 31
Territorial institutions fund:			
University of New Mexico .....	5,550 00		
Agricultural college .....	4,285 75		
New Mexico Insane Asylum .....	41,804 26		
New Mexico School of Mines .....	4,805 00		
New Mexico Military Institute.....	5,200 00		
Normal School, Las Vegas .....	3,844 63		
Normal School, Silver City .....	4,612 07		
		\$	70,101 71
Branch agricultural experiment station:			
Paid Las Vegas experiment station .....	9 46		
Paid Pecos Valley experiment station .....	9 47		
		\$	18 93
Assessors fund:			
Accounts assessor, Bernalillo county .....	\$ 1,495 11		
Accounts assessor, Chavez county .....	528 38		
Accounts assessor, Colfax county .....	527 37		
Accounts assessor, Dona Ana county .....	890 90		
Accounts assessor, Eddy county .....	366 43		
Accounts assessor, Grant county .....	1,016 70		
Accounts assessor, Guadalupe county.....	80 89		
Accounts assessor, Lincoln county .....	481 14		
Accounts assessor, Mora county .....	262 25		
Accounts assessor, Rio Arriba county .....	282 05		
Accounts assessor, San Juan county .....	69 15		
Accounts assessor, Santa Fe county .....	545 10		
Accounts assessor, San Miguel county .....	751 15		
Accounts assessor, Sierra county .....	240 78		
Accounts assessor, Socorro county .....	599 18		

Accounts assessor, Taos county .....	113 25	
Accounts assessor, Union county .....	332 20	
Accounts assessor, Valencia county .....	258 79	
		\$ 8,840 82
Total amount of warrants issued during 48th fiscal year .....		\$ 221,698 34

STATEMENT 43.—Showing amount of warrants issued during three  
quarters of the 49th fiscal year from the 7th day of March,  
1898, to the 3d day of December, 1898.

Penitentiary current expense fund:

Pay of officers and employees:

From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	583 32
From convict earnings, employees, 48th fiscal year .....	1,455 00
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	5,728 28
From convict earnings, employees .....	485 00

Maintenance and repairs:

From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	320 11
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	3,062 47
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	16,937 32
From convicts earnings .....	3,118 12

\$ 32,189 52

Salary fund:

Pay of superintendent of public instruction  
and traveling expenses:

From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	424 34
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	1,778 29

Pay of district attorneys:

From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	913 20
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	1,871 31

Pay of solicitor general:

From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	333 39
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	1,333 28

Pay of territorial auditor and clerk:

From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	500 00
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	2,000 00

Pay of territorial treasurer and clerk:

From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	416 70
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	1,666 70

Pay of territorial librarian:

From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	120 00
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	480 00

Pay of penitentiary board and clerk:

From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	379 70
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	1,895 45

Pay of adjutant general and clerk:

From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	83 40
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	333 28

<b>Pay of judges district court:</b>	
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	721 49
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	2,666 42
<b>Pay of clerks district court:</b>	
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	2,083 35
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	7,118 75
<b>Territorial equalization board and mileage:</b>	
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	313 40
<b>Unconsumed fees:</b>	
Certificates of clerks district court, appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	31 10
	<hr/> \$ 27,463 49
<b>Supreme court fund:</b>	
<b>Per diem and fees of clerk:</b>	
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	\$ 28 40
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	176 50
<b>Costs and expenses territorial cases:</b>	
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	25 00
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	20 80
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	243 25
<b>Printing dockets, etc:</b>	
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	22 00
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	52 00
	<hr/> \$ 567 95
<b>Transportation of convicts and executing death warrants:</b>	
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	116 50
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	275 42
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	3,316 52
	<hr/> \$ 3,708 44
<b>Miscellaneous fund:</b>	
<b>Auditor's office:</b>	
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	\$ 244 90
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	8 95
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	623 85
<b>Treasurer's office:</b>	
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	14 40
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	115 60
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	680 63
<b>Territorial library:</b>	
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	178 00
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	95 00
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	605 30
<b>Governor's office:</b>	
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	142 50
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	325 00
<b>Supreme court New Mexico reports:</b>	
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	42 42
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	638 00

New Mexico Historical Society:	
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	27 00
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	390 00
Bureau of Immigration, salary of secretary, etc:	
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	120 00
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	2,600 00
Salary of secretary bureau of immigration, appropriation 47th fiscal year.....	30 00
Weather Bureau Bulletin reports:	
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	21 00
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	388 65
St. Vincent's Hospital:	
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	39 80
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	580 51
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	2,838 80
Grant County Charity Hospital:	
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	154 96
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	290 56
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	1,299 99
Sisters of Mercy Hospital:	
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	154 07
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	290 02
From appropriation 49th fiscal year.....	1,299 98
Eddy County Hospital:	
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	582 55
Orphan School, Santa Fe:	
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	326 00
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	580 00
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	2,526 10
Ladies Hospital, Deming:	
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	166 65
Deaf, Dumb & Blind School, Santa Fe:	
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	186 35
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	105 00
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	346 05
Relief Society, Las Vegas:	
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	162 57
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	290 00
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	861 92
Children's Home Albuquerque:	
From appropriation 47th fiscal year.....	79 94
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	221 40
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	875 00
Rent and expenses, office solicitor general:	
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	107 50
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	325 00
Rent, office superintendent public instruction:	
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	32 00
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	150 00

Printing tax books schedules, etc:	
From appropriation 47th fiscal year .....	168 20
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	145 00
From appropriation 49th fiscal year .....	650 00
Printing reports, blanks, etc., superintendent public instruction:	
From appropriation 49th fiscal year.....	486 65
Militia fund:	
From appropriation 47th fiscal year.....	63 90
From appropriation 48th fiscal year.....	109 26
From appropriation 49th fiscal year.....	486 01
Printing poll and registration books:	
From appropriation 47th fiscal year.....	47 70
From appropriation 49th fiscal year.....	954 20
Printing laws and journals in Spanish, 32d legislative assembly:	
From appropriation 48th fiscal year.....	217 50
Translating laws and journals, 32d legislative assembly:	
From appropriation 48th fiscal year .....	143 95
University of New Mexico:	
From appropriation 49th fiscal year.....	2,200 00
Compilation laws 1897:	
From appropriation 48th fiscal year.....	507 50
From appropriation 49th fiscal year.....	5,200 00
From sale of Compiled Laws .....	1,836 00
	<hr/> \$ 35,409 79
License fund:	
Accounts incurred second quarter, 49th fiscal year .....	2 00
	<hr/> \$ 2 00
Corporation fund:	
Payments during first quarter 49th fiscal year .....	569 35
Payments during second quarter 49th fiscal year .....	1 00
	<hr/> \$ 570 35
Capitol rebuilding fund:	
Payments during first quarter 49th fiscal year .....	4,960 46
Payments during second quarter 49th fiscal year .....	13,625 71
Payments during third quarter 49th fiscal year .....	12,392 20
	<hr/> \$ 30,978 37
Legal expense fund:	
Payments during third quarter 49th fiscal year .....	227 75
	<hr/> \$ 227 75



## Special tax fund:

Payments during first quarter 49th fiscal year .....	9,450 59	
Payments during second quarter 49th fiscal year .....	1,399 99	
Payments during third quarter 49th fiscal year .....	10,985 61	
		\$ 21,836 19

## Territorial institutions fund:

Unievrsity of New Mexico .....	6,190 00	
Agricultural college .....	4,149 52	
New Mexico Insane asylum .....	11,115 78	
New Mexico School of Mines .....	2,850 00	
New Mexico Military Institute .....	4,500 00	
Normal School, Las Vegas .....	4,512 77	
Normal School, Silver City .....	3,173 91	
		\$ 36,491 98

## Assessors' fund:

Accounts, assessor Bernalillo county .....	903 85	
Accounts, assessor Chaves county .....	371 19	
Accounts, assessor Colfax county.....	829 14	
Accounts, assessor Dona Ana county .....	553 51	
Accounts, assessor Eddy county .....	253 03	
Accounts, assessor Grant county .....	624 47	
Accounts, assessor Guadalupe county .....	61 25	
Accounts, assessor Lincoln county.....	316 58	
Accounts, assessor Mora county.....	163 19	
Accounts, assessor Rio Arriba county .....	217 46	
Accounts, assessor San Juan county.....	123 18	
Accounts, assessor Santa Fe countv.....	327 52	
Accounts, assessor San Miguel county .....	440 89	
Accounts, assessor Sierra county.....	169 61	
Accounts, assessor Socorro county .....	396 90	
Accounts, assessor Taos county .....	60 15	
Accounts, assessor Union county.....	48 44	
Accounts, assessor Valencia county.....	137 70	
		\$ 6,001 06

Total amount of warrants issued from  
March 7 to December 5, 1898..... \$ 195,449 89

STATEMENT 44.—Showing the recapitulation of warrants, coupons and other evidences of indebtedness as presented by Samuel Eldodt territorial treasurer, and burned in the presence of the governor and territorial auditor of New Mexico, on the 20th day of November, 1897.

Penitentiary current expense fund .....	\$ 36,199 91
Salary fund .....	34,716 66
License fund .....	4,449 59
Transportation of convicts fund .....	3,408 42
School fund .....	1,288 36

## Territorial institutions fund, viz.:

University of New Mexico .....	10,740 00
New Mexico School of Mines .....	4,525 00
New Mexico Insane Asylum .....	35,772 43
New Mexico Military Institute .....	5,200 00
Agricultural College .....	3,107 01
Normal School, Silver City .....	4,520 23
Normal School, Las Vegas.....	4,905 92
Branch Agricultural Experiment Station.....	85 18
Supreme court fund .....	856 22
Special deficit 44th fiscal year .....	62 30
Special court fund .....	1,283 87
Miscellaneous fund .....	31,838 08
Deficiency fund 46th fiscal year .....	836 39
Cattle indemnity fund .....	16,990 65
Compensation of assessors fund .....	8,857 40
Corporation fund .....	967 40
Territorial purposes 48th fiscal year.....	3,214 00
Legal expense fund .....	1,272 25
Interest on deposits fund .....	4,111 29
Capitol rebuilding fund .....	11,547 78
Interest fund to pay coupons.....	55,830 00
Note First National Bank of Santa Fe to pay interest.....	8,500 00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 295,136 36</b>

STATEMENT 45.—Showing the recapitulation of warrants, coupons and other evidences of indebtedness, as presented by Samuel Eldodt, territorial treasurer, and burned in the presence of the governor and territorial auditor of New Mexico on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1898.

Penitentiary expense fund .....	\$ 40,030 05
Salary fund .....	34,623 82
Cattle indemnity fund .....	16,874 24
Miscellaneous fund .....	41,089 30
Supreme court fund .....	605 75
Transportation of convicts fund .....	4,066 01
Normal School, Silver City .....	4,512 77
Normal School, Las Vegas .....	4,512 77
University of New Mexico .....	6,940 00
Agricultural College .....	6,297 59
New Mexico School of Mines .....	4,130 00
Insane Asylum of New Mexico .....	20,591 60
New Mexico Military Institute .....	4,500 00
Corporation fund .....	1,248 16
License fund .....	135 28
School fund .....	28 34
Special tax fund .....	21,603 44
Deficiency fund 46th fiscal year .....	22 48
Compilation fund .....	1,836 00

Interest on deposits fund .....	876 76
Legal expense fund .....	227 75
Special court fund .....	3 51
Assessors' fund .....	9,987 63
Capitol rebuilding fund .....	33,362 31
Sheep sanitary fund .....	865 00
Interest fund, coupons paid .....	64,342 50
Note First National Bank of Santa Fe.....	15,000 00
U. S. annual appropriation, Agricultural College .....	47,000 60
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 385,313 06</b>

STATEMENT 46.—Report of Pullman's Palace Car Company, showing business done for the year ending March 1st, 1898, as provided by section 4, Laws of 1893.

Total number of cars operated by said company in the territory... 11,577

Names of counties through which said cars run and the number of miles in each county:

Bernalillo .....	141 miles
Colfax .....	58 miles
Dona Ana .....	142 miles
Grant .....	90 miles
Mora .....	37 miles
Rio Arriba .....	71 miles
San Miguel .....	77 miles
Santa Fe .....	33 miles
Sierra .....	50 miles
Socorro .....	81 miles
Union .....	83 miles
Valencia .....	111 miles
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>974 miles</b>

Number and kinds of cars so run and operated were as follows:

Standard sleepers .....	8,626
Tourist cars .....	2,577
The gross earnings received from the use of such cars between points in the territory during the year .....	\$ 7,357 10
Tax on above gross earnings at 2½ per cent .....	183 93

STATEMENT 47.—Showing intra-state business done by the Wells-Fargo Express Company in the territory of New Mexico from April 1st, 1897, to March 31st, 1898, as provided by section 3927, Compiled Laws 1897.

Albuquerque, Bernalillo county .....	\$ 858 94
Bernalillo, Bernalillo county .....	234 63
Gallup, Bernalillo county .....	2,192 28
Isleta, Bernalillo county .....	91 66
Manuelita, Bernalillo county.....	124 02

---

Thornton, Bernalillo county .....	327 65
Wingate, Bernalillo county .....	362 13

---

Total .....\$4,191 31

Maxwell City, Colfax county .....	\$ 101 15
Raton, Colfax county .....	513 72
Springer, Colfax county .....	558 72

---

Total .....\$1,173 59

Anthony, Dona Ana county .....	\$ 12 25
Earthan, Dona Ana county .....	17 90
Florida, Dona Ana county .....	389 34
Hatch, Dona Ana county .....	68 01
Las Cruces, Dona Ana county .....	279 66
Mesilla, Dona Ana county.....	69 45
Nutt, Dona Ana county.....	20 30
Rincon, Dona Ana county .....	200 20

---

Total .....\$1,057 10

Deming, Grant county .....	\$ 217 25
Gage, Grant county .....	49 15
Halls (closed), Grant county .....	2 80
Hanover (closed), Grant county .....	4 10
Lordsburg, Grant county .....	156 45
Separ, Grant county .....	109 40
Silver City, Grant county .....	617 79
Stein's Pass, Grant county .....	20 30

---

Total .....\$1,177 24

White Water, Mora county .....	\$ 41 80
Wagon Mound, Mora county .....	308 99

---

Total .....\$ 350 79

Watrous, San Miguel county .....	\$ 402 06
Hot Springs, San Miguel county .....	15 35
Las Vegas, San Miguel county .....	3,033 06
Rowe, San Miguel county .....	95 11
Rivera, San Miguel county .....	81 88

---

Total .....\$3,627 46

Cerrillos, Santa Fe county .....	\$ 919 65
Glorieta, Santa Fe county.....	111 76
Lamy, Santa Fe county .....	107 38
Santa Fe, Santa Fe county.....	1,628 17

---

Total .....\$2,766 96

Engle, Sierra county .....	\$ 196 17
Lake Valley, Sierra county .....	580 30

Total ..... \$ 476 47

Lava, Socorro county .....	\$ 67 10
La Joya, Socorro county .....	208 45
Magdalena, Socorro county .....	530 35
San Antonio, Socorro county .....	216 57
San Marcial, Socorro county .....	600 50
Socorro, Socorro county .....	602 81

Total ..... \$2,225 78

Belen, Valencia county .....	\$ 250 37
Grants, Valencia county .....	190 54
Laguna, Valencia county .....	159 46
Los Lunas, Valencia county .....	243 21

Total ..... \$ 843 54

Total intra-state business ..... \$17,890 29

Total amount paid railway company for transportation..... 49,860 09

Amount paid railway company in excess of revenue earned..... 31,969 80

**SCHEDULE A.—Estimate of Expenses for the 50th and 51st fiscal years.**

For interest fund..... \$64,250 00

For penitentiary expense fund, pay of officers and employees:

One superintendent .....\$ 2,000 00

One assistant superintendent and store-  
keeper ..... 1,200 00

One physician ..... 300 00

One yard master ..... 720 00

One cell house keeper (day) ..... 480 00

One cell house keeper (night) ..... 480 00

One captain day guards ..... 480 00

One captain night guards ..... 480 00

Ten day and night guards ..... 3,000 00

One matron ..... 300 00

For maintenance and repairs, etc. .... 30,000 00

\$ 39,440 00

Salary fund, pay of territorial officers:

Salary and traveling expenses superintend-  
ent of public instruction .....\$ 2,500 00

Salary of district attorneys ..... 3,900 00

Salary of solicitor general ..... 2,000 00

Salary territorial auditor and clerk ..... 3,000 00

Salary territorial treasurer and clerk ..... 2,500 00

Salary territorial librarian ..... 720 00

Salary and traveling expenses penitentiary  
board and clerk ..... 3,000 00

Salary adjutant general .....	500 00	
Salary judges district court .....	4,000 00	
Salary clerks district court .....	12,500 00	
Salary territorial equalization board and mileage .....	1,000 00	
		\$ 35,620 00
Supreme court fund:		
Per diem and fees, clerk supreme court .....	\$ 500 00	
For costs and expenses in cases brought and defended by the territory .....	600 00	
For printing dockets and calendars .....	100 00	
		\$ 1,200 00
Miscellaneous:		
For postage, express, printing blanks and publication of quarterly report, office rent and incidental expenses auditor's office .....	\$ 1,000 00	
For same and commissions and exchange treasurer's office .....	1,200 00	
For territorial library, freight, express, rent and insurance .....	1,000 00	
For contingent expenses governor's office .....	500 00	
For expenses New Mexico Historical Society .....	600 00	
For water for capitol grounds .....	500 00	
For bureau of immigration and salary of secretary thereof .....	4,000 00	
For printing weather bureau bulletins .....	700 00	
For St. Vincent's Hospital, Santa Fe .....	4,000 00	
For the Grant County Hospital, Silver City .....	2,000 00	
For Sisters of Mercy Hospital, Silver City .....	2,000 00	
For the Ladies' Hospital, Deming .....	1,000 00	
For the Eddy County Hospital, Eddy .....	1,000 00	
For the Orphan school, Santa Fe .....	4,000 00	
For the Deaf and Dumb school, Santa Fe .....	3,000 00	
For the Relief Society, Las Vegas .....	2,000 00	
For the Children's Home, Albuquerque .....	1,500 00	
For rent and expenses offices solicitor general .....	500 00	
For rent office superintendent of public instruction .....	300 00	
For printing reports, postage, etc., superintendent public instruction .....	500 00	
For printing tax books, schedules, etc .....	1,000 00	
For the militia fund .....	750 00	
For printing laws and journals in Spanish 33d legislative assembly .....	1,500 00	
For translating laws and journals .....	900 00	
For per diem and expenses of sheriff in conveying prisoners to penitentiary .....	5,000 00	
		\$ 40,450 00
Total for the 50th fiscal year .....	\$	180,960 00

## Fifty-first fiscal year:

I submit the same estimate as above.....\$ 180,960 00

## With the following addition to the miscellaneous fund:

Printing poll books, registration books and  
other blanks necessary for the election in  
1900, and forwarding and conveying elec-  
tion returns to the seat of government..... 1,500 00

Total for the 51st fiscal year.....\$ 182,460 00

SCHEDULE B.—Showing the Accounts on File in the Auditor's Office  
for which there is no Appropriation; also Accounts in Excess of  
appropriation and deficiencies in the appropriations for  
the 46th, 47th, 48th and 49th fiscal years.

Court certificates, no appropriation .....	\$ 297 27
Bounty wild animals killed, no appropriation by 32d legislative assembly .....	3,479 00
St. Vincent's Hospital, 45th fiscal year .....	573 78
Orphan School 45th fiscal year .....	1,495 78
Printing reports superintendent public instruction.....	35 25
Requisition by the governor for apprehension of criminals, 46th, 47th and 48th fiscal years .....	1,777 65
Charitable institutions, 46th fiscal year, no appropriation by 32d legislative assembly .....	9,482 39
Supreme court 46th and 47th fiscal years not provided for.....	937 28
Penitentiary current expense, 47th fiscal year.	
Officers' and employes', deficiency.....	1,543 40
Rations, etc .....	2,023 78
Miscellaneous, 47th fiscal year.	
Rent, territorial library, deficiency .....	175 00
Rent, office superintendent public instruction, deficiency.....	20 00
Charitable institutions, deficiency .....	2,934 52
Transportation of convicts, 48th fiscal year.	
Accounts filed .....	4,419 09
Same for the 49th fiscal year .....	5,943 33
Miscellaneous fund, 48th fiscal year.	
Supreme court reports, deficiency .....	262 00
Militia, deficiency .....	70 00
Printing laws and journals 32d legislative assembly.....	65 25
Rent, office superintendent public instruction, deficiency .....	98 00
Rent, office territorial library, deficiency .....	144 00
Translating laws and journals 32d legislative assembly .....	274 75
Rent and expenses office solicitor general .....	144 00
Printing tax books .....	221 50
Compilation fund .....	525 00
Charitable institutions .....	4,484 35
Salary fund, 48th fiscal year.	
Penitentiary board and clerk in excess .....	602 30
Clerks district court in excess .....	178 62

Judges district court in excess .....	15 44
Other territorial officials in excess .....	201 64

## Supreme court, 48th fiscal year.

Per diem, costs, etc., printing, deficiency .....	44 00
---	-------

## Penitentiary current expense, 48th fiscal year.

Officers' and employes' deficiency .....	1,850 00
Rations, etc., deficiency .....	6,461 49

## Miscellaneous fund, 49th fiscal year.

Militia, deficiency .....	179 70
Compilation fund, deficiency .....	2,720 00
Printing tax books, etc., deficiency .....	314 50
Conveying election returns, deficiency .....	105 00
Rent and expenses, solicitor general, deficiency .....	145 00
Rent, office superintendent public instruction, deficiency .....	100 00
Printing report territorial auditor .....	472 00
Expenses governor's office, deficiency .....	145 00
Charitable institutions .....	5,320 45

## Salary fund, 49th fiscal year

Penitentiary board and clerk, in excess .....	630 10
Territorial officers, approximate deficiency .....	3,512 00

## Penitentiary current expense, 49th fiscal year.

Officers' and employes' approximate deficiency to March 5, 1899..	2,330 00
Rations, etc., same, deficiency to March 5, 1899 .....	3,951 45

## Salary fund prior to year 1895.

Unconsumed fees, cert. of clerk 4th judicial district.....	500 70
--	--------

Total .....\$72,046 88

## Other accounts filed.

Water and Improvement Company, service for capitol grounds, 1892 to 1898 .....	7,200 00
P. E. Harroun, C. E., Irrigation Commission .....	866 66
J. D. Hughes, public printer, irrigation commission report and plates of diagrams .....	317 85
R. E. Gortner, attorney, clerk's fees prior to 1889 .....	777 50
W. G. Parker, sheriff's fees prior to 1889 .....	219 50
Juan Delgado, ex-treasurer, rent prior to 1889 .....	408 00
Estate of Lorenzo Lopez, sheriff's fees.....	121 24
Estate of Miguel Salazar, district attorney's fees.....	4,130 00
J. D. Walker, sheriff Eddy county, for reward, arrest of Harold P. Brown .....	500 00

Total .....\$14,222 90

## NOTE—Accounts filed after closing the above schedule.

Bounty certificates .....	\$ 1,509 50
M. Lohman, Reward for arrest of John Chamberlain.....	500 00
Transportation of convicts, 49th fiscal year .....	89 40



SCHEDULE C.—Assessment of property for taxes for the year 1897 in the various counties in the Territory of New Mexico, and the arithmetical product of taxes for the forty-ninth fiscal year.

County.	Assessed value subject to tax.	Territorial purposes.	Territorial institutions.	Special tax.	Capitol contingent fund.	Cattle indemnity.	Sheep sanitary.	Total.
Bernalillo.....	\$7,395,184 00	\$61,700 29	\$15,160 29	\$9,243 98	\$3,667 59	\$7 74	\$217 76	\$30,083 65
Chaves.....	1,475,829 00	10,330 81	3,025 37	1,844 78	737 91	707 04	131 93	16,774 94
Colfax.....	2,722,180 00	19,055 29	5,580 46	3,402 72	1,361 00	302 09	81 54	29,783 16
Doña Ana.....	2,446,662 85	17,126 85	5,015 72	3,058 37	1,233 35	60 82	26 87	26,511 94
Eddy.....	1,113,075 00	7,762 99	2,290 96	1,391 01	559 79	89 13	75 57	12,189 45
Grant.....	3,468,296 45	24,277 65	7,109 86	4,335 29	1,734 11	1,040 37	31 11	38,528 51
Guadalupe.....	420,558 00	2,943 84	862 12	525 67	210 36	51 75	219 60	4,813 24
Lincoln.....	1,413,832 00	9,896 26	2,898 65	1,767 48	707 46	462 65	124 24	16,258 74
Mora.....	968,135 00	6,776 94	2,420 33	1,210 16	484 06	83 06	107 18	11,061 73
Rio Arriba.....	800,222 00	5,601 55	1,640 45	1,000 27	400 11	19 50	170 25	8,841 13
San Juan.....	729,310 00	5,105 17	1,465 08	911 84	364 65	13 21	29 78	7,919 53
San Miguel.....	4,204,564 00	29,466 94	8,628 56	5,292 05	2,104 45	67 95	285 52	30,066 24
Santa Fe.....	1,351,701 00	12,961 17	3,734 62	2,317 27	927 62	23 37	72 19	20,066 24
Sierra.....	1,055,072 30	7,395 52	2,162 90	1,318 84	527 53	164 63	21 81	11,561 23
Socorro.....	4,611,462 00	32,280 40	9,453 52	5,704 36	2,305 75	662 93	107 60	50,635 67
Taos.....	953,669 00	6,675 82	2,042 75	1,144 43	476 84	157 72	354 37	10,565 16
Union.....	1,174,850 00	8,323 96	2,637 12	1,468 56	567 42	170 29	69 10	13,741 71
Valencia.....	2,698,506 58	13,690 10	5,370 79	3,335 36	1,354 63	16 43		28,906 41
Total.....	33,478,119 18	276,349 51	81,339 67	49,302 64	19,744 62	4,498 78	2,803 03	434,137 85

SCHEDULE D—Assessment of property for taxes in the year 1898, in the various counties of the Territory and the arithmetical product of taxes for the fiftieth fiscal year.

County.	Assessed value for taxes.	Territorial purposes.	Territorial institutions.	Special tax.	Capitol contingent sinking fund.	Cattle indemnity.	Sheep sanitary.	Total.
Hernandillo.....	5,719,291 00	40,084 98	11,724 43	7,149 08	2,950 63	24 47	200 97	61,993 61
Chavez.....	1,907,049 00	13,519 24	3,000 45	2,362 91	1,653 53	1,516 75	150 51	22,262 40
Colfax.....	2,818,060 00	19,728 33	5,775 49	3,522 50	1,406 12	1,516 89	81 91	24,247 71
Dona Ana.....	2,399,784 47	17,650 26	4,903 29	3,044 69	1,377 87	310 57	31 02	24,447 70
Eddy.....	1,317,898 00	9,329 41	2,700 11	1,646 93	1,354 04	730 38	94 86	15,062 79
Grant.....	3,674,672 95	28,724 41	7,533 60	4,503 72	1,827 46	2,070 93	16 36	41,757 92
Guadalupe.....	1,604,628 00	11,258 40	1,450 84	884 54	1,353 81	1,386 43	240 43	8,059 27
Lincoln.....	1,016,120 00	7,112 84	3,246 75	2,010 60	941 26	1,526 26	122 13	19,053 46
Mora.....	907,172 00	6,350 23	2,540 30	1,270 15	508 06	1,39 46	108 25	11,663 38
Rio Arriba.....	808,724 00	5,647 07	1,659 71	1,133 97	453 58	29 02	108 25	10,019 78
San Juan.....	4,083,952 00	28,447 52	8,330 18	5,080 04	2,031 96	419 47	320 84	8,732 08
San Manuel.....	1,713,935 00	12,005 41	3,515 27	1,608 41	859 31	31 45	77 70	18,636 57
Santa Fe.....	1,337,261 00	9,390 82	2,741 38	1,671 57	668 63	830 01	20 03	15,301 44
Sierra.....	4,455,044 00	31,185 02	9,132 75	5,568 75	2,227 51	819 21	158 89	49,062 09
Socorro.....	4,537,016 00	3,759 11	1,100 86	671 27	2,268 51	20 04	106 00	5,925 81
Tosco.....	1,431,500 00	11,420 50	3,314 37	2,059 37	815 75	703 61	425 88	18,749 68
Union.....	2,138,500 26	15,306 47	4,482 11	2,733 44	1,068 75	35 50	222 17	23,873 44
Valencia.....								
Total.....	38,806,040 58	271,920 27	80,067 29	46,559 33	19,324 28	10,142 39	2,702 89	432,836 44

SCHEDULE E.—*Value of lands and houses and of certain kinds of personal property in the different counties assessed for taxes in the year 1897.*

County.	Agricultural lands.			Pastoral or grazing lands.			City or town lots.			
	No. of acres	Value of land.	Value of improvements.	Total value of land and improvements.	No. of acres.	Value of land.	Value of improvements.	Total value of land and improvements.	No.	Value of lots.
Bernalillo.	24,203.07	\$3,705,395 00	\$2,250,335 00	\$5,955,730 00	104,036.38	\$2,305,782 00	\$ 6,375 00	\$ 2,312,157 00		\$1,057,630 00
Chaves.	14,352	294,174 00	60,520 00	354,694 00	1,520,169	130,045 00	34,245 00	164,290 00		131,949 00
Colfax.	95,803	71,780 00	108,784 00	179,564 00	5,388	771,343 00	100,000 00	871,343 00		168,549 00
Dona Ana.	38,506.32	491,294 00	150,953 00	642,247 00	51,066.08	14,507 00	1,475 00	16,307 00	1556	26,704 00
Eddy.	2,407	311,475 00	55,940 00	367,415 00	126,273	51,428 75	24,876 25	76,305 00	1661	108,725 00
Grant.	6,333	85,925 00	78,900 00	164,825 00	80,510	58,222 00	47,600 00	105,822 00		161,000 00
Guadalupe.	3,287	23,847 00	3,067 00	26,914 00	673,048	180,550 00	18,702 00	199,251 00	166	
Lincoln.	55,359	78,804 00	61,400 00	140,204 00		115,304 00	37,803 00	153,157 00	1682	42,703 00
Mora.		161,427 00	50,400 00	211,827 00		169,413 00	17,072 00	216,485 00	34	6,065 00
Rio Arriba.		172,129 00	36,859 00	208,988 00		130,291 00				
San Juan.				296,290 55				1,257,633 50		
San Miguel.				185,307 00			30,000 00	148,032 00		
Santa Fe.	272,817	190,653 00	121,362 00	311,155 00					6089	108,169 00
Sierra.	6,676	73,492 00	36,559 00	110,051 00	1,749,131	2,512,934 00	74,580 00	2,587,514 00		
Socorro.				370,403 00	623,222	496,593 00		496,593 00		
Taos.				273,003 00					9148	27,551 00
Union.	175,759	202,659 00	70,344 00	273,003 00						
Valencia.	7,989	48,079 00	55,341 00	103,420 00	2,635,159	1,564,079 25	15,142 50	1,580,121 5		
Total.										

SCHEDULE E.—Value of lands and houses and of certain kinds of personal property in the different counties assessed for taxes in the year 1897.—Continued.

County.	City or town lots.		Toll roads.		Toll bridges.	Telegraph and telephone lines.		Ditches or canals for manufactures and mines.		Ditches for irrigation.		Water stor- age reser- voirs.
	Value of buildings and im- provements.	Total value of lots, buildings and improve- ments.	No. of Miles.	Total value.		No. of Miles.	Total value.	No. of Miles.	Total value.	No. of Miles.	Total value.	
Hernando	\$786,750 00	\$1,844,360 00		\$500 00			\$0,670 00					\$30,000 00
Chaves	111,975 00	246,144 00					1,475 00					800 00
Colfax	157,080 00	325,629 00					1,840 00				\$350 00	
Doña Ana	147,324 00	306,073 00				212.31	7,925 00					3,000 00
El Paso	137,785 00	229,565 00				136	2,800 00					1,500 00
Grant	530,300 00	691,200 00				323.57	9,960 45			1.50	500 00	
Guadalupe		14,759 00										
Lincoln	81,855 00	124,539 00				73.99	2,905 00					
Mora	10,720 00	17,425 00				122	4,750 00					
Rio Arriba	18,375 00											
San Juan		1,065,293 70		200 00			6,395 00					40,000 00
San Miguel		613,821 00					8,011 00					
Santa Fe			5	500 00		76.06	2,560 38	4	\$1,200 00			
Sierra		324,582 00					10,203 00		500 00		20 00	
Socorro	216,413 00								23,600 00			
Taos			4	1,500 00	\$2,000 00							
Union	38,381 00	63,672 00				83.29	2,498 00					
Valencia						200.00	5,854 85					
Total												

SCHEDULE F. — Value of lands and houses and of certain kinds of personal property in the different counties assessed for taxes in the year 1897. — (Continued.)

County.	Railroads — Standard Gauge.				Railroads — Narrow Gauge.			Mines.		
	No. of miles.	Total value with rolling stock.	Value of buildings, tools and machinery.	Total value of track, rolling stock, buildings, etc.	No. of Miles.	Total value with rolling stock.	Value of buildings, tools and machinery.	Total value of track, rolling stock, buildings, etc.	Value of surface improvements.	Value of net product.
Hernando		\$2,642,165 00		\$2,642,165 00						
Chaves										
Colfax		426,000 00	\$108,398 00	534,398 00					\$5,005 00	\$4,000 00
Dona Ana	168.17	1,235,125 00	19,544 00	1,254,669 00						
Eddy	38.232	109,840 00	2,100 00	112,000 00						
Grant	168.827	1,070,000 00	47,920 00	1,117,920 00	30.50	\$78,750 00	\$3,765 00	\$82,515 00	42,793 00	2,300 00
Guadalupe										
Lincoln										
Mora	36.96	267,430 00	7,930 00	275,360 00					18,635 00	137,588 00
Rio Arriba					116	290,600 00	6,430 00	297,030 00	1,130 00	
San Juan				659,546 00					185 00	
San Miguel				433,259 00					36,670 00	10,000 00
Santa Fe	60.08	377,634 94	8,738 00	386,372 94				97,360 00		
Socorro	139.69	712,321 00	49,662 00	761,983 00					106,515 00	2,745 00
Taos								130,730 00		
Union	88.13	345,592 00	10,392 00	355,984 00						
Valencia	116.36	755,625 00	5,845 99	761,510 92						
Total		7,941,402 94	253,647 99	8,195,050 93		369,350 00	10,215 00	607,655 00		

SCHEDULE E. - Value of lands and houses and of certain kinds of personal property in the different counties assessed for taxes in the year 1897. - Continued.

County.	Saw and flouring mills, steam or water power.	Notes, books ac- counts, etc.	Steam engines.		Horses.		Mules.		Cattle.		Sheep.	
	Value.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Hernalillo	\$15,000 00	\$15,870 00				\$5,575 00		\$3,075 00	1,140	\$7,542 00	144,000	\$109,500 00
Chaves	45,600 00	45,580 00	3,950			23,650 00	483	4,600 00	95,850	469,246 00	47,055	47,055 00
Colfax	77,300 00	60,000 00	5,950			50,000 00		4,900 00	95,000	291,305 00	52,015	73,000 00
Dofia Ana	8,030 00	30,400 00	5,302			48,833 00	161	2,988 00	16,227	121,647 00	43,678	14,640 00
Eddy		9,770 00	4,357			33,535 00	121	2,240 00	21,975	174,759 00	43,555	43,555 00
Grant	3,000 00	3,200 00	6,246			108,440 00	373	1,495 00	64,708	698,650 00	12,280	11,000 00
Guadalupe		4,841 00	2,102			20,633 00	120	1,405 00	6,710	50,122 00	143,114	127,000 00
Lincoln	2,300 00	9,050 00	6,665			55,321 00	191	5,240 00	81,733	574,680 00	62,439	82,830 00
Mora	6,075 00	3,050 00	1,673			22,540 00	58	1,170 00	6,919	55,355 00	69,081	51,734 00
Rio Arriba	4,550 00		1,082			14,023 00	67	1,571 00	1,550	13,002 00	118,069	100,528 00
San Juan			2,240			27,392 00	100	4,582 50	2,300	27,532 00	20,115	18,350 00
San Miguel	9,498 00	33,980 00	4,407			48,652 50	290	2,002 00	17,960	136,160 00	178,648	83,623 00
Santa Fé	3,018 00	6,613 00	1,177			21,821 00	108	2,043 00	1,708	15,323 00	44,675	45,084 00
Sierra	43,610 00	7,548 00	3,918			34,632 00	100	5,392 00	23,600	167,915 00	7,720	5,965 00
Socorro	14,015 00	4,625 00	6,217			70,300 00	319	1,955 00	62,894	441,168 00	105,231	94,561 00
Taos			1,296			19,510 00	99	1,580 00	1,116	10,515 00	68,510	58,128 00
Union		14,346 00	2,498			21,140 00	156	1,580 00	29,452	258,217 00	313,643	313,643 00
Valencia	10,010 00	11,978 35	1,629			19,045 00	178	2,900 00	1,901	16,656 00	173,952	134,947 25
Total.			59,701			647,067 50	2,928	65,052 00	446,364	3,439,304 00	1,683,149	1,505,329 25

SCHEDULE E.--Value of lands and houses and of certain kinds of personal property in the different counties assessed for taxes in the year 1897.--Continued.

County.	Goats.		Swine.		Burros.		Carriages, wagons and vehicles of all kinds.		Sewing machines.		Saddles and harness.		Merchandise.		Capital in manufactures.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
Bernalillo.....															
Chaves.....															
Coffax.....	1,450	\$1,450 00	1,225	\$50 00		\$55 00	425	\$1,550 00						\$55,101 00	\$8,700 00
Dona Ana.....	3,235	3,235 00		1,540 00		350 00		7,945 00						60,500 00	
Edra.....	6,557	6,557 00	664	1,366 00	81	350 00		10,900 00						180,000 00	5,300 00
Grant.....	8,460	8,460 00	537	1,023 00	53	106 00	653	13,435 00						4,475 00	4,975 00
Guadalupe.....	2,048	2,048 00	594	1,165 00	167	361 00	278	6,250 00	290					6,570 00	
Lincoln.....	11,335	17,998 00	317	113 00	506	1,567 00	913	31,259 00	720					290,710 00	3,650 00
Mora.....	2,355	1,197 00	665	1,600 00	167	361 00	292	8,662 00	112					7,735 00	
Rio Arriba.....	1,438	864 00	162	375 00	57	171 00	600	15,546 00	307					31,380 00	18,000 00
San Juan.....	1,000	750 00	800	2,500 00	162	365 00	471	8,752 00	498					49,450 00	1,650 00
San Miguel.....	9,946	5,471 25	376	570 00	543	1,462 50	1,113	23,049 25	230					37,405 00	
Santa Fe.....	3,763	2,729 00	186	581 00	125	1,282 00	1,113	23,049 25	546					7,373 00	700 00
Sierra.....	14,025	19,318 00	369	584 00	134	1,246 00	217	7,722 00	363					4,663 00	5,000 00
Socorro.....	6,353	8,318 00	464	1,061 00	406	1,424 00	990	21,179 00	150					3,354 00	
Taos.....	3,324	1,123 00							396					11,723 00	118,562 00
Union.....	862	441 00	311	311 00	396	1,158 00		7,569 00						3,370 00	41,515 00
Valencia.....	1,156	966 50	238	540 00	330	766 00	533	10,217 00	174					3,372 00	43,967 33
Total.....	78,456	79,720 75													

SCHEDULE E.—Value of lands and houses and of certain kinds of personal property in the different counties assessed for taxes in the year 1897.—Continued.

County.	Fixtures of saloons, offices and other business places.	Money.	Bonds, warrants and coupons.	Watches and clocks.	Books—Law, medical and miscellaneous.	Jewelry.	Gold and silver plate.	Medical instruments.	Household furniture.	Shares of stock in banks and corporations.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
Bernalillo.....	\$3,550 00	\$16,250 00	\$785,000 00	\$500 00	\$5,600 00	\$1,570 00	\$1,523 00	\$1,000 00	\$18,075 00	\$175,500 00
Chaves.....	2,190 00	4,270 00	13,500 00	1,830 00	1,520 00	925 00		2,435 00	15,275 00	
Colfax.....	4,700 00	6,250 00	60,000 00	1,850 00	1,500 00	1,000 00	300 00	3,550 00	30,500 00	3,000 00
Doña Ana.....	5,450 00	3,380 00	11,438 00	2,803 00	2,387 00	1,385 00		5,777 00	18,321 00	2,657 00
Eddy.....	2,370 00	2,755 00	8,688 00	355 00	1,195 00	75 00	95 00	2,722 00	11,290 00	
Graff.....	2,450 00	20,423 00	2,200 00	1,955 00	2,350 00	2,050 00	1,900 00	10,300 00	31,750 00	53,564 00
Gundalup.....	2,346 00	253 00	45 00	344 00	30 00	161 00		199 00	5,995 00	
Lincoln.....	1,650 00	985 00	4,100 00	2,208 00	2,065 00	705 00	245 00	1,520 00	28,750 00	
Mora.....	6,969 00	435 00	225 00	1,001 00	102 00	317 00	50 00	615 00	14,177 00	
Rio Arriba.....	2,353 00	2,925 00		905 00	100 00	1,966 00		208 00	11,183 00	
San Juan.....	14,987 40	540 30		750 50	324 15			3,258 50	13,868 50	
San Miguel.....	4,964 75	11,021 00	8,301 00	4,476 15	6,672 00	7,854 00		7,272 50	70,662 50	392,488 00
Santa Fe.....	2,475 00	8,505 00	8,505 00	3,868 00	9,998 00	3,012 00	645 00	4,376 00	45,779 00	117,475 00
Sierra.....	3,413 00	9,351 00	24,860 00	1,627 00	5,537 00	579 00		3,258 00	17,465 00	583 00
Socorro.....	4,847 00	6,849 00	560 00	3,024 00	2,447 00	2,418 00		3,947 00	36,756 00	1,350 00
Taos.....										
Union.....	1,410 00		400 00		1,345 00	325 00		1,110 00	16,102 00	
Valencia.....	3,721 00	115 00	3,046 35	920 00	296 00	1,967 00		1,185 00	11,811 00	
Total.....										



SCHEDULE E.—Value of lands and houses and of certain kinds of personal property in the different counties assessed for taxes in the year 1897.—(Continued.)

County.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Cofn.		Hay and alfalfa.		Wool.	
	Bush'ls	Value.	Bush'ls	Value.	Bush'ls	Value.	Bush'ls	Value.	No. of tons.	Value.	No. of pounds.	Value.
Bernalillo.....												
Chaves.....												
Colfax.....		\$150 00				\$125 00		\$185 00		\$3,200 00		
Dona Ana.....	10	6 00	275	119 00	650	235 00	1,075	290 00	211	1,100 00	3,700	\$1,510 00
Eddy.....							50	30 00				
Grant.....								2,832 00		210 00		200 00
Guadalupe.....							12	6 00	2	11 50		
Lincoln.....								60	300 00			
Mora.....		2,252 00		1,988 00				255 00	100	1,024 00		
Rio Arriba.....												
San Juan.....						1 00		29 00		105 00		2,800 00
San Miguel.....		123 00		85 00								
Santa Fe.....						100 00		130 00		65 00		240 00
Sierra.....								15 00		117 00		
Socorro.....		19 00										
Taos.....										640 00		6,000 00
Union.....										55 00	500	30 00
Valencia.....	100	50 00					100	50 00	11			
Total.....												

SCHEDULE E.—Value of lands and houses and of certain kinds of personal property in the different counties assessed for taxes in the year 1897.—Concluded.

County.	Lumber.		Coal.	Blacksmiths and carpenters' tools, etc.	Other property not described.	Honey bees.		Total assessed value.	Exemptions	Subject to tax
	No. of feet	Value.				Value.	No. of hives.			
Bernalillo.		\$2,000 00		\$425 00				\$7,652,964 00	\$257,800 00	\$7,395,164 00
Chaves.		7,500 00		1,800 00				1,516,863 00	41,061 00	1,475,829 00
Colfax.		1,300 00	\$1,150 00	1,150 00	50,072 00			2,794,320 00	62,140 00	2,732,180 00
Doña Ana.		1,500 00		344 00	6,926 00	307	575 00	2,582,862 85	186,300 00	2,446,662 85
Eddy.	75,000			2,500 00		206	515 00	1,137,675 00	44,600 00	1,113,075 00
Grant.		3,500 00	2,300 00					3,561,036 45	92,800 00	3,468,236 45
Guadalupe				87 00	60 00			470,158 00	49,600 00	420,558 00
Lincoln.	10,000	100 00		170 00	52,239 00			1,184,432 00	74,600 00	1,413,862 00
Mora.	15,000	60 00		140 00	2,649 00			1,065,165 00	117,060 00	948,135 00
Rio Arriba.								866,822 00	56,600 00	800,222 00
San Juan.		1,640 00		943 75	1,100 00		5,346 00	4,440,364 00	230,800 00	4,209,564 00
San Miguel.		850 00		1,396 50	96,210 30			2,038,701 00	188,000 00	1,851,701 00
Santa Fe.				2,435 00	1,448 40			1,104,822 30	53,850 00	1,055,072 30
Sierra.				1,417 00				4,822,317 00	210,835 00	4,611,482 00
Socorro.		2,105 00	50 00		44,546 00	508	503 00	1,041,459 00	87,800 00	953,659 00
Taos.		2,400 00	2,100 00	306 00	9,811 00			1,396,570 00	194,820 00	1,174,890 00
Union.								2,742,366 87	74,040 29	2,668,326 58
Valencia.	26,000	280 00		304 00	8,462 50					
Total.								\$41,546,493 47	\$3,096,274 29	\$38,478,119 18

## SUMMARY.

Total assessed value of all kinds of property..... \$41,546,493 47  
 Deduct exemptions to heads of families..... 2,096,374 29  
 Balance of property valuation subject to tax.... \$38,478,119 18

SCHEDULE F—Value of lands and houses and of certain kinds of personal property in the different counties assessed for taxes in the year 1898.

County.	Agricultural lands.			Pastoral or grazing lands.			City or town lots.	
	No. of acres.	Value of land.	Value of improvements.	Total value of land and improvements.	No. of acres.	Value of land.	Value of improvements.	No. of lots.
Bernalillo		\$2,120,760	\$2,260,500	\$4,380,260		\$96,731	\$973,630	\$1,008,780
Chaves	25,636	288,431	80,427	368,858		153,255	10,940	115,468
Colfax	18,308	98,167	36,444	134,611		495,475	78,413	141,292
Dona Ana	67,502	489,164	1,361,284	1,850,448		30,643	16,546	13,367
Eddy	35,183	281,205	43,578	324,783		76,065	26,375	123,725
Grant	291,631	2,120,017	85	2,120,102		298,773	16,196	304,969
Guadalupe	2,058 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	18,026	2,511	20,537		109,038	35,040	144,068
Lincoln	7,222	85,323	50,811	136,134		179,969	13,564	193,533
Mora	4,723	106,371	48,103	154,474			23,000	
Rio Arriba	8,138	515,544	11,862	527,406				
San Juan				235,483				
San Miguel				153,208				
Santa Fe	340,964 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>7</sub>	176,062	136,349	312,411				
Santa Fe	6,008	73,141	28,631	101,772		2,554,763	72,557	2,627,340
Socorro						210,562	92,329	302,891
Taos				210,562		1,018,354	14,637	1,032,991
Union	8,307	35,546	35,259	70,805				
Valencia								
Total								

SCHEDULE F.—Value of lands and houses and of certain kinds of personal property in the different counties assessed for taxes in the year 1898.—Continued.

County.	City or town lots.		Toll roads.		Telegraph and telephone lines.		Ditches or canals for manufactures and mines.		Ditches for irrigation.		Water storage reservoirs.
	Value of buildings and improvements.	Total value of lots, buildings, improvements.	No. of miles.	Total value.	No. of miles.	Total value.	Total value.	No. of miles.	Total value.		
Bernalillo.	\$780,730	\$1,789,500		100		\$7,088				\$30,000	
Chaves.	124,498	239,928			71	1,575					
Colfax.	342,494	483,728			76½	3,965					
Doña Ana.	17,096	301,069			136	2,800				3,000	
Eddy.	107,190	230,915			323.57	9,996.45			150	150	
Grant.											
Guadalupe.	17,324										
Lincoln.	79,815	121,505			86.98	3,534					
Mora.	11,752	21,417		1,825	18	500					
Rio Arriba.											
San Juan.		1,138,163		25		8,096			45	3,382	
San Miguel.		560,160				5,296					
Santa Fe.				500	109.58	3,729			2,250		
Sierra.			4			6,184			20		
Socorro.	178,983	290,163									
Taos.				2,500	47	1,175	13,600				
Union.	50,035	72,031	30		83.20	2,198.70					
Valencia.					231.25	8,130			6	1,000	
Total.											

SCHEDULE F.—Value of lands and houses and of certain kinds of personal property in the different counties assessed for taxes in the year 1898.—(Continued.)

County.	Railroads—Standard gauge.				Railroads—Narrow gauge.				Mines.		Saw and flouring mills, steam or water power.
	No. of miles.	Total value with rolling stock.	Value of buildings, tools, and machinery.	Total value of track, rolling stock, buildings, etc.	No. of miles.	Total value with rolling stock.	Value of buildings, tools, and machinery.	Total value of track, rolling stock, buildings, etc.	Value of surface improvements.	Value of net product.	
Bernalillo.		\$1,800,000		\$1,800,000							\$15,000
Chaves.											500
Colfax.	89.43	516,333	\$72,673	589,006					3,050		37,300
Doña Ana.											8,385
Eddy.	38.252	108,969	2,131	111,000							2,000
Grant.	183.917	1,044,821.40	48,340	1,093,161.40		90.400	3,765	94,165	71,145	77,000	1,000
Guadalupe.											3,300
Lincoln.									12,450	131,360	6,650
Mora.	36.90	293,130	7,261	270,411			2,000		950		11,604
Rio Arriba.											1,000
San Juan.											10,152
San Miguel.				636,722					186		3,018
Santa Fe.	79.20	350,274	19,799	370,073	37.31	93,560	2,000	96,160	36,670		17,650
Sierra.	63.40	373,318	8,510	381,828					21,607	10,380	10,425
Socorro.	126.87	669,772	50,067	719,839	49.60	136,250	3,500	130,020	80,000		2,100
Taos.									10,250		
Union.	83.29	416,450		416,450	4.84			5,808			8,100
Valencia.	116.25	819,529.91	4,818	824,347.91							
Total.		6,372,063.31	213,619	7,222,837.31		310.780	11,965	326,153			

SCHEDULE F—Value of lands and houses and of certain kinds of personal property in the different counties assessed for taxes in the year 1898.—Continued.

County.	Notes, book accounts, etc.	Steam engines.		Horses.		Mules.		Cattle.		Sheep.	
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Hernando.	\$25,960			248	\$3,725	60	\$1,500	102	\$1,223 50	133,980	\$133,980
Chaves.	66,123			2,984	7,537	284	7,530	66,833	758,381	100,323	150,489
Colfax.	35,000			5,750	50,000	100	4,800	31,000	372,945	55,942	55,942
Doña Ana.	25,844			5,863	49,108	201	3,120	14,283	155,288	21,504	21,703 50
Eddy.	8,225	1	\$11,280	4,596	35,363	106	2,200	32,925	363,072	59,717	85,625
Grant.	1,400		2,500		98,440		5,430	64,542	1,039,965	5,950	7,850
Guadalupe.	1,173			1,902	16,780 50	125	2,680	6,126	66,313	184,580	228,058
Lincoln.	8,600		900	6,764	70,415	167	5,620	66,342	783,046	81,231	103,118
Mora.	3,064			1,644	23,338	48	1,040	7,649	92,946	78,450	78,450
Rio Arriba.				570	11,125	117	2,950	1,814	14,513	137,764	136,834
San Juan.				2,360	35,200	65	1,300	2,960	41,449	34,200	30,250
San Miguel.	22,046		9,560	4,386	45,216	292	5,107	16,566	211,619	210,183	218,391
Santa Fé.	6,730		15,635	1,471	21,846	90	1,677	1,251	15,820	46,310	48,525
Sierra.	6,210		2,800	4,508	36,786	115	1,963	37,524	415,004	7,383	7,570
Socorro.			2,785	6,045	65,005	223	5,015	36,487	409,605	96,807	100,533
Taos.	3,016			636	11,022					890	70,666
Union.	8,475	4	485	2,448	20,257	109	2,205	31,689	383,273	292,469	412,566
Valencia.	15,084			1,580	18,161	158	2,816	1,694	18,139	149,252	149,252
Total.				53,659	643,394	2,249	56,183	456,343	5,156,665	1,928,601	2,061,882 50

SCHEDULE F—Value of lands and houses and of certain kinds of personal property in the different counties assessed for taxes in the year 1898.—(Continued.)

County.	Goats.		Swine.		Burros.		Carriages, wagons and vehicles of all kinds.		Sewing machines.		Saddles, harness.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Bernalillo.....	.....	830	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,570	.....	.....	.....	81,500
Chavez.....	.....	1,326	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,385	.....	.....	.....	3,303
Colfax.....	1,000	1,060	625	1,350	127	320	383	140	.....	.....	.....	10,303
Conga Ana.....	.....	1,594 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	4,390 50
Eddy.....	7,750	8,272	639	1,396 50	72	382	251	244	.....	.....	.....	10,575
Grant.....	2,335	6,372	484	1,686	42	382	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,575
Guadalupe.....	2,335	6,372	484	1,686	42	382	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,575
Lincoln.....	1,293	1,189 50	58	1,189 50	241	725	315	6,971	.....	.....	.....	2,107 50
Mora.....	3,293	20,735	512	1,024	602	1,548	773	14,700	.....	.....	.....	5,460
Mora Arriba.....	.....	1,612	712	1,878	196	548	649	9,405	.....	.....	.....	2,711
Rio Arriba.....	1,070	1,234	.....	.....	52	1,244	.....	8,750	.....	.....	.....	5,283
San Antonio.....	.....	90 50	1,142	1,725	53	150	735	10,025	.....	.....	.....	2,711
San Miguel.....	9,962	5,967	307	708	512	1,532 50	1,131	23,333	.....	.....	.....	7,454 50
Santa Fe.....	3,651	2,161	257	641	420	1,282	716	14,800	.....	.....	.....	4,729
Sierra.....	11,983	17,570	2504	474	113	573	352	8,533	.....	.....	.....	6,247
Socorro.....	9,108	11,639	431	1,039	385	1,154	1,005	19,530	.....	.....	.....	10,765
Taos.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	181	104	3,004	.....	.....	.....	986
Union.....	1,070	554	115	285	416	1,239	.....	8,064	.....	.....	.....	3,882 50
Valencia.....	1,341	1,004 50	161	417	206	400	477	9,227	.....	.....	.....	3,023
Total.....	70,064	77,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE F.—Value of lands and houses and of certain kinds of personal property in the different counties assessed for taxes in the year 1898.—Continued.

County.	Merchandise.	Capital in manufactures.	Farming implements.	Fixtures of saloons, offices and other business places.	Money.	Bonds, warrants and coupons.	Watches and clocks.	Books—Law, medical and miscellaneous.	Jewelry.	Gold and silver plate.	Musical instruments.
	Value.		Value.	Value.		Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
Bernalillo.....	\$475,450	\$15,000	\$3,781	\$15,340	\$7,800		\$660	\$5,500	\$3,750	\$2,200	\$1,250
Chaves.....	51,148		3,491	3,275	8,153	\$600	2,046	945	54	440	2,997
Colfax.....	127,000	3,800	4,500	5,000	28,000	8,300	1,856	1,400	900	500	1,500
Doña Ana.....	63,107	660	5,876	2,140	7,740	6,684	1,660	2,661	1,400		4,512
Elddy.....	38,740		1,796	3,810	3,980	135	470	825	135		2,290
Grant.....	121,892	2,000	2,890	27,870	1,450		1,575	3,795	2,930	1,800	5,520
Guadalupe.....	13,040		798	610			245	48	278		145
Lincoln.....	38,550	180,000	2,545	1,070	4,130	1,300	3,000	1,650	290	225	1,415
Mora.....	49,325		7,343	555	595		1,084	117	291	68	560
Rio Arriba.....	64,700		4,597	6,293		1,800	1,000	500	1,965		1,380
San Juan.....	12,000		7,500	500			300	565			200
San Miguel.....	275,144	3,045	5,389	9,338	15,443	965	4,977	5,743	4,633		7,373
Santa Fé.....	144,451	5,000	2,285	6,815	5,925	750	3,273	9,774	2,341	575	3,534
Sierra.....	42,731	10,200	2,419	5,213	16,870	3,354	1,879	2,691	294	185	3,877
Socorro.....	100,075	15	5,680	4,485	400	30	3,210	2,540	2,745		3,975
Taos.....	31,150		2,140	280	1,350		328	158	966	50	150
Union.....	52,168		1,568	1,450		532	1,365	258		1,907	14,487
Valencia.....	42,925		3,013	55	4,788		1,969	220	1,705		
Total.....											



SCHEDULE F—Value of lands and houses and of certain kinds of personal property in the different counties assessed for taxes in the year 1898.—Continued.

County.	Household furniture.	Shares of stock in banks and corporations.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Hay and alfalfa.
	Value.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	No of tons
Bernalillo.....	\$18,920	\$177,000						\$215			
Chaves.....	16,309	82,083		\$10				435			600
Colfax.....	52,090	2,500	1,000	500			1,000	875	1,335		64½
Dona Ana.....	20,108 50	1,863		320					27		13
Eddy.....									900		
Grant.....	43,180	54,400								400	
Guadalupe.....	6,699										5
Lincoln.....	29,977								350		170
Mora.....	14,834	500		2,332	100	50		32		330	130
Rio Arriba.....	5,350			858	700	250		65		465	
San Juan.....	65,045 50			75		138		100		167	
San Miguel.....	43,393	124,402									
Santa Fe.....	15,349	117,475									113
Sierra.....	35,801	19,358								25	
Socorro.....	30,000	1,000									
Taos.....	375	30,000									
Union.....											
Valencia.....	9,329		140	74			100	50	10,000	50	415
Total.....									25	6	

SCHEDULE F.—Value of lands and houses and of certain kinds of personal property in the different counties assessed for taxes in the year 1898.—Continued.

County.	Hay and alfalfa.		Wool.		Lumber.		Coal.		Black-smiths and carpenters' tools, etc.
	Value.	No. of pounds.	Value.	No. of feet.	Value.	No. of tons.	Value.	Value.	
Bernalillo.....									
Chaves.....	\$1,800				\$2,000			\$715	
Colfax.....	349				7,900	200	\$650	2,140	
Dofia Ana.....	66							978	
Eddy.....					1,400			465	
Grant.....	21	9,000	\$450	7,000	550			1,270	
Guadalupe.....	980	3,900	570	22,000	172			60	
Lincoln.....	475			38	380		188	215	
Mora.....	3,015			4,000	16			345	
Rio Arriba.....							2,500	112	
San Juan.....	219				682			200	
San Miguel.....					5,000			1,680	
Santa Fé.....	585				500			929 80	
Sierra.....	570			8,750	96			3,248	
Socorro.....					970		100	1,660	
Taos.....								300	
Union.....	886				3,400		2,100	1,385	
Valencia.....				20,000	500			250	
Total.....									

SCHEDULE F—Value of lands and houses and of certain kinds of personal property in the different counties assessed for taxes in the year 1898.—(Concluded).

County.	Other property not described.	Honey bees.		Total assessed Value.	Exemption.	Subject to tax
	Value.	No. of hives.	Value.			
Bernalillo.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5,967,661	\$248,400	\$5,719,261
Chaves.....	\$15,810	.....	.....	1,955,171	48,122	1,907,040
Culiac.....	12,351	.....	\$636	2,054,450	136,800	2,418,050
Doña Ana.....	4,214	.....	138	2,532,184 47	122,400	2,399,784 47
Eddy.....	6,332	375	389	1,391,268	43,400	1,317,868
Grant.....	639	.....	.....	3,770,372 85	95,400	3,674,972 85
Guadalupe.....	.....	.....	.....	757,632	50,200	707,432
Lincoln.....	21,601	.....	.....	1,690,626	73,400	1,617,226
Mora.....	.....	.....	.....	1,135,020	116,900	1,018,120
Rio Arriba.....	4,705	.....	.....	991,776	84,000	907,776
San Juan.....	157	.....	500	894,800	80,076	804,724
San Miguel.....	26,161	.....	47,971	4,293,417	219,485	4,083,932
Santa Fe.....	1,250	.....	.....	1,884,955	171,000	1,713,955
Sierra.....	2,865	.....	.....	1,390,069	52,808	1,337,261
Socorro.....	31,208	470	470	4,657,474	202,470	4,455,004
Taos.....	16,403	.....	.....	611,816	74,800	537,016
Union.....	.....	.....	.....	1,744,065 56	112,585 56	1,631,500
Valencia.....	4,555	.....	.....	2,224,242 28	37,733 02	2,186,509 26
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	40,779,680 16	1,971,549 58	38,808,040 58

## SUMMARY.

Total assessed value.....	\$40,779,680 16
Deduct exemptions to heads of families.....	1,971,549 58
Balance of property valuation subject to tax..	\$38,808,040 58

SCHEDULE C—Of business transactions of fire insurance companies in New Mexico, during the year ending December 31, 1896.

Fire Companies		Risks Written	Premiums Received	Losses Paid	Losses Incurred	Taxes and ex- penses paid
Name of Company.	Location					
Aetna Fire Insurance Co.	Hartford, Conn.	\$302,405	\$3,816 86	\$2,053 85	\$2,043 85	\$23
American Central.	St. Louis, Mo.	120,768	2,359 74	340 12	340 12	
Atlas Fire Assurance Co.	London, Eng.	140,169	2,815 74	292 25	424	
British American Assurance Co.	Toronto, Canada	148,730	3,065 87	711 55	711 55	
Commercial Union Assurance Co.	London, Eng.	130,350	2,369 17	130 02	125	
Continental Insurance Co.	New York, N. Y.	177,846	1,349 77	185 91	185 91	
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co.	Hartford, Conn.	228,370	3,169 43	579 71	578 44	
Fire Association of Philadelphia.	Philadelphia, Pa.	484,509	5,072 12	3,169 73	3,387 04	
Fremont's Fund Insurance Co.	San Francisco, Cal.	230,452 54	4,494 40	4,918 80	4,935 30	65 78
German American Insurance Co.	New York, N. Y.	420,781	7,354 48	1,371 40	1,771 40	82 31
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.	Hartford, Conn.	121,906	2,240 54	381 43	569 43	
Home Fire Insurance Co.	New York, N. Y.	132,370	2,654 06	373 10	513 93	
Imperial Fire Insurance Co.	London, Eng.	378,718	1,965 51	3,309 53	3,209 53	8 35
Insurance Company of North America.	Philadelphia, Pa.	118,083 33	2,361 40	308 01	308 01	
Lion Fire Insurance Co.	London, Eng.	920,821	8,887 45	7,641 79	7,641 79	
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.	Liverpool, Eng.	233,143	2,862 32	2,732 50	2,862 30	
London & Lancashire Insurance Co. (Fire)	Liverpool, Eng.	155,445	2,060 40	2,732 71	3,140 81	
Manchester Fire Insurance Co.	Manchester, Eng.	148,980	2,160 78	1,393 97	2,265 98	
National Fire Insurance Co.	Hartford, Conn.	187,230	3,163 28	1,393 97	2,468 62	
Norfolk British & Mercantile Insurance Co.	London, Eng.	86,420	1,669 15	1,381 10	38 31	
Norfolk Assurance Co.	New York, N. Y.	161,651	2,945 32	39	639	
Northern Assurance Co.	London, Eng.	192,545	3,747 86	257 41	257 41	
Norwich Union Insurance Co.	Norwich, Eng.	46,582	730 52			
Orient Fire Insurance Co.	Hartford, Conn.	271,166	5,371 54	321 29	1,784 29	
Pacific Fire Insurance Co.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	124,698	2,683 50	225 67	225 67	
Phoenix Fire Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	107,010	1,878 40	3,838 93	675 78	30 67
Phoenix Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford.	Hartford, Conn.	135,246	2,572 66	1,293 49	1,293 49	
Provident Washington Insurance Co.	Providence, R. I.	256,723	5,166 22	1,700 66	1,700 66	
Queen Insurance Co.	New York, N. Y.	510,021	10,000 34	6,980 50	6,975 07	
Royal Insurance Co.	Liverpool, Eng.	106,968	2,290 20			
Royal Exchange Assurance Co.	London, Eng.	357,134	7,101 36	7,030 71	8,630 71	45 71
Scottish Union National Insurance Co.	Edinburgh, Scotland	299,000	6,540 59	3,968 60	2,471 49	
Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	Springfield, Mass.	136,705	2,770 26	2,512 58	1,601 64	
St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	St. Paul, Minn.	63,878	1,458 56			
Svea Fire and Life Insurance Co.	Gothenburg, Sweden	1,290 31	1,394		622 54	
The Delaware Insurance Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.	176,786	3,861 56	1,403 20	1,044 35	
Traders Insurance Co.	Chicago, Ill.	144,545	2,953 84	46 01	46 01	
Western Assurance Co. of Toronto.	Toronto, Canada					
Totals		7,714,347 12	155,988 83	67,509 66	63,461 89	245 82

SCHEDULE H -- Showing the business done in the Territory of New Mexico by fire insurance companies during the year ending December 31, 1897.

FIRE COMPANIES.		Risks Written.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	Losses Incurred.	Taxes and expenses paid.
Name of Company.	Location.					
Alma Fire Insurance Company.	Hartford, Conn.	\$211,125 00	\$1,001 43	\$757 93	\$757 93	\$102 87
American Central.	St. Louis, Mo.	108,686 00	2,251 67	2,397 43	2,397 43	
Atlas Fire Assurance Company.	London, Eng.	154,062 00	2,796 62	3,154 03	3,149 53	
British American Assurance Company.	Toronto, Canada.	193,856 00	3,427 14	906 86	906 86	
Continental Insurance Company.	New York, N. Y.	88,383 00	1,618 39	636 71	636 71	
*Connecticut Fire Insurance Company.	Hartford, Conn.	145,662 00	2,532 09	1,470 70	1,470 70	
Fire Association of Philadelphia.	Philadelphia, Pa.	245,883 00	5,039 47	2,530 90	3,520 66	
Fireman's Fund Insurance Company.	San Francisco, Cal.	525,696 00	11,316 94	4,209 45	3,492 95	
Hartford Fire Insurance Company.	Hartford, Conn.	467,258 00	8,070 88	4,430 12	4,225 57	
Insurance Company of North America.	Philadelphia, Pa.	467,457 00	9,822 31	4,057 66	4,041 36	
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.	Liverpool, Eng.	231,117 00	8,408 34	671 02	1,771 02	63 04
London & Lancashire Insurance Company.	Liverpool, Eng.	427,798 00	4,509 21	979 80	979 80	
National Fire Insurance Company.	Hartford, Conn.	515,861 00	10,440 82	2,174 63	1,953 78	
North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.	London, Eng.	178,285 00	3,491 81	36 75	36 75	
Niagara Fire Insurance Company.	New York, New York	80,367 00	1,561 84	1,061 64	1,061 64	
*Northern Assurance Company.	London, Eng.	155,900 00	2,770 35	1,406 70	604 70	
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company.	Norwich, Eng.	160,815 00	3,456 47	3,252 43	5,296 18	
*Orient Fire Insurance Company.	Hartford, Conn.	61,370 00	965 39	65	17 75	
*Palatine Insurance Company.	Manchester, Eng.	368,619 00	7,402 34	2,008 53	1,574 45	
*Phoenix Fire Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	100,666 00	1,868 62	5 35	15 35	
Royal Exchange Assurance Company.	Liverpool, Eng.	572,783 33	1,401 91	5,306 34	5,306 34	
Scottish Union & National Insurance Co.	London, Eng.	353,912 00	7,352 83	841 56	941 56	
Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co.	Edinburgh, Scotland.	324,164 00	2,332 83	1,596 10	36 10	
St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company.	Springfield, Mass.	34,482 00	6,174 74	1,739 13	1,801 65	
St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company.	St. Paul, Minn.	306,110 00	3,467 73	475 84	410 10	
*Total.		6,624,529 33	125,026 47	46,562 43	46,410 23	165 91

\* Statements filed but not compiled with deposit law.

+ Compiled

SCHEDULE I.—Showing the business done in the Territory of New Mexico by life and miscellaneous insurance companies during the year ending December 31, 1896.

Life Companies.	Name of Company.	Location.	Policies in force December, 1896.		Policies issued during the year 1896.		Policies ceased during year 1896.		Policies in force December, 1896.		Losses and claims paid during the year 1896.	Premi-ums col-lected.
			No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		
Life Companies.	American Surety Co.	New York				\$87,000						\$305 55
	Equitable Life Assurance So-	New York										38,591 01
	cietly of Life, United States.	New York	488	\$1,621,462		273,991	116	\$371,020	497	\$1,524,323	\$7,965	11,087 31
	Germania Life Ins. Co.	New York	70	179,500		163,420	40	90,500	84	252,420		489 17
	Home Life Ins. Co.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	6	25,500			1	5,000	5	20,500		561 46
	Massachusetts Life Ins. Co.	New York	7	17,070				3,000	6	14,070		4,300 78
	Manitowick Life Association.	Boston, Mass.	44	212,400			21	68,400	28	155,000		45,200 61
	New York Life Ins. Co.	New York	684	2,513,948		512,901	77	231,710	765	2,794,067	47,330 79	7,608 97
	Northwestern Mutual	Milwaukee, Wis.	100	424,248		35,260	3	42,230	111	311,776	200	137 85
	Pacific Mutual Ins. Co. of Cal.	San Francisco	29	91,540		350,750	72	217,250	70	225,000	137 85	2,156 33
	The Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York	New York	757	2,443,142		408,454	68	382,326	861	2,470,070	68,182 46	82,298 64
	Union Mutual Life Ins. Co.	Portland, Me.	94	194,050 45		5,357 17	16	43,042 10	79	156,354 52	1,000	4,131 52
	Union Central Life Ins. Co.	Cincinnati, O.	96	178,000		93,000	39	84,000	89	187,000		6,987 78
	Washington Life Ins. Co.	New York	20	55,833					20	55,833		1,381 51
	Totals.		2,438	7,765,708 45	672	1,941,903 17	484	1,538,708 10	3,613	8,106,423 52	124,846 10	245,137 62
Miscellaneous Companies.												
			No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		
	Lloyd's Plate Glass Ins. Co.	New York		\$12,013 30		\$16,697 20					\$396 87	\$494 74
	Metropolitan Plt. Gl's Ins. Co.	New York		12,248 12		6,981 63					141	104 31
	Standard Life & Aetd. Ins. Co.	Detroit, Mich.	6	24,500		675,215	6	\$24,500	6	\$24,500		161 30
	Travelers' Ins. Co. Hartford, Conn.	Hartford, Conn.	169	568,243	232	675,215	230	\$740,639	141	\$62,519	1,150 18	5,866 76
	Union Casualty & Surety Co.	St. Louis, Mo.		1,181,700		844,969					8,738 83	15,368 80
	Totals.		169	1,774,164 42	208	1,568,273 13	230	740,639	147	487,019	10,306 88	22,295 91

*SCHEDULE J.—Showing the business done in the Territory of New Mexico by  
ber 31, 1897.*

Life Companies		Policies in force December, 1896	
Name of Company	Location	No.	Amount
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.....	New York, N. Y.....	497	\$1,524,333
Germania Life Insurance Company.....	New York, N. Y.....	84	252,420
Manhattan Life Insurance Company.....	New York, N. Y.....	6	14,070
New York Life Insurance Company.....	New York, N. Y.....	765	2,704,067
Northwestern Mutual.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	111	311,776
Pacific Mutual Insurance Co., of Cal.....	San Francisco.....	70	225,000
The Mutual Life Insurance Company.....	New York, N. Y.....	861	2,470,070
Union Mutual Insurance Company.....	Portland, Me.....	79	156,354 52
Union Central Life Insurance Company.....	Cincinnati, O.....	89	187,000
Washington Life Insurance Company.....	New York, N. Y.....	20	55,833
<b>Totals.....</b>		<b>2,582</b>	<b>7,990,923 52</b>

Miscellaneous Companies		No.	
Name of Company	Location	No.	Amount
American Surety Company.....	New York, N. Y.....		\$87,000
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Company.....	New York, N. Y.....		16,697 20
Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Co.....	New York, N. Y.....		6,861 93
Standard Life and Accident Insurance Co.....	Detroit, Mich.....	6	24,500
Travelers Insurance Company.....	Hartford, Conn.....	141	462,519
The Fidelity and Casualty Company.....	New York, N. Y.....		
Union Casualty and Surety Company.....	St. Louis, Mo.....		844,999
<b>Totals.....</b>		<b>147</b>	<b>1,442,577 13</b>

*Life and Miscellaneous Insurance Companies during the year ending Decem-*

Policies issued during the year 1897		Policies ceased during the year 1897		Policies in force December, 1897		Losses and claims paid during the year 1897	Premiums collected
No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount		
211	\$405,071	117	\$377,665	591	\$1,549,709	\$7,980	\$16,759 41
65	172,900	35	99,855	114	325,465	1,000	12,944 98
		1	1,285	5	12,785		479 11
186	520,008 09	82	249,621	889	3,064,454	50,655 87	97,072 02
45	114,889	4	23,699	152	402,986	7,500	11,896 57
130	724,850			100	462,850	211 71	2,051 05
296	1,083,167	119	379,980	1008	3,178,547	33,211 24	99,072 40
29	41,975 58	15	35,199 08	93	163,131 02	8,010 06	4,892 11
20	54,500	30	60,000	88	181,500		7,198 81
2	8,000	1	10,000	21	53,833		1,300 44
963	3,123,690 67	404	1,237,344 08	3041	9,390,270 02	108,588 88	285,115 83
No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount		
	\$74,000				\$74,000		\$370 40
	19,122 40				19,122 90	\$170 46	538 91
	7,940 43				7,940 43	91 50	121 80
3	4,500	6	\$24,500	3	4,500	35 71	63 55
124	495,500	174	615,156	91	342,863	14,037 60	4,185 78
	687,299				682,870	7,946 08	11,920 54
127	1,288,362 33	180	639,656	94	1,031,296 33	22,281 35	17,309 98



## "EXHIBIT B."

## Territorial Treasurer.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations and condition of the treasury for the past two years, from November 30, 1896, to the close of business December 3d, 1898.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

SAMUEL ELDOBT.

Territorial Treasurer.

## REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

The total revenues and expenditures of the territory during these two years are shown in the following table:

Revenues.	1897.	1898.
Licenses.....	\$6,219 52	\$683 24
Taxes.....	194,324 37	252,425 60
Fees paid by District Court Clerks.....	8,480 20	7,820 79
Proceeds of convicts' earnings and support of U. S. prisoners in the New Mexico Penitentiary.....	6,991 50	7,459 31
Cattle Indemnity Fund.....	14,000 00	12,000 00
Interest on deposits.....	4,263 15	2,718 97
Repayments.....	126 92	69 58
Insurance companies licenses.....	1,080 00	.....
Fees paid by Secretary of the Territory.....	1,065 00	2,519 00
Pullman Palace Car Company.....	117 50	91 97
Sale of Compiled Laws of 1897.....	.....	1,878 50
	236,678 25	287,046 96

Proceeds of Capitol Rebuilding Bonds.....	\$ 78,125 00
Proceeds of Insane Asylum Bonds.....	30,000 00
Money borrowed to complete payment of interest coupons under Section 2807, Compiled Laws of 1897.....	51,600 00
U. S. annual appropriation for Agricultural College.....	47,000 00

Expenditures.	1897.	1898.
Interest Fund.....	\$64,430 00	* \$86,142 50
Licenses.....	4,499 59	135 28
Penitentiary.....	36,199 91	40,035 05
Salary.....	34,060 81	35,382 14
Supreme Court.....	856 22	626 75
Miscellaneous.....	31,778 72	41,373 95
Assessors.....	9,020 53	9,958 27
Transportation of convicts.....	3,408 42	4,066 01
Deficit fund 4th fiscal year.....	38 80	.....
Territorial institutions.....	59,344 44	42,459 19
Branch Agricultural Experiment Station.....	85 18	.....
Cattle Sanitary Board.....	17,148 72	16,915 37
Interest on deposits.....	4,111 29	876 70
School Fund.....	1,288 36	28 84
Deficiency 4th fiscal year.....	836 39	22 48

## REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.—Continued.

Expenditures.	1897.	1898.
Special Court Fund.....	1,283 87	3 51
Normal Schools.....	9,326 15	9,025 54
Capitol Rebuilding Fund.....	11,547 79	34,323 86
Corporation fund.....	967 40	1,248 16
Legal Expense Fund.....	1,372 25	227 75
Territorial purposes 48th fiscal year.....	3,214 00	
Special tax.....		21,763 24
Sheep Sanitary Board.....		865 00
Compilation Fund.....		1,836 00
	295,318 84	347,315 15

U. S. annual appropriation for Agricultural College..... \$ 47,000 00  
 Paid notes given for the Interest Fund..... 23,600 00

\*The excess of the interest payments in 1898 above the annual interest charge, represents the payment of arrearages of 1896 and 1896.

I respectfully call your attention to the importance of providing additional funds for the Interest Fund, which is now in arrears to the extent of \$40,000, and will be, at the close of the present fiscal year, on the first Monday of March, 1899, to the extent of \$55,000, as shown by the following summary:

Treasurer's notes outstanding, given for loans to com-

plete the payment of coupons .....	\$ 28,000 00
Interest due up to date of this report.....	1,874 00
Interest due January 1st, 1899 .....	9,939 00
Interest due March 1st, 1899 .....	15,430 00

Total arrearage to close of fiscal year.....\$ 55,243 00

About \$25,000 of this arrearage existed two years ago, and the attention of the last legislature was called to the necessity of making some provision for its payment, but no action was taken. The remainder of the arrearage has arisen during the past two years, from the failure of the cash receipts from taxation to equal the appropriations. I have paid the coupons promptly at their maturity, in all cases, but to do so I have had to borrow from other funds, when conditions permitted, and when this was not possible, I have borrowed under the provisions of Sec. 2607 Compiled Laws. Although I will receive quite a sum for the Interest Fund, from the tax of 1898, which will soon begin to come into the treasury, yet all this money, and more, will be required to meet the coupons maturing after the beginning of the next fiscal year,

so that it is necessary to provide the full amount of the deficiency, \$55,000. To lay a tax for this purpose will require about three mills of taxation, and will not produce the amount in full, for over a year, and as taxation is already heavy, I suggest the propriety of a short-time bond issue, say ten-year 6 per cent. bonds with option to the territory to redeem at any time after one year from their date, and with the provision for an annual tax beginning in 1899, sufficient to pay all the bonds by the time of their maturity. A tax of one-quarter of one mill, will be ample to begin with, and the rate can be reduced from year to year. It is of the utmost importance that this or some other provision be made for this fund, as it will not be possible for the treasurer much longer to take care of the coupons as they mature, by the makeshift processes which have answered for the past four years.

LIST OF SCHEDULES ACCOMPANYING THIS REPORT.

No. 1. Statement of the assessed valuation, tax rate, arithmetical and cash product of the rate for the year 1896 and 1897.

No. 2. Appropriations of 1897 and 1898 and cash receipts from the tax levied for their payment.

No. 3. List of depository banks.

No. 4. Special account of moneys paid treasurer by district court clerks.

No. 5. Treasurer's statements of receipts and disbursements for the fourth quarter, 47th fiscal year.

No. 6. A similar statement for the 48th fiscal year.

No. 7. A similar statement for the first three-quarters of the 49th fiscal year.

No. 8. Treasurer's general account.

No. 9. List of Fire Insurance Companies.

No. 10. Statement of the territorial debt.

SCHEDULE No. 1.—Statement of the assessed valuation, rate of taxation, arithmetical and actual cash product of the rate of taxation and the percentage of the cash product to the arithmetical product in the Territory of New Mexico for the years 1896 and 1897.

County.	1896 - Rate of Taxation 7.75 mills				1897 - Rate of Taxation 10.80 mills.			
	Assessed valuation.	Arithmetical product of tax.	Actual cash product of tax.	Percentage of cash to arithmetical product.	Assessed valuation.	Arithmetical product of tax.	Actual cash product of tax.	Percentage of cash to arithmetical product.
Hernanillo.....	\$7,145,171 00	\$55,375 06	\$39,432 62	53	\$7,395,184 00	\$79,967 89	\$35,596 96	44
Chaves.....	1,911,014 00	14,810 36	12,826 36	86	1,475,829 00	15,938 96	13,067 42	82
Colfax.....	2,357,110 00	19,042 60	16,735 11	88	2,722,180 00	29,390 52	20,518 01	69
Doña Ana.....	2,382,865 00	20,017 30	16,738 31	83	2,446,692 85	26,424 28	20,415 60	77
Eddy.....	1,284,373 00	9,953 91	7,161 04	71	1,113,075 00	19,021 22	8,665 86	61
Grant.....	3,324,490 00	25,842 30	19,290 79	74	3,498,236 45	37,456 96	23,890 53	63
Guadalupe.....	404,354 00	3,831 24	2,084 87	54	420,568 00	4,542 04	2,638 56	64
Lincoln.....	1,419,373 00	11,000 14	9,256 09	84	1,413,832 00	15,369 39	11,913 26	78
Mora.....	992,439 00	7,691 34	4,772 77	62	986,135 00	10,455 87	6,114 56	57
Rio Arriba.....	690,205 12	5,271 59	4,692 37	89	800,222 00	8,612 40	5,221 66	60
San Juan.....	386,927 00	2,998 64	2,071 12	69	729,310 00	7,876 56	2,407 53	30
San Miguel.....	4,084,105 00	36,301 81	15,979 25	44	4,299,564 00	45,463 29	17,865 36	39
Santa Fe.....	1,925,613 00	14,923 56	9,320 49	62	1,851,701 00	19,964 38	11,242 40	56
Sierra.....	1,098,325 00	8,512 10	6,754 15	79	1,055,072 30	11,364 79	9,137 45	80
Socorro.....	2,389,874 00	18,521 52	13,962 36	75	4,611,482 00	49,801 00	18,200 51	37
Taos.....	551,271 00	4,272 35	2,429 39	57	953,689 00	10,260 85	3,075 73	30
Union.....	1,217,550 00	9,436 01	7,1659 34	84	1,174,850 00	12,684 38	9,109 96	71
Valencia.....	2,536,040 36	18,104 31	4,810 44	26	2,664,506 58	28,819 87	6,468 81	23
	38,891,102 48	285,906 04	196,325 97	65	39,478,119 18	426,363 68	225,940 25	50

The tax rate of 1896 was:

For Territorial Purposes, 6 mills.

For Territorial Institutions, 1.75 mills.

Included in the above table is a small tax of cattle and sheep but not sufficient to make any material variation on the result given.

The tax rate of 1897 was:

For Territorial Purposes, 7 mills.

For Territorial Institutions, 2.05 mills.

For Special Tax, 1.25 mills.  
For Capitol Continent Sinking Fund, .50 mills.

SCHEDULE NO. 2.—*Appropriations of 1897 and 1898, cash receipts from tax levies for their payment and cash product of Special taxes for those years.*

Fund.	1897.		1898.	
	Appropriation.	Cash receipts.	Appropriation.	Cash receipts.
Interest Fund.....	\$63,140 00	Product of six	\$63,440 00	Product of
Legislative Fund.....	51,720 00	mills taxation	50,220 00	seven mills
Salary Fund.....	36,120 00	for Territorial	38,150 00	taxation for
Supreme Court Fund.....	1,200 00	purposes.	1,300 00	Territorial pur-
Miscellaneous Fund.....	54,130 00		48,000 00	poses.
Transportation of Convicts.....	5,000 00		5,000 00	
Totals.....	\$210,330 00	\$198,911 29	\$193,090 00	\$138,370 17

Percentage distributed for the 48th Fiscal Year 65 per cent.

Percentage distributed for the 49th Fiscal Year 71 per cent.

SCHEDULE NO. 3—*List of banks holding territorial funds.*

Name of bank.	Amount applied for.	Amount of bond.	Amount of interest paid.	Balances in bank Dec. 3, 1898.
Albuquerque National Bank, general depository.....			\$962 17	
Albuquerque National Bank, special.....			1,357 50	
The Bank of Commerce, Albuquerque, N. M.....	\$20,000 00	\$40,000 00	133 95	\$2,277 96
First National Bank, Las Vegas, N. M....	30,000 00	60,000 00	987 08	14,067 00
First National Bank, Albuquerque, N. M....	30,000 00	60,000 00	1,026 56	25,066 80
Taos County Bank.....	10,000 00	20,000 00	395 36	5,038 42
*New Mexico Savings & Trust Co., Albuquerque, N. M.....				1,543 28
San Miguel National Bank, Las Vegas, N. M.....	30,000 00	60,000 00	988 50	14,065 75
First National Bank, Raton N. M.....	15,000 00	30,000 00	577 07	7,047 35
The Bank of Reswell.....	15,000 00	30,000 00	548 93	7,048 41
			6,982 12	76,255 06

\*In hands of receiver.

SCHEDULE NO. 4—Special amount of moneys paid Treasurer by the District Court Clerks.

Clerk.	Districts.	4th Qr. 1896.	1st Qr. 1897.	2nd Qr. 1897.	3rd Qr. 1897.	4th Qr. 1897.	1st Qr. 1898.	2nd Qr. 1898.	3rd Qr. 1898.	Total.	Per cent of fees to salary.
Geo. L. Wyllys.	1st	\$268 60	\$246 50	\$252 35	\$218 10	\$337 20	\$106 05				
C. H. Gildersleeve.	1st						181 41	\$215 40	\$189 75	2,125 36	42
A. M. Bergere.	2nd										
O. N. Marron.	2nd	293 10	764 05	1,060 00	457 50	468 65	524 59	453 60	391 95	4,496 94	89
H. P. Owen.	2nd						223 40				
W. B. Walton.	3rd	300 10	407 10	420 90	423 85	210 15					
W. P. Mitchell.	3rd						228 20	601 20	278 95	2,874 65	57
Felix Martinez.	4th	415 90	504 05	486 50	541 45	480 35					
Secundino Romero.	4th						183 85	218 05	188 70	3,257 05	65
Geo. Curry.	5th	64 90									
W. M. Driscoll.	5th	312 40	288 30	287 90	417 05	628 99	703 60	585 00	230 85	3,526 99	70
J. E. Griffith.	5th										
		1,844 00	2,220 60	2,497 65	2,057 95	2,228 26	2,241 10	2,073 25	1,280 20	16,380 99	46

SCHEDULE NO. 5.—Receipts and disbursements for the fourth quarter of the 47th fiscal year, beginning November 30th, 1896, and ending February 27th, 1897.

Title of fund or account.	Balances Nov. 28, '96.	Receipts during quarter.	Transfers to funds.	Transfers from funds.	Payments during quarter.	Balances Feb. 27, '97.
Interest Fund.....	\$5,847 78	\$116 04	\$2,916 94		\$6,960 58	\$2,920 18
Licenses.....	667 91	2,610 08			2,186 59	1,091 35
Penitentiary Current Expense Fund.....	3,615 26		1,788 52		2,387 98	3,016 80
Salary Fund.....	8,097 81	1,684 00	1,835 56		7,901 67	3,715 70
Court Fund.....	157 85		56 16			213 01
Miscellaneous Fund.....	7,478 81		2,379 71		5,863 27	3,995 25
Compensation of Assessors Fund.....	1,748 01	3,309 61			4,136 64	918 98
Transportation of convicts.....	368 91		260 12		339 74	315 29
University of New Mexico.....	4,221 46	4 30	3,124 52		5,940 00	1,310 28
Agricultural College.....	397 90	11 18	2,061 42		969 33	1,501 17
New Mexico School of Mines.....	110 64	2 14	2,010 41		1,000 00	1,123 19
New Mexico Insane Asylum.....	873 29	4,748 23	4,455 36		3,443 94	1,466 80
Cattle Indemnity Fund.....	2,748 40				5,308 57	2,186 36
Interests on deposits.....	1,226 19	2,565 69			2,011 17	1,770 71
Deficit Fund, 42nd fiscal year.....	154 60					184 60
Deficiency Fund, 40th fiscal year.....	544 63		389 54			834 17
Special Court Fund.....	2,534 99				187 19	2,047 80
Normal School, N. M., Silver City.....	104 16	21 86	1,970 36		1,247 02	885 36
Normal School, N. M., Las Vegas.....	389 86	7,462 49	1,970 36		961 29	1,426 78
Territorial Institutions, 47th fiscal year.....		2,186 24		\$7,462 49		
Territorial Institutions, 47th fiscal year.....				2,186 24		
New Mexico Military Institute.....	920 46		1,901 49			2,681 95
Territorial Purposes, 48th fiscal year.....	546 90	48,755 71			5,861 92	43,450 78
Territorial Institutions, 48th fiscal year.....	159 82	14,298 39		14,452 81		
Territorial Purposes, 46th fiscal year.....		2,039 06		2,039 06		
Territorial Institutions, 46th fiscal year.....		510 74		510 74		
Territorial Institutions, 45th fiscal year.....		357 13		357 13		



SCHEDULE No. 3.—*Receipts and disbursements for the fourth quarter of the 47th fiscal year, beginning November 30th, 1896, and ending February 27th, 1897.*—Continued.

Title of fund or account.	Balances Nov. 28, '96.	Receipts during quarter.	Transfers to funds.	Transfers from funds	Payments during quarter.	Balances Feb. 27, '97.
Deficit Fund, 44th fiscal year.....	38 80	9 71			38 80	38 89
Territorial Normal Institutes.....	29 14	18 06			66 25	18 06
Branch Agricultural Experiment Station.....	66 25				101 80	134 90
School Fund.....	236 70					
Totals.....	43,306 36	90,748 50	27,087 47	27,087 47	56,205 50	77,849 36

## RECAPITULATION.

Balances November 28th, 1896.....	\$43,306 36
Receipts during quarter.....	90,748 50
Total to be accounted for.....	\$134,054 86
Payments during quarter.....	56,205 50
Balances February 27th, 1897.....	\$ 77,849 36

SCHEDULE NO. 6.—Receipts and disbursements during the forty-eighth fiscal year, March 1st, 1897, to March 5th, 1898.

Title of fund or account.	Balances March 1st, 1897.	Receipts during quarter.	Transfers to funds.	Transfers from funds.	Payments during quarter.	Balances March 5th, 1898.
Interest fund.....	\$2,920 18	\$23,609 19	\$55,470 00		\$69,495 00	\$12,504 37
Licenses.....	1,091 35	3,699 66	45,187 09		2,446 28	15,494 51
Penitentiary Current Expense Fund.....	3,015 80	9,388 89	36,416 43		34,677 39	14,456 78
Salary Fund.....	3,715 70	3,002 44	1,179 96		915 02	477 96
Court Fund.....	213 01		50,068 35		33,768 91	20,390 50
Miscellaneous Fund.....	3,945 25	108 50			8,898 27	1,586 12
Compensation of Assessors Fund.....	918 96	9,515 41	4,865 65		3,425 35	1,794 59
Transportation of Convicts.....	315 23		7,210 80		5,580 40	2,019 61
University of New Mexico.....	1,410 25	65	4,869 52		4,259 75	3,071 23
Agricultural College.....	1,501 17	47	4,862 72		1,520 34	3,768 42
New Mexico School of Mines.....	1,423 19	30,000 03	13,426 85		1,804 96	3,048 80
New Mexico Institute of Agriculture.....	2,088 86	16,900 46			2,100 12	2,157 96
Normal School.....	1,770 71	2,477 27				154 60
Cattle and Deposits.....	154 60		24 70		855 57	3 00
Deficiency Fund, 46th fiscal year.....	824 17				840 19	1,247 61
Special Court Fund.....	2,047 80		4,799 82		4,612 07	1,044 20
Normal School, N. M., Silver City.....	835 86	1 09	4,799 82		3,844 63	2,383 06
Normal School, N. M., Las Vegas.....	1,428 78					
Territorial Purposes, 47th fiscal year.....		10,888 64		10,888 64		
Territorial Institutions, 47th fiscal year.....		3,118 45		3,118 45		
New Mexico Military Institute.....						
Territorial Purposes, 48th fiscal year.....	2,821 95	90,474 92	4,795 96		5,300 00	2,417 91
Territorial Institutions, 48th fiscal year.....	43,450 78	23,542 80		120,711 70	3,214 00	
Capitol Rebuilding Fund.....		73,135 00		23,542 80		
Corporation Fund.....		1,834 00			14,773 71	58,351 39
The Legal Expense Fund.....			1,500 00		1,626 40	305 60
Territorial Purposes, 49th fiscal year.....		60,798 04			1,272 25	237 75
Territorial Institutions, 49th fiscal year.....		17,926 97		60,798 04		
Capitol Contingent Sinking Fund.....		4,520 42		17,926 97		
Special Tax.....		10,619 11				
Sheep Sanitary Fund.....		601 61				
Territorial Institutions, 45th fiscal year.....		8 47				
U. S. Annual Appropriation Agricultural College.....		23,000 00			23,000 00	4,520 42
Territorial Normal Institutes.....	38 89					10,619 11
Branch Agricultural Experiment Station.....	18 05					601 61
School Fund.....	134 90	1,080 00		39 31		
					18 93	
					1,214 90	

SCHEDULE NO. 6.—*Receipts and disbursements during the forty-eighth fiscal year, March 1st, 1897, to March 5th, 1898.*—Continued.

Title of fund or account.	Balances March 1st, 1897.	Receipts during quarter.	Transfers to funds.	Transfers from funds.	Payments during quarter.	Balances March 5th, 1898.
Territorial Purposes, 46th fiscal year.....	.....	173 89	.....	173 89	.....	.....
Territorial Institutions, 46th fiscal year.....	.....	43 40	.....	43 40	.....	.....
Total.....	77,849 36	416,321 66	239,382 27	239,382 27	330,389 88	193,781 14

RECAPITULATION.

Balances, March 1st, 1897.....	\$ 77,849 36
Receipts during the 46th fiscal year.....	416,321 66
Total to be accounted for.....	\$494,171 02
Payments during the 46th fiscal year.....	330,389 88
Balances, March 5th, 1898.....	\$193,781 14

SCHEDULE No. 7.—Receipts and disbursements three-quarters of the 49th fiscal year, March 7th, 1898, to December 3rd, 1898.

Title of fund or account.	Balances, March 7, 1898.	Receipts during quarter.	Transfers to funds.	Transfers from funds.	Payments during quarter.	Balances Dec. 3, 1898
Interest Fund.....	\$12,504 37	\$28,000 00	\$28,765 58		\$69,265 00	\$4 95
Licenses.....	15,894 51	12 27			2 00	10 27
Penitentiary Current Expense Fund.....	14,456 78	5,062 01	18,500 52		32,152 82	7,318 22
Salary Fund.....	477 95	5,594 55	15,965 19		27,463 49	8,553 03
Court Fund.....	20,390 50		528 40		567 95	438 40
Miscellaneous Fund.....	1,536 12		22,014 50		33,520 49	8,984 51
Compensation of Assessors Fund.....	1,784 59	5,751 79			5,941 89	1,346 02
Transportation of convicts.....	3,071 23		2,284 91		3,708 34	361 16
University of New Mexico.....	2,019 81		3,799 75		6,190 00	690 94
Agricultural College.....	1,120 94		2,533 15		4,149 52	408 44
New Mexico School of Mines.....	3,509 52		2,533 15		2,850 00	904 09
New Mexico Insane Asylum.....	3,069 80	9,623 55	8,981 75		11,115 78	1,375 49
Cattle Indemnity Fund.....	2,147 86	1,949 16			12,665 80	346 55
Interests on deposits.....	154 60				876 76	3,220 26
Deficit Fund, 42nd fiscal year.....	3 00				3 00	154 60
Deficiency Fund, 46th fiscal year.....	1,247 61		2,533 15			1,247 61
Special Court Fund.....	1,044 30		2,533 15		3,173 91	403 44
Normal School N. M., Silver City.....	2,383 06	3,146 87			4,512 77	403 44
Normal School N. M., Las Vegas.....		918 48		\$3,146 87		
Territorial Purposes, 47th fiscal year.....	2,417 91		2,533 15		4,500 00	451 06
Territorial Institutions, 47th fiscal year.....		7,151 17		7,151 17		
New Mexico Military Institute.....		2,400 52		2,100 52		
Territorial Purposes, 48th fiscal year.....	58,351 29	49 83			31,027 94	27,322 93
Territorial Institutions, 48th fiscal year.....	207 61	1,674 00		1,392 44	1,589 14	
Capitol Rebuilding Fund.....	227 75				227 75	
Corporation Fund.....						
The Legal Expense Fund.....		78,477 82	1,392 44			
Territorial Purposes, 49th fiscal year.....		22,458 26				
Territorial Institutions, 49th fiscal year.....	4,530 42	5,638 87		22,428 25		10,049 29
Capitol Contingent Sinking Fund.....	10,619 11	13,893 48				2,412 35
Special tax.....	601 61	912 49			21,763 24	649 10
Sheep Sundry Fund.....		1,878 50			1,838 00	42 50
Comptroller Fund.....		1,477 72				1,477 72
Territorial purposes, 50th fiscal year.....						

SCHEDULE NO. 7—Receipts and disbursements three-quarters of the 49th fiscal year, March 7th, 1898, to December 31st, 1898.—Continued.

Title of fund or account.	Balances March 7, 1898.	Receipts during quarter.	Transfer to funds.	Transfers from funds.	Payments during quarter.	Balances Dec. 31, 1898.
Territorial Institutions, 50th fiscal year.....		486 17			24,000 00	486 17
U. S. annual appropriation Agricultural College.....		24,000 00			—	
Total.....	163,781 14	218,380 06	114,807 70	114,807 79	303,038 61	70,122 38

## RECAPITULATION.

Balances, March 7th, 1898.....	\$ 163,781 14
Receipts during the three-quarters of the 49th fiscal year.....	218,380 06
Total to be accounted for.....	382,161 19
Payments during the three-quarters of the 49th fiscal year.....	303,038 61
Balances, December 31, 1898.....	\$ 79,122 38

SCHEDULE NO. 8--*Samuel Eldred, Territorial Treasurer, in account with the Territory of New Mexico.*

Dr.		Cr.	
Nov. 28th. 1896.		Nov. 20th. 1897.	
To balance on hand.....	\$43,746 49	By warrants, coupons and other paid evidences of indebtedness destroyed as per certificate of governor and auditor.....	\$255,136 35
Receipts from all sources from Novem- ber 30th. 1896, to December 31st. 1896, both dates inclusive, from taxes paid by collectors.....	446,930 91	By warrants, coupons and other paid evidences of indebtedness destroyed as per certificate of governor and auditor.....	385,313 06
From taxes paid by county treasurers.....	3,837 40	By balance on hand.....	\$8,747 29
From taxes paid by district attorneys.....	1,534 59		
From fees paid by order of court.....	739 83		
From fees paid by district court clerks.....	16,290 99		
From Cattle Sanitary Board.....	26,000		
From interest on deposits.....	6,982 12		
From proceeds of convicts' earnings and support of United States prison- ers, from superintendent of New Mex- ico Penitentiary.....	14,450 90		
Pullman Palace Car Company.....	209 47		
Repayments.....	196 50		
Proceeds of capitol rebuilding bonds.....	73,125		
Proceeds of Insane Asylum.....	30,000		
From auditor, insurance company li- censes.....	1,080		
From sale of Compiled Laws of 1897.....	1,878 50		
Money borrowed to complete payment of interest coupons under Section 2507, Compiled laws of 1897.....	51,600		
United States annual appropriation for the Agricultural College and Mechan- ics Arts, Las Cruces.....	47,000		
From fees paid by the secretary of the Territory of New Mexico.....	3,384		
Total.....	786,196 70	Total.....	769,196 70

Balance consists of--

Cash on hand in bank.....	* 79,125 58
Warrants paid since November 21st. 1896.....	2,824 71
Coupons paid since November 21st. 1896.....	6,800 00

SCHEDULE NO. 9.—List of Fire Insurance Companies that complied with Chapter 49, Laws of 1897.

Name of Company.	Location.	Kind of Security.	
Aetna Fire Insurance Company.....	Hartford, Conn.....	Capitol rebuilding bonds of the Territory of New Mexico.....	\$10,000
American Central.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Cash deposit.....	10,000
Atlas Fire Insurance Company.....	London, Eng.....	Provisional indebtedness bonds \$1,000, casual deficit bonds \$6,000, refunding bonds \$3,000.....	10,000
British America Assurance Company.....	Toronto, Canada.....	Real estate mortgage.....	10,000
Continental Insurance Company.....	New York, N. Y.....	Provisional indebtedness bonds of the Territory of New Mexico.....	10,000
Fire Association of Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Real estate mortgage.....	11,000
Firemans' Fund Insurance Company.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	Cash deposit.....	10,000
Hartford Fire Insurance Company.....	Hartford, Conn.....	Real estate mortgage.....	10,000
Insurance Company of North America.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Provisional bonds of the Territory of New Mexico \$2,000, Grant county funding bonds \$8,000.....	10,000
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company.....	Liverpool, Eng.....	Funding bonds of Socorro county \$5,000, funding bonds of Bernalillo county \$5,000.....	10,000
London & Lancashire Insurance Company.....	Liverpool, Eng.....	Grant county, New Mexico railroad bonds.....	10,000
National Fire Insurance Company.....	Hartford, Conn.....	City of Silver City, New Mexico, gold refunding bonds.....	10,000
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.....	London, Eng.....	Territorial institutions bonds of the Territory of New Mexico.....	10,000
Niagara Fire Insurance Company.....	New York, N. Y.....	Provisional indebtedness bonds of the Territory of New Mexico.....	10,000
Northern Assurance Company.....	London, Eng.....	Cash deposit.....	10,000
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company.....	Norwich, Eng.....	Capitol Contingent Fund bonds \$5,000, cash deposit \$5,000.....	10,000
Orient Fire Insurance Company.....	Hartford, Conn.....	Cash deposit.....	10,000
Palatine Insurance Company.....	Manchester, Eng.....	Real estate mortgage \$8,000, cash deposit \$2,000.....	10,000
Royal Insurance Company.....	Liverpool, Eng.....	Capitol Contingent Fund bonds of the Territory of New Mexico.....	10,000
Scottish Union & National Insurance Company.....	Edinburgh, Scotland.....	Cash deposit.....	10,000
Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company.....	Springfield, Mass.....	Real estate mortgage.....	10,000
St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	Grant county current expense bonds \$8,000, Grant county funding bonds \$7,000.....	10,000

SCHEDULE NO. 10--*Statement of the debt of the Territory of New Mexico.*

Title of bond.	Law of issue.	Amount out- standing.	Date of bond	Rate of interest.	When in- terest is payable.
Capitol Building Bonds.	Sec. 2527, C. L.	\$100,000 00 100,000 00	Sept. 1, 1884. Mch. 1, 1885.	7 per cent.	Mch. and Sept.
Capitol Conting't Fund Bonds	Chap. 45, Laws of 1887, p. 88.	50,000 00	April 1, 1887.	6 per cent.	Jan. and July.
Current Expense Bonds.	Chap. 44, Laws of 1887, p. 88.	50,000 00 50,000 00 50,000 00	May 2, 1887. Nov. 1, 1887. May 1, 1888.	6 per cent.	May Nov. May
Provis'nal Indet- edness Bonds.	Chap. 122, Laws of 1889, p. 235.	100,000 00 100,000 00	May 1, 1889. Sept. 2, 1889.	6 per cent.	Mch. and Sept.
Insane Asylum Bonds.	Chap. 39, Laws of 1891, p. 87.	25,000 00	Oct. 1, 1891.	6 per cent.	Jan. and July.
Casual Deficit Bonds.	Sec. 7, Chap. 61, Laws of 1893, p. 102.	101,800 00	May 1, 1893.	5 per cent.	Jan. and July.
Refunding Bonds.	Sec. 7, Chap. 61, Laws of 1893, p. 104.	104,000 00	July 1, 1893.	6 per cent.	Jan. and July.
Penitentiary Re- funding Bonds	Sec. 11, Chap. 61, Laws of 1893, p. 105.	71,000 00 10,000 00	July 1, 1894. Jan. 1, 1895.	6 per cent.	Mch. and Sept.
Territorial Insti- tution Bonds.	Sec. 1, Chap. 44, Laws of 1895.	35,000 00	July 1, 1895.	5 per cent.	Jan. and July.
New Mexico mili- tary Institute Bonds.	Sec. 1, Chap. 42, Laws of 1895.	15,000 00	July 1, 1895.	5 per cent.	Jan. and July.
Insane Asylum Bonds.	Sec. 1, Chap. 43, Laws of 1895.	30,000 00	July 1, 1895.	5 per cent.	Jan. and July.
Capitol Rebuild- ing Bonds.	Sec. 7, Chap. 39, Laws of 1895.	25,000 00 50,000 00	May 1, 1895. Nov. 1, 1895.	5 per cent.	May and Nov.
Total bonded in- debtedness.		1,006,800 00			



SCHEDULE NO. 10—*Statement of the debt of the Territory of New Mexico.*—  
Continued.

Place of paym't. principal and interest.	Time to run and option.	When due.	Provision for payment.
National Bank of Commerce. New York.	20 years.....	Sept. 1, 1904. Mch. 1, 1905.	Annual tax from Sept. 1, 1899, sufficient to raise 20 per cent. of issue for five years.
*First National Bank of New York.	15 years.....	April 1, 1902.	Annual tax after ten years from date sufficient to create a fund to pay off the bonds at maturity.
*First National Bank of New York.	20 years; optional at 5 or 10 years from date.	May 2, 1907. Nov. 1, 1907. May 1, 1908.	..... ..... .....
National Bank of Commerce. New York.	30 years; optional at 20 years or af- ter.	May 1, 1919. Sept. 2, 1919.	Same provision as for capitol contingent.
National Bank of Commerce. New York.	30 years; optional at 20 years or af- ter.	Oct. 1, 1921.	Annual levy after twenty years sufficient to pay bonds in full at maturity.
National Bank of Commerce. New York.	30 years; optional after 10 years.	May 1, 1923.	Annual tax after ten years suf- ficient to pay the bonds at maturity.
National Bank of Commerce. New York.	30 years; optional after 20 years.	July 1, 1923.	Annual tax after twenty years sufficient to pay bonds at ma- turity.
National Bank of Commerce. New York.	30 years; optional at 20 years or af- ter.	July 1, 1924. Jan. 1, 1925.	Same as for refunding bonds.
National Bank of Commerce. New York.	30 years; optional at 10 years or af- ter.	July 1, 1925.	Annual tax after ten years suf- ficient to pay the bonds at maturity.
Western Nation- al Bank, New York.	30 years; optional at 10 years or af- ter.	July 1, 1925.	Same as for territorial institu- tions bonds.
National Bank of Commerce. New York.	30 years; optional at 20 years or af- ter.	Jan. 1, 1925.	Same as for territorial institu- tions bonds.
National Bank of Commerce. New York.	30 years; optional at 20 years or af- ter.	May 1, 1925. Nov. 1, 1925.	Same as for territorial institu- tions bonds.

\*These bonds are on their face payable at the First National Bank, New York, but all coupons are paid by the National Bank of Commerce in New York.

## "EXHIBIT C."

## Territorial Secretary.

I have the honor to submit the following synopsis of results in the office of the secretary of the territory of the legislation of the 32d Legislative Assembly.

Chapter XLIII, section 5 of the Session Laws, 1897, directed that one hundred copies of the Compiled Laws, 1897, should be given the secretary of the territory "to be distributed by the secretary to the librarian of Congress at Washington, to the President of the United States, to the heads of departments at Washington, to the President of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives of the United States, and to state, territorial and public librarians."

Section 6 directs that thirty-six copies of the Compiled Laws, in addition to the above should be given the secretary for distribution to the members of the 32d Legislative Assembly.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of the above one hundred and thirty-six copies, and to report they have been distributed as directed, with the exception of three copies remaining on hand, and these may be called for by some library which may have been overlooked in the distribution.

During the past eighteen months ending December 31, 1898, there have been twelve incorporations of railroads, operating or building in the territory, fifty-five companies have been incorporated for industrial purposes and sixty-two organizations of mining companies. It is believed almost the entire number have been legitimate attempts for the development of our natural resources, but they do not equal the number which would have been doing business in New Mexico had it not been for the war with Spain, as the last half of last year shows very few efforts in either industrial or mining pursuits. But they show a steady and healthy growth, and their results will be felt generally, when the developments they indicate have been completed.

Section 438 requires the secretary to see to it, that no two companies are incorporated bearing the same name.

A practice has obtained with our probate clerks of accepting copies of articles for filing from anywhere, and a number of compa-

nies are doing business in the territory which have filed articles only with the probate clerks of the counties where they are doing business. The territory is thereby deprived of fees and there is no authority to enforce section 438. I would recommend an amendment providing for the filing by probate clerks, only of such articles as bear the certificate of the secretary that the company has complied with our law. The fee for the authorization of foreign building and loan, and other similar associations, is very low, and as some of such companies are doing business in the territory without having even paid that paltry fee to the territory, and are daily collecting premiums, assessments, etc., which they are removing from the territory, it might be well, for the protection of our people who are their patrons, to demand from such companies a deposit with the territorial treasurer, as has been done with fire insurance companies.

There appears to be considerable difference of opinion as to the meaning of section 3188, Compiled Law, 1897, requiring the secretary of the territory to keep a record of the bonds given by "all territorial and district officers." Very few of the bonds of officers, which the solicitor general has decided are either territorial or district officers, have been recorded by the secretary for the reason that he has been unable to obtain them. An interpretation of this section by the legislature would settle the question and prevent the possibility of trouble and the probability of loss in the future.

I am very respectfully yours,

GEO. H. WALLACE,  
Secretary of New Mexico.

**"EXHIBIT D."****Commission of Irrigation and Water Rights.**

The undersigned, constituting the Commission of Irrigation and Water Rights in the Territory of New Mexico, appointed pursuant to the act of the legislative assembly, approved March 18, 1897, respectfully submit the following report:

The law under which the commission was appointed is the following:

An Act creating a commission of irrigation and water-rights. C. B. 127; Approved March 18, 1897.

*Be it enacted by the Thirty-second Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico.*

SECTION 1. A commission is hereby created to consist of the president of the council and the speaker of the house of representatives, of the 32nd Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, three resident citizens of this territory to be selected by said president and speaker jointly; which commission is hereby directed to inquire into the conditions existing in different portions of the territory, with reference to irrigation and water-rights, to examine the laws upon this subject in force in this territory, and in other states and countries, and to recommend to the next legislative assembly such legislation as in the opinion of said commission shall meet all requirements on this subject.

The members of the said commission shall meet within sixty days after the adjournment of the 32nd Legislative Assembly at such place as they may agree upon and organize by the election of a president and secretary from among their number.

It shall be the duty of such commission to embody in a report to the governor of the territory all possible information concerning the subject of irrigation and water supply, the amount of land in the territory cultivated by the means of irrigation, the extent of the present and proposed system of storage reservoirs, and such other facts as they may deem proper and useful; which report shall be published at least twenty days before the beginning of the next session of the legislature.

SEC. 2. The members of the commission hereby created shall serve without pay or compensation, but their expenses while actually engaged in the performance of the duties prescribed by this act, shall be paid by the territorial treasurer out of any available funds in his hands; and the territorial auditor is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant upon the treasurer for such ex-

penses upon certificates signed by the president and secretary of such commission.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The members of the commission met at Santa Fe within the time prescribed by said act, and organized by electing Anthony Joseph, president, and Joseph E. Saint, secretary. Meetings were subsequently held at Albuquerque on the 9th of October, 1898, and the 26th of October, 1898.

At the first of these meetings plans were adopted for carrying on the work devolving upon the commission, receiving reports of sub-committees and of the different members touching special matters referred to them, and at the latter meetings the material for the final report was fully considered, and the text of the report formulated.

After dividing up the work of gathering information among the several members of the commission in the first instance, it was found that the examination of existing conditions in the territory, and the accumulation of the facts relating thereto, would require an amount of work and a degree of technical knowledge which none of the members could furnish. After a careful consideration, and after consultation with the governor and obtaining his approval, we employed Mr. P. E. Harroun, an accomplished civil and hydraulic engineer, for a limited time, to make such investigation and report as was deemed necessary to enable us to comply with the law. His report is submitted herewith as a part of the present report.

The investigations made by the several members of the commission, and the facts set forth in Mr. Harroun's report, have convinced us that the greatest need of New Mexico upon the subject of irrigation and water-rights at the present time is not new legislation, but accurate information. Acting, as we have done, without compensation, it was not practicable for the members of the commission to devote any considerable time to the gathering of facts of the kind desired. These are only to be obtained by actual observation in the field, and to be of real service this can only be done by a trained observer, familiar with the approved scientific methods of studying such a subject. The data bearing upon the flow of water in streams, variable as are those of New Mexico with

the time of the year, the drainage area of localities favorable for the collection of surface and torrential waters for storage, and the quantities of land susceptible of reclamation by storage or additional irrigation by improved methods, can for the most part only be collected for practical use by systematic observation and record of facts, often extending through months and years. The facts presented in this report are, as to a large part of the territory, necessarily general, and not based upon the systematic study above alluded to. In the northeastern and southeastern parts of the territory, where the Maxwell and Pecos companies respectively have constructed extensive irrigation systems on a large scale, and according to modern scientific methods, it is possible to secure reliable and instructive data. In the greater part of the territory however, the lack of detailed observation and systematic record prevents anything more than a fair general statement of conditions and results at the present time. No work of this kind has ever been done by the territory. The small amount of it that has been done by the government has been confined to the Rio Grande valley.

While, therefore, the members of the commission feel that they have accomplished about as much as was reasonably practicable under the circumstances, they regard their report as suggestive of what might be done by a better organized effort, rather than as of any great permanent value in itself.

There are certain matters now requiring attention, of vast importance as regards the future of the territory, which seem to us to imperatively call for further and more complete investigation in the line of the work intrusted to us:

First. The selection of lands donated by congress to New Mexico in aid of irrigation and the reclamation of arid lands, and for the maintenance of educational and other institutions.

The law making this donation, enacted June 21, 1898, is as follows:

CHAPTER 489. An act to make certain grants of land to the Territory of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That sections numbered sixteen and twenty-six in every township of the Territory of New Mexico, and where such sections, or any parts thereof, are mineral or have been sold or otherwise disposed of by or under the authority of any act of congress, other non-mineral lands equivalent

thereto, in legal sub-divisions of not less than one-quarter section, and as contiguous as may be to the section in lieu of which the same is taken, are hereby granted to said territory for the support of common schools, such indemnity lands to be selected within said territory in such manner as is hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That the sixteenth, and thirty-sixth sections embraced in permanent reservations for national purposes shall not at any time be subject to the grants of this act, nor shall any land embraced in Indian, military, or other reservations of any character be subject to the grants of this act; but such reservations shall be subject to the indemnity provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. That fifty sections of the unappropriated non-mineral lands within said territory, to be selected and located in legal sub-divisions as hereinafter provided in this act, shall be, and are hereby granted to said territory for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital of the State of New Mexico, when said territory shall become a state, and be admitted into the Union, when said capital shall be permanently located by the people of New Mexico, for legislative, executive, and judicial purposes.

SEC. 3. That lands to the extent of two townships in quantity, authorized by the sixth section of the act of July 22, 1854, to be reserved for the establishment of a university in New Mexico, are hereby granted to the Territory of New Mexico for university purposes, to be held and used in accordance with the provisions in this section; and any portions of said lands that may not have been heretofore selected by said territory may be selected now by said territory. That in addition to the above, 65,000 acres of non-mineral, unappropriated and unoccupied public land, to be selected and located as hereinafter provided, together with all saline lands in said territory, are hereby granted to the said territory for the use of said university, and 100,000 acres to be in like manner selected, for the use of an agricultural college. That the proceeds of the sale of said lands, or any portion thereof, shall constitute permanent funds, to be safely invested, and the income thereof to be used exclusively for the purposes of such university and agricultural college, respectively.

SEC. 4. That 5 per centum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within said territory which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the passage of this act, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the said territory, to be used as a permanent fund, the interest of which only shall be expended for the support of the common schools within said territory.

SEC. 5. That the schools, colleges, and university provided for in this act shall forever remain under the exclusive control of said territory, and no part of the proceeds arising from the sale or disposal of any lands herein granted for educational purposes, or of

the income thereof, shall be used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school, college or university.

SEC. 6. That in lieu of the grant of land for purposes of internal improvement, made to new states by the eighth section of the act of September 4, 1841, which section is hereby repealed as to New Mexico, and in lieu of any claim or demand of the State of New Mexico under the act of September 28, 1850, and section 2429 of the Revised Statutes, making a grant of swamp and overflowed lands, which grant it is hereby declared is not extended to said State of New Mexico, the following grants of non-mineral and unappropriated land are hereby made to said territory for the purposes indicated, namely:

For the establishment of permanent water reservoirs for irrigating purposes, 500,000 acres; for the improvement of the Rio Grande in New Mexico, and the increasing of the surface flow of the water in the bed of said river, 100,000 acres; for the establishment and maintenance of an asylum for the insane, 50,000 acres; for the establishment and maintenance of a school of mines, 50,000 acres; for the establishment and maintenance of an asylum for the deaf and dumb, 50,000 acres; for the establishment and maintenance of a reform school, 50,000 acres; for the establishment and maintenance of normal schools, 100,000 acres; for the establishment and maintenance of an institution for the blind, 50,000 acres; for a miner's hospital for disabled miners, 50,000 acres; for the establishment and maintenance of a military institute, 50,000 acres; for the enlargement and maintenance of the territorial penitentiary, 50,000 acres. The building known as the Palace, in the city of Santa Fe, and all lands and appurtenances connected therewith and set apart and used therewith, are hereby granted to the Territory of New Mexico.

SEC. 7. That this act is intended only as a partial grant of the lands to which said territory may be entitled upon its admission into the Union as a state, reserving the question as to the total amount of lands to be granted to said territory until the admission of said territory as a state shall be determined on by congress.

SEC. 8. That all grants of land made in quantity or as indemnity by this act shall be selected by the governor of the Territory of New Mexico, the surveyor-general of the Territory of New Mexico, and the solicitor-general of said territory, acting as a commission, under the direction of the secretary of the interior, from the unappropriated public lands of the United States within the limits of the said Territory of New Mexico.

SEC. 9. That said commission shall proceed, upon the passage of this act, to select said lands, for each purpose as hereinbefore designated, in legal sub-divisions, of not less than one-quarter section, and shall report to the secretary of the interior such selections, des-



ignating in such report the purpose for which such bodies of land as selected are to be respectively used as provided above in this act.

SEC. 10. That the lands reserved for university purposes, including all saline lands, and sections sixteen and thirty-six reserved for public schools, may be leased under such laws and regulations as may be hereafter prescribed by the legislative assembly of said territory; but until the meeting of the next legislature of said territory, the governor, secretary of the territory, and the solicitor-general shall constitute a board for the leasing of said lands; and all necessary expenses and costs incurred in the leasing, management, and protection of said lands and leases may be paid out of the proceeds derived from such leases. And it shall be unlawful to cut, remove or appropriate in any way any timber growing upon the lands leased under the provisions of this act, and not more than one section of land shall be leased to any one person, corporation, or association of persons, and no lease shall be made for a longer period than five years, and all leases shall terminate on the admission of said territory as a state; and all money received on account of such leases in excess of actual expenses necessarily incurred in connection with the execution thereof, shall be placed to the credit of separate funds for the use of said institutions, and shall be paid out only as directed by the legislative assembly of said territory, and for the purposes indicated herein. The remainder of the lands granted by this act, except those lands which may be leased only as above provided, may be sold under such laws and regulations as may be hereafter prescribed by the legislative assembly of said territory; and all such necessary costs and expenses as may be incurred in the management, protection, and sale of said lands may be paid out of the proceeds derived from such sales; and not more than one-quarter section of land shall be sold to any one person, corporation, or association of persons, and no sale of said lands or any portion thereof shall be made for less than \$1.25 per acre; and all money received on account of such sales, after deducting the actual expenses necessarily incurred in connection with the execution thereof, shall be placed to the credit of separate funds created for the respective purposes named in this act, and shall be used only as the legislative assembly of said territory may direct, and only for the use of the institutions or purposes for which the respective grants of lands are made: *Provided*, That such legislative assembly may provide for leasing all or any part of the lands granted in this act on the same terms and under the same limitations prescribed above as to the lands that may be leased only, but all leases made under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the approval of the secretary of the interior, and all investments made or securities purchased with the proceeds of sales or leases of lands provided for by this act shall be subject to like approval by the secretary of the interior.

SEC. 11. That there is hereby appropriated from the unexpended funds in the treasury of the United States, \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the secretary of the interior, for the purpose of paying the expenses of the selection and segregation of said respective bodies of land, including such compensation to said commission as the secretary of the interior may deem proper.

SEC. 12. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, whether passed by the legislative assembly of said territory or by congress, are hereby repealed.

It will be apparent to every one acquainted with the conditions existing in New Mexico, that the location and selection of these lands, is going to be a matter of enormous importance, and that it will depend solely upon an intelligent selection whether they shall ultimately become saleable or productive of income by way of rental so as to accomplish the purposes for which the law is designed. There are large quantities of public land in the territory which never will become saleable at the price fixed by the law, and which could not be leased for any appreciable interest on that price, especially with the restriction as to quantity of land to be leased or sold to any one person. On the other hand, there are many localities where lands will ultimately attain the maximum value of farming lands by reason of their proximity to eligible sites for future water storage and irrigation systems. To be of permanent value, a large part of the donated land ought to be selected with reference to their future reclamation in this way. For such selections there is at the present time no reliable guide. The information in possession of the United States surveyor-general would not suffice for this purpose. Nothing short of an examination by competent hydraulic engineers would furnish the facts which are absolutely essential.

Second. The injury to the people of New Mexico by the increased and constantly increasing appropriation of water from the head tributaries of the Rio Grande in Colorado.

Sooner or later this is bound to become an inter-state question, and in order that the interests of New Mexico shall be properly guarded it will be essential that her representatives be armed with absolute and accurate information touching the flow of water in the Rio Grande and its tributaries, covering not only present conditions, but an accumulation of statistics as to the past. Colorado,

with its well organized and liberally supported state engineering department, has a great advantage over us in this respect. Nothing short of a systematic study of these matters, continued through several years, will be adequate to enable us to meet this question when it comes to an issue.

Third. Possible future legislation.

The interests of irrigation are not uniform throughout the territory, on account of the wide differences in latitude, elevation, and character of productions. This is why, as we show further on, any attempt at legislation, beyond the general principles already well established, is not advisable at the present time. It is impossible, with the information now in hand, to determine beforehand whether any given scheme of legislation desired by and applicable to one part of the territory, may not be the cause of great injury and injustice to another. To enable future legislators to exercise their prouder and only legitimate function, viz: that of enacting laws for the benefit of the whole people, the information which might be accumulated by further systematic investigation of these water questions will be absolutely necessary.

One of the duties imposed upon the commission by the act creating the same, was the examination into the laws with reference to irrigation and water rights in force in New Mexico, and in other states and countries, and to recommend such legislation as in the opinion of the commission, will meet all requirements of this subject.

Serious attention has been given to this branch of their duties by the members of the commission, who have brought to their aid the experience and advice of many of the prominent citizens of the territory and elsewhere, deeply interested in the study and possibilities of irrigation. One of the most serious impressions resulting from a study of this branch of the commission's labors is that great embarrassments or losses will almost inevitably occur in making any change that trespasses upon the general system of laws now in force; a very large part of our people, thoroughly understanding the rights which they now have in and to waters beneficially used by them, are strongly distrustful of any proposed change thereof, the demonstration of the result of which they have not seen in practical working. There is a widespread and largely justifiable impression prevailing that the result of changing the

present irrigation laws of the territory in any essential respect would be to disturb vested rights, and to unsettle public confidence in legal rights which have long been owned and beneficially used in the great portion of the waters of our streams. For this reason it was determined by the commission, after thoroughly canvassing the subject at its first meeting, that any and all recommendations from the commission along this line should be of the most conservative character, and that, before any change in the laws was recommended, there should be a close study of the laws and methods of enforcing them as now existing, and unless it was apparent that changes could be recommended which would be of considerable advantage to the public at large, it would be better to recommend that no changes whatever be made. With this spirit, the commission, through its committees, entered into the task of the analysis of the present laws of the territory. These were found to consist of certain territorial statutes; of several acts of congress; and of principles announced by the supreme court of the territory independent of statute.

The first statutory law we have on the subject is the provision of the Kearny Code of 1846, to the effect that all laws in force at the time of the promulgation thereof, concerning water courses, should continue in force.

Kearny Code, September 22, 1846, Tit. Water Courses. Sec. 1. (Compiled Laws, 1897, p. 89.)

This reference was, undoubtedly, to the Spanish-Mexican laws then in force with reference to the control of water; and, while the commission has not seen fit to go into a special study of the laws thus referred to, it is believed that such reference thereto was intended to apply to the system of community ditch laws, which at that time regulated the rights of the owners thereunder in this territory, in common with the great body of Mexican possessions in the arid section. and that, at such time, almost all rights claimed by the citizens of New Mexico in the waters of any of its streams were by virtue of such community laws, and that the individual rights of private owners of ditches had not at that time assumed such value as to attract the necessity of legislation to protect the same.

The assumption that the language referred to in the Kearny Code was directed particularly to rights owned under the com-

munity system, received additional strength from the fact that the legislative assembly of 1851 and 1852, following close upon the promulgation of the Kearny Code, adopted a set of laws with reference to the community ditch system, which laws were largely the crystalization into statutes of the principles theretofore governing such questions, and the customs arising thereunder.

Act of July 20, 1851, p. 189. Act of January 7, 1852, p. 276. (Compiled Laws, 1865, Chap. 1, Secs. 1-8. Id. Secs. 9-26.)

It is to the Spanish-Mexican laws, therefore, and to legislative enactments beginning in 1851, continuing more or less to the present time, that we owe the present acequia laws of the territory. The continuance of this system, admirably adapted to the necessities of the people living in the most thickly inhabited parts of the territory, has been productive of good results, where the spirit of the law has been enforced.

Amendments to the laws of 1851 and 1852 were enacted in 1861, regulating the working on public acequias.

Act of January 29, 1861. (Compiled Laws, 1865. Secs. 27-32.)

Also in 1863, regulating the control of ditches by overseers.

Act of January 28, 1863. (Compiled Laws, 1865. Secs. 33-39.)

Also in 1866, regulating the repair and relocation of ditches, when injured or destroyed by floods.

Act of January 18, 1866, p. 90-96. (Compiled Laws, 1897. Chap. 1, Secs. 25-30.)

In 1874 the legislature extended the right to all persons to construct private acequias and take the water therefor from any available source, with a provision for compensation of the owners of the land through which the necessary ditches were constructed; and simple and inexpensive methods were prescribed by which such terms should be assessed and such rights recognized.

Act of January 9, 1874, p. 28. (Compiled Laws 1897. Chap. 1, Secs. 23, 24.)

On February 24, 1887, an act was passed, applicable only to corporations, providing for the organization of such for the purpose of constructing and maintaining reservoirs, canals or ditches, and pipe lines in order to supply water for irrigation, mining, manufacturing, domestic and other public uses, including cities and towns, and for the purpose of colonization and improvement of

lands in connection therewith. This act gave full authority to corporations formed thereunder to acquire water and water-rights, either by purchase or condemnation, and to construct ditches, canals and reservoirs to be used in connection therewith.

Laws of 1887. Chap. 12, p. 29. (Compiled Laws 1897. Chap. 1, Secs. 468-493.)

On February 20, 1889, an act was also passed providing that incorporated towns and villages, exceeding in population 3,000 persons, should have certain priority for the use of water in streams upon or near which they are situated.

Laws of 1889, Chap. 70, p. 150.

On February 26, 1891, another act was passed providing a method by which a record of the subsequent construction or enlargement of any ditch, canal or feeder for a reservoir taking water from a natural stream should be made, and by which legal appropriation of water should be made, and defining in some particulars the essentials of such legal appropriation.

Laws of 1891. Chap. 71, p. 130. Compiled Laws of 1897, Secs. 493, 494.)

These acts are the only ones announcing any principles adopted by the territory for the determination of rights respecting water, and, together with two or three minor acts authorizing various counties to assist in irrigation enterprises, and the act of February 13, 1893, exempting all irrigation ditches, canals and reservoirs, from taxes for a period of six years after the commencement thereof, they form the body of territorial enactments on the subject of water rights.

It will thus be seen that while our statutory laws on this subject are fragmentary, there is no contradiction or unprogressive feature incorporated in any of the same; on the other hand they have been found to be simple, in the main logical, and in view of the conditions both of land and people have been proved to be beneficial in their workings to the great body of the people. An analysis of these laws shows that they provide for and protect the Spanish-Mexican theory, under which, as stated above, good results have been obtained, and that they also protect and encourage individual enterprises; and that the principles of such laws, as re-enforced by the interpretation of the courts, protect each system from any trespass whatever upon the other.

As the ideal of beneficial legislation is the least possible regulation necessary with reference to a given subject, it would appear that our legislators in the past have most promoted the irrigation interests and the development of the territory, by their remarkable conservatism in legislating upon this subject. Few laws have been deemed necessary other than the community system of laws above mentioned, and these have, as above stated, been enacted. The principles of these laws are easily construed by the courts, and very little difficulty is found in following and putting them into effect. There is no subject with reference to which the laws of the territory (both the community and private water appropriations) are better understood by the people, or with reference to which principles are more definitely established. We are very largely indebted for this, not only to the above legislation and the decisions of our own courts, but to the decisions of all the courts in the arid states and territories, in all of which the right to appropriation of surplus waters of all streams is recognized and upheld, qualified only by the doctrine that priority in time gives priority of right; that rights claimed must be perfected with due energy; that the appropriation must be made for beneficial purposes, and is limited to the amount needed for such purposes.

While the legislation of the various states and territories varies considerably, yet it is believed that all of them recognize this doctrine as above defined. In several of the states and territories it was early contended that the acts of the citizens thus taking possession of and diverting the water from the streams thereof were contrary to the principles of the common law, which recognizes the rights of riparian owners along such streams; and because of this belief, and the confusion into which some of the courts fell in interpreting the rights thus claimed, as well as because of the fact that the rights claimed by different appropriators were found, in many instances, to trespass upon each other, a great amount of litigation, in which the doctrine of the right of appropriation has been involved, has arisen all over the west: through this litigation it is believed that all questions capable of giving rise to embarrassing disputes concerning the uses of water, have practically been settled and adjusted, and the public made familiar therewith. There is a great unanimity of decisions in establishing such principles, and where there is any serious variance it has been caused by local

statutes. Indeed, so common was the acquiescence of the public in the rights and principles which governed the appropriation of water, that early in the history of the arid west, the congress of the United States recognized such rights by the law now embraced in sections 2339 and 2340 of the Revised Statutes thereof, which read as follows:

"SEC. 2339. Whenever, by priority of possession, rights to the use of water for mining, agricultural, manufacturing or other purposes, have vested and accrued, and the same are recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and the decisions of courts, the possessors and owners of such vested rights shall be maintained and protected in the same; and the rights-of-way for the construction of ditches and canals for the purposes herein specified, is acknowledged and confirmed."

"SEC. 2340. All patents granted or pre-emption or homesteads allowed, shall be subject to any vested and accrued water-rights, or rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water-rights, as may have been acquired under or recognized by the preceding section."

These enactments of congress have been repeatedly construed by the supreme court of the United States, and the opinions contained in such decisions and the announcement thereof, have been a material assistance to all of the states and territories affected thereby, and have greatly promoted the unanimity of judicial decisions referred to above.

It is therefore apparent, that though, as above stated, legislative enactments of this territory with reference to this subject are fragmentary, yet, in view of the settled customs prevailing all over the arid west, and of the enactments of congress above referred to, additional legislation has not been and is not now essential in this territory, to fully guarantee to the people the full and beneficial enjoyments of rights which they have always claimed and now possess. Neither is it believed that any of the statutory enactments have incorporated in the body thereof, any vicious principles which might operate to impair the interest of irrigation in the territory. The result of the laws providing for such systems so enforced in New Mexico with reference to the creation of litigation arising therefrom, is the best evidence of the wisdom of that system; and while there have been from time to time some complaints of irregular diversion of water at the expense of proprietors below, yet the least



number of cases have ever gone beyond the trial court, and comparatively few have been commenced even; such as have arisen have been settled in the main speedily and without hardship to those having the better right to such waters.

One result of our system of laws on this subject is, that when such a case arises, our courts, not being hampered with conflicting and untried provisions, as some other courts of our western states and territories, have the great body of principles, as decided by other courts of last resort to draw from in the adjustment of their decisions along the line of equity and good sense, and the widest possible latitude in putting their decisions into effect.

A notable case has recently been tried in one of the southern counties of the territory, involving the most complicated issues and a vast number of litigants, having some 30 or 40 parties thereto, and involving as many claims of priority for different appropriations; after the evidence had been taken, the district court (under our laws as they now stand) found no difficulty whatever in adjusting the priorities of all of these parties, and in providing by its decree a method for the distribution amongst all of those found to have rights thereto the insufficient supply of water over which they were litigating. This was a celebrated case, and was watched with great interest by the public; and it is believed that the result thereof brought peace to the whole community and established firmly the rights of each claimant, protecting the same as against the trespass of any other claimant, and providing a method for the distribution of the waters in such manner as could hardly have been reached under any system of legislative enactment in any of the western states or territories. It was a satisfactory demonstration of the wisdom of the present status of the development of our territory, simply announcing by legislative enactment the general principles, and leaving our courts to enforce the same by jurisdictional methods, as may be deemed equitable in each particular case.

The commission has not been unmindful of that part of the act creating the same, wherein it was directed to examine the laws of other states and countries, in determining what legislation should be recommended to the legislative assembly, and has made such study thereof as it was possible for it to make without going to the places where such laws were in effect. The legislation of such states and territories has been carefully read, as have the decisions of the

courts based thereupon; much that is admirable has been found to be incorporated in the legislation of nearly every state, along with much which it would have been best to have omitted, and in some instances it has resulted in great confusion of principles. The system adopted in each state has been found to be the result of the needs of that particular jurisdiction, and the conditions are more or less different in each state from those that obtain in any other state.

Much of this great system of laws would no doubt be of great benefit if the conditions to which the same is intended to be applied existed in our territory, but in the opinion of the commission they would be valueless, if ingrafted into the law here, from the fact that the conditions, both as to soil, climate, water and the disposition of the people are entirely different from those of the localities where such laws are enforced; indeed it is the varying conditions of nearly every section of this territory, as to these essentials, which renders the work of your commission in determining what laws should be made applicable, a difficult one. General principles, of course, can be made to apply all over the territory, but when it comes to the regulation of water rights and the rights upon which irrigation is dependent in detail, those which would be highly beneficial in one section of our territory, would doubtless be found detrimental to other sections thereof, dependent upon altitude, climate, different character of the soil, and the necessities of the people.

After the fullest consideration which the commission has been able to make of the laws of our territory, and those of the various western states and territories, it is our deliberate and unanimous conclusion, that the principles governing the law of water and the rights connected therewith in force in this territory are sufficiently just, progressive and simple, and that the courts have sufficient jurisdiction and authority at present to fully determine and enforce the same with justice to all, and that no change of any of the principles so enforced, would be advisable; and it therefore recommends that no legislation with reference to any of such principles is at present advisable.

**EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION**

The following table shows the total expenses incurred by the commission:

To P. E. Harroun, engineer for commission, four and one-third months at \$200.00 per month.....	\$ 866 66
To P. E. Harroun, expenses while in employ of commission.....	102 90
	\$ 969 56
To expenses of members attending the various meetings of commission:	
George Curry.....	\$ 47 00
George Curry.....	41 00
Antonio Joseph.....	54 00
J. E. Saint.....	20 80
Frank Springer.....	6 50
(W. A. Hawkins made no claim).	
	\$ 168 80
Printing and stationery:	
Daily Citizen.....	6 00
Daily Citizen.....	3 00
Democrat Pub. Co.....	9 00
Democrat Pub. Co.....	6 00
O. A. Matson & Co. (Letter book).....	1 00
	\$ 25 00
Typewriting for commission:	
Clara H. Olseun.....	\$ 19 35
Clara H. Olseun.....	1 40
R. L. Hunt.....	50 00
	\$ 70 75
Total expenses of commission.....	\$1,234 11

No salary or compensation of any kind to members or officers of the commission is included, and, as will be seen by consulting the items, but a very small amount was incurred for personal expenses of members in attending the meetings. The principal expense is for the employment of the engineer. Of the foregoing expenses only the sum of \$360.55 has been paid. By correspondence with the territorial auditor it was developed that he was not satisfied as to his authority to draw warrants for the payment of the whole of the expenses of the commission. We recommend that an appropriation be made by the legislature to meet these bills.

By the foregoing statement of expenses it will be seen that work of the character already done and herein indicated as desirable for the future, can be carried on with considerable economy. The total expenses so far incurred, including the employment of an engineer, is only \$1,234.11.

We suggest that the work which we have recommended might be advantageously continued under the auspices of a commission something like the present one, consisting of men representing the different sections of the territory, not confined to any political party, and serving without pay. Such commission to be authorized to employ a competent hydraulic engineer to make annual investigations and

reports to be submitted to each succeeding legislature. The expenses to be incurred by the commission to be limited to a definite amount and fixed by appropriation. In this way, at a comparatively small expenditure, a series of reports would be produced which would be of permanent value to the territory.

Dated December 15, 1898.

Respectfully submitted,

ANTONIO JOSEPH, President.  
JOSEPH E. SAINT, Secretary.  
FRANK SPRINGER,  
W. A. HAWKINS,  
GEORGE CURRY,  
Commission.

---

### Report of Engineer.

*To the Honorable, the President and Members of the Commission of Irrigation and Water Rights of New Mexico.*

Gentlemen, I herewith transmit you my report on the present condition of irrigation and water supply in New Mexico.

Owing to the limited time available for this investigation, it has been found impossible to go into the subject in any other than the most general way, and I have been unable to do more than present to you, the bare facts of the case.

Irrigation in New Mexico is wholly confined to the valley of the Rio Grande, the lower Pecos, the headwaters of the Canadian, and the upper portions of the valleys of streams furnishing a perennial water supply, leaving the vast bodies of arable land between the sources of supply and the trunk streams, unimproved.

This is due to the fact that throughout the territory there are very few streams whose discharge is sufficient to overcome the great losses due to seepage in the wide sandy bottoms which are characteristic of that portion of their course lying between the trunk streams and their source of supply, and also to the fact that in their upper reaches their channels are generally well confined and of such a character as to admit of diversion by individual or community effort.

Scientific development of the water supply for irrigation has been undertaken in but two sections of the territory, viz: On the lower Pecos by the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company, and in

the upper Canadian district by the Maxwell Land Grant Company, and today these are the most wealthy and prosperous sections of New Mexico, thousands of acres being in cultivation where before there was but little, or none. The great advantages accruing from such development of the water supply, requires no demonstration.

Elsewhere, irrigation has been confined to such efforts as the individual and community have been able to make, and with the exception of the San Juan, Taos and Chama districts has reached the limit beyond which it is impossible to go without adopting modern methods.

The individual and community systems are crude in the extreme, and in order that a proper conception may be had I give a short description of their construction and method of operation, taking for example the series of ten ditches serving the eastern side of the Rio Grande valley between San Felipe and Albuquerque as a typical illustration.

The valley is watered by the Rio Grande, which flows from north to south in a torturous course, from which the water is taken for irrigation by numerous small canals, ranging in capacity from ten to thirty cubic feet per second. The order of these canals from north to south is the Algodones, Santa Ana, Bernalillo, Sandilla, La Ladera or Alameda, Los Ranchos, Los Griegos de Candelaria, La Verela, Duranes and Albuquerque, of which the Santa Ana and Sandilla are controlled entirely by the Indians of these pueblos, but differ in no respect from those constructed by the Mexicans. The heads of these canals are of two varieties, open cuts in the bank, and diverting dams of brush. Of the former class are the Santa Ana, Sandilla, Los Ranchos, Los Griegos and La Varela, having no headworks of any description. A cut is simply made in a bend of the river bank against which the river impinges and water drawn off. The other ditches have diverting dams of brush directing the current into the ditch. These dams are constructed by driving cottonwood stakes into the sandy bottom of the river and placing fascines of brush between them, which are weighted down by heavy boulders, while sods are distributed along the upper face. These dams are not tight, much of the water finding its way through the body of the dam, but they serve to deflect the current toward the head of the ditch and raise the water level from 0.4 to 1.0 foot. There is one other method of taking water from the river as shown

in the Algodones ditch. The head of this ditch occurs at a rapid of the river, about one-fourth mile below the pueblo of San Felipe. About 25 feet from the east bank and extending down stream parallel thereto a brush and boulder wing dam is carried a distance of about 800 feet to the head of the rapids. At this point the diversion from the river is made and the ditch proper begins.

There are no regulating gates or sluices whatever. When the river falls, it is found necessary to carry the ditch up stream in order to secure water, while upon a rise of the river the water enters the ditch in such volume as to often cause it to break its banks and flood the lands below. It will be seen that the position of the head of these ditches varies with the height of the river, the variation being at times as great as two miles. At each flood these diverting dams are washed out and replaced again when the river has fallen.

After leaving the bed these ditches are carried diagonally from the river, as a general thing following the contour of the ground towards the land to be irrigated, the distance varying from one-half to three miles. The irrigated lands lie directly under the ditch, the water being taken from small sluice boxes directly onto the land. Properly speaking there are no laterals, but on each side of every field there extends a small ditch carrying from one-half and one and one-half cubic feet per second, running to the more distant lands which are rarely more than 1,200 feet. These lateral ditches vary in distance from each other from 100 to 400 feet, but are not permanent, and are likely to be changed after each irrigation.

The method of irrigation is wholly that of flooding. When water is needed the sluice boxes are opened and the water is allowed to flow over the land until the irrigator is satisfied. The practice is usually to flood the land to a depth of from three to four inches over the entire surface.

All the ditches carry a surplus of water, and as a consequence, the use of water is excessive. The surplus water from the irrigated field and the ditches is allowed to find its own way to the river, and the result is that during the irrigation season, from April 1 to November 1, the roads are almost impassable and nearly as much land laid waste in swamps as is under cultivation.

The bed of the Rio Grande in the upper portion of this valley is generally of a gravelly nature, the underlying strata being of such

a character as to prevent excessive seepage; but below Bernalillo the character of the bed changes to an exceedingly treacherous quicksand, and the seepage becomes excessive. There has never been any scarcity of water in the valley until a point is reached in the neighborhood of Peralta until 1894, when for the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitants the river went dry near Corrales, and all the ditches from Los Ranchos down were without water.

The amount of land irrigated by these ditches is uncertain, changing from year to year with the caprice of the people; and cannot be ascertained with accuracy without a survey. There has never been a survey of the ditches or lands under them, and there are no maps or records of any description in relation thereto. The total amount of land, however, under ditch is approximately 12,000 acres, of which 3,200 acres are under cultivation. Of the balance, 1,800 are in swamps and meadow lands from the waste of water of irrigation and the ditches, while the remainder is uncultivated, not from any lack of water or other natural cause, but lack of enterprise apparently.

It is impossible to estimate the area supplied by each ditch, for lands lying under one ditch and belonging naturally to its system may be irrigated from a higher one. Should a consumer have difficulty with a mayordomo of his community ditch he may apply to the community of any other ditch for admission, and if they consent, become one of their number with all the rights and privileges, provided only that he furnish his quota of the labor assessed, thus making it impossible to determine the land served by each ditch.

Each ditch is owned and controlled by the owners of the land irrigated by it. Each fall an election is held at which is elected a mayordomo, who has full control of the ditch for the succeeding season. He assesses the land for the necessary labor to free the ditch from the silt of the preceding year and keep the ditch in repair during the irrigating season; formulates the local regulations, proportions the water to each consumer and conducts all matters in relation to the ditch.

Before the irrigation season opens he makes a "survey" of the land each owner expects to cultivate, and an assessment of labor is then made accordingly. The assessment made in general is such that he who holds a tract of about six acres, is required to furnish

the labor of one man in cleaning and repairing the entire ditch in the spring, while he who holds twelve acres is required to furnish one man's labor on the ditch as it may be required for the entire season. Tracts of greater or less acreage are proportioned in accordance.

The apportionment of water to consumers by the mayordomo is entirely arbitrary, although supposed to be based on acreage. No measurements are ever made. The water is simply turned onto the land and when it is considered by the mayordomo that the land has received its allotment, turned off again. As all the ditches in this section carry an excess of water, this plan has no opponents.

The mayordomo is also responsible to the consumers in case of damage arising from his negligence in care of the ditch.

In this event a committee is asked for by the injured party, and this committee proceeds to inquire into the facts of the case, and should the mayordomo be found at fault, they assess damages which the mayordomo shall pay. The mayordomo is paid for his services in the superintendence and care of the ditch by each consumer in accordance with the work assessed, the rate usually being two costales of corn (about two and one-half bushels) or its equivalent, for each man sent to the ditch. He also receives water for his land free.

Such methods cannot be otherwise than wasteful of the water supply and detrimental to the lands served. The excessive use of water on the upper sections of the streams results in great losses from seepage and evaporation, depriving those along the lower river of the water needed to mature their crops, and causing the formation of marsh and alkali lands.

Investigation shows also that much of the great scarcity of water complained of in the middle and lower Rio Grande valleys is due, not to a lack of water in the river, but to a failure of the irrigation system, either from high water carrying away the primitive dams, or to breaks in the ditches, rendering it impossible to operate the systems.

In considering the subject in detail, I have found it expedient to divide the territory into districts, each of which will be considered in detail.



## SAN JUAN—DISTRICT No. 1.

Geographical location: Northwestern portion of the territory, covering San Juan and parts of Rio Arriba and Bernalillo counties. Acreage irrigated, 13,870.

This district comprises the areas drained by the Rio San Juan and its tributaries in New Mexico, and occupies the extreme northwestern part of the territory.

The river enters the territory just below its junction with the Piedras, a short distance below Arboles, Colorado, and thence turning toward the west, passes out near the northwest corner.

This stream receives several tributaries of importance in its passage through the territory, and all of these are from the north, rising in the San Juan and La Plata mountains in Colorado.

The drainage entering from the south is exceedingly small and uncertain, and may be entirely neglected in a general consideration.

In 1896, the mean flow of the Rio San Juan during the irrigation season, was 580 second feet at Arboles, while the Piedras was delivering a mean flow of 380 second feet during the same period, making a mean flow for the river at the Colorado line of 960 second feet.

The flow from the Rio de los Pinos at its junction with the San Juan, is unknown, and but few measurements have been made at any time.

From an examination of the data available, however, it is believed that the mean flow may be safely placed at 80 second feet.

Las Animas is the largest tributary of the San Juan in New Mexico. Its mean flow at Durango in 1896 was 855 second feet and it is probable that this flow reaches the San Juan below Bloomington with but little change, for, although the Rio Florida enters about 12 miles below Durango, its waters are entirely in use during the dry season for irrigation, while its surplus at other times perhaps no more than compensates for losses from seepage and evaporation below.

Rio La Plata enters the San Juan about three miles below Farmington. No data is available as to the flow, but it is believed to carry a mean of 50 second feet.

These streams are all permanent in character, but the flow fluctuates with the season, depending primarily upon the melting of win-

ter snows in spring and upon the so-called rainy season, occurring here usually in the latter part of August and in September.

Spring flow usually begins in the early part of March and reaches a maximum from May 10 to 20, thence gradually declining until the fore part of July, when it reaches the normal, summer flow. The rainy season flow, occurring in August and September, is characterized by sudden freshets which are at times of great volume as is instanced in September, 1896, when a flow 7,800 second feet was observed on the Animas river.

The irrigation system in this district comprises 19 ditches on Las Animas, 18 on La Plata, and 18 on San Juan.

There are also a few small ditches on Rio de Los Pinos, but here the valley is narrow and the fall heavy, every ranch having its own small ditch.

All these ditches are either private or community, with the exception of the "Animas La Plata and San Juan Canal," which has been built for speculative purposes.

There is an actual cultivation under the 19 ditches on Las Animas, 4,480 acres; under the 18 on La Plata, 3,200 acres; under the 18 on San Juan, 3,840 acres; while on Rio de Los Pinos, some 300 acres (estimated) or a total of 11,820 acres actually under cultivation on these streams.

This acreage could be increased to 25,000 without extension of the present systems.

On the Rio Navajo, in the northeast portion of the district there are 750 acres actually in cultivation, with a like acreage on the Dulce. This, with 450 acres on Canon Largo, and 100 acres on Canon Campanero, is the extent of the actual area in cultivation, or 13,870 acres in the entire district. The total land under ditch is in the neighborhood of 50,000 acres, that portion not in actual cultivation being used for pasturage; of this, at least 25,000 acres could be put under cultivation without increase in the present system.

#### CHAMA—DISTRICT No. 2.

Geographical location: Northern portion of the territory, covering portion of Rio Arriba and Taos counties. Acreage irrigated, 21,700.

This district covers the drainage area of the Rio Chama with all its tributaries. It extends from the Continental divide on the west

to its junction with the Rio Grande on the east; from the Colorado line on the north to the Vallas mountains on the south, covering in all about 2,400 square miles.

Its surface is greatly broken, being high and mountainous over the greater portion, affording a catchment area which, with the exception of the districts including the Sangre de Cristo range, is unsurpassed.

The valleys in general are characterized as being narrow, with steep slopes and shut in from the surrounding country by high steep walls.

There are, however, several mesas of fine land in the northern and central portions, although they are as yet almost entirely undeveloped.

From the junction of the Chama with the Rio Grande, to about four miles above Abiquiu, the river flows through a broad valley from one to 25 miles wide, and with considerable fall. This valley has been in cultivation for many years, and is one of the most fertile sections of the territory.

Above Abiquiu, the river flows through a narrow canon, there being but few small isolated tracts capable of cultivation until the Park View section is reached, where from La Puente to Los Brazos, is one of the best agricultural areas in the district. Above Park View, the river is confined to the canon, affording no irrigable lands between this point and the Colorado line.

The tributaries of the Chama are some 15 in number, and may be divided into two classes, those which flow through wide sandy valleys, and whose channels are broad near their mouths, thus affording much loss from seepage and evaporation in the lower portions, and those streams which are confined to more permanent channels and whose valleys partake more of the canon character, thus affording, comparatively, little loss. Of the first class are all streams below Cebolla, while those above are of the second class.

The Chama is an exceedingly muddy stream, its waters carrying great quantities of silt in suspension. This characteristic is due entirely to the tributaries of the first class mentioned above, the waters of the second class being comparatively clear and free from salt, excepting in times of freshets.

The flow of the Chama partakes of the character of that of the San Juan, with the exception of the rainy season flow. This occurs in general during the months of July and August, and is characterized by freshets of great volume which at times are very destructive to property.

Concerning the amount of water carried by the river and its tributaries, there is but little data available.

During 1895-96, the hydrographic division of the United States government survey, maintained a gauging station at Abiquiu, but sufficient data was not obtained to warrant an estimate of the maximum and mean flow of the stream, as the bottom is of an exceedingly shifting character.

On April 4, 1889, an estimate of the flow of the river and its tributaries was made by the same division which is here appended, as it is of value in showing the relative importance of the various streams, as well as suggesting the possibilities.

It will be well to bear in mind the fact that at the time these measurements were taken, the spring flow had but begun, and would not reach its maximum until about the middle of May.

Summary of water flowing in the tributaries of the Chama, as measured March 26 to April 4, 1889.

1. Oso .....	5 second feet.
2. Ojo Caliente.....	75 second feet.
3. El Rito.....	33 second feet
4. Frijoles .....	5 second feet.
5. Canones (Lower).....	14 second feet.
6. Conjilon .....	28 second feet.
7. Puerco .....	40 second feet.
8. Gallinas .....	12 second feet.
9. Cebolla .....	12 second feet.
10. Nutrias .....	10 second feet.
11. Nutritas .....	26 second feet.
12. Brazos .....	150 second feet.
13. Canones.....	8 second feet.
14. Willow .....	12 second feet.
15. Little Chama.....	95 second feet.

---

Total .....525 second feet.

This estimate does not include the water in the main branch of the Chama above the town of Chama which was flowing at the rate of at least 300 second feet. The total discharge of the Chama at Abiquiu at this time was estimated to be 750 second feet.

Irrigation in this district is more extensive than in that of San Juan, and whereas in the San Juan district the irrigated lands are principally confined to the main or trunk streams, in the Chama district the reverse is the case, by far the greater acreage being on the tributary streams in the mountains. This is explained from the fact that the streams display two distinct features in their course from the mountains to the Chama; first, an upper course characterized by deep canons among the mountains, and second, a course characterized by wide sandy river beds of comparatively light fall.

In the upper course there is never, or rarely, any scarcity of water, but in the lower sections along the wide valleys the seepage and evaporation are expressive and scarcity of water frequent.

The irrigated lands are usually found at the head of the valley, taking the water from the never-failing mountain streams.

The total acreage cultivated in this district is 21,700 acres. This includes 4,500 acres between Espanola, in the valley of the Rio Grande, and the junction of the Chama, which is irrigated from water diverted from the Chama. This section is called Chama Abajo.

	Acres.
Chama Abajo and Chamita to Ojo Caliente.....	4,500
Chama, from Ojo Caliente to Abiquiu .....	1,500
Chama, from Abiquiu to La Puentea .....	225

#### TIERRA AMARILLA VALLEY.

La Puentea.....	906
Ensenada .....	1,650
Brazos .....	1,050
Park View .....	2,125
Canones .....	600
Rio Puerco.....	450

#### TRIBUTARIES.

Rio Gallinas.....	150
Ojo Caliente.....	3,150
El Rito.....	1,500

---

Cebolla .....	450
Canjilon .....	525
Las Nutrias .....	375
Las Nutritas .....	1,500
Vallecito .....	150
San Antonio .....	900
<hr/>	
Total .....	21,700

---

The last stream, although included in this district, flows into the Rio Grande in Colorado, and should probably be placed in that district.

There has never been any shortage of water on the Chama, but it sometimes occurs on some of the small tributaries.

On El Rito, the water is wholly used, there being no surplus whatsoever, and during a year of drought it is severely felt.

On the Gallinas, the same conditions apply and a shortage has also been felt on the Coyote creek, a small branch of the Puero.

With these exceptions there is a large surplus in all sections of this district.

While the irrigated area is 21,700 acres, the total area under ditch is about 40,000 acres, and with some slight exceptions this entire area could be brought into cultivation without any increase in the present system, while the total irrigable acreage in the district will reach 80,000 and possibly 100,000 acres.

#### TAOS—DISTRICT No. 3.

Geographical location: Central northern portion of New Mexico, covering the major portion of Taos county. Acreage irrigated 36,240.

This district extends from the Chama district on the west, to the east of the Taos range on the east, and from the Colorado line on the north to and including the drainage of the Embudo creek on the south.

It is characterized by the great number of small perennial streams which, rising in the high ranges on the east, debauch at about one-third the general width of the district upon the high mesas forming the central and western thirds.

The Taos range, comprising the catchment area from which these streams derive their waters, is unsurpassed in the territory. It

ranges in altitude from 7,000 to 13,000 feet above sea level, with slopes tree-clad and the precipitation is probably greater than in any other section of the territory.

No general description can cover the divers features of the various sections of this district which must be studied in detail to afford a true conception of the conditions.

Beginning at the northern limit, and passing south, the first stream reached is the Costilla. This stream passes into Colorado immediately beyond the town of Costilla, but only that portion in New Mexico will be considered.

The total irrigated area is 800 acres, of which 600 are in the canon and 200 in La Costilla proper. The water supply is ample, not over one-fourth of the flow being used in ordinary years, but scarcity has been felt sometimes in June before the summer rains have brought the rainy season flow.

Passing south, a group of small streams about Ceros is reached. These streams are the Latir, Rito, Primero, Rito del Medio, and Datil, whose combined flow will not exceed 20 second feet. A small portion of the Cabresto creek is also diverted to aid in this section, as the water supply is always scanty.

The total irrigable lands under ditch at El Cerro is 1,500 acres, and at El Latir, 450 acres, of which all is under cultivation, or a total acreage for the section of 1,950 acres. There is no surplus water whatever from this section, all being in use, although the acreage might possibly be increased by storage.

To the south is the Rio Colorado with its main tributary, the Cabresto. On this stream the great body of irrigated land is grouped about the junction of Cabresto, with the Rio Colorado at the town of Cuesta, and water is drawn from both streams. Here there is always a large surplus of water, although about one-fourth the normal flow is diverted across a divide in the mountains to Elizabethtown, where it is used for mining.

Notwithstanding this loss, only about one-fourth the flow of the streams is diverted for irrigation.

The total area under ditch along these streams is about 3,000 acres, while 2,000 acres are irrigated. The total irrigated acreage is probably 5,000 acres, for which there is an abundant supply of water.

South of the Rio Colorado, and between it and Arroyo Hondo, is a tract of land some eight miles wide, and traversed by several creeks, whose waters are used for irrigation.

These are Lerma Canon, Arroyo San Cristobal and Agua del Lobo, of which the San Cristobal is the largest.

At Lerma Canon the acreage irrigated is about 40 acres, with no possibility of increase, all the available water supply being in use. At San Cristobal there are 500 acres actually under ditch and irrigated, but the stream is small and entirely used in serving this body of land, so that it is doubtful whether any further increase is possible. At Agua del Lobo there are 250 acres under ditch, all of which are in cultivation. The water supply is scanty and the greatest care is necessary to carry them through the month of June. No improvement in the situation is here possible.

The Rio Hondo is next in order to the south. This stream lies in a valley at general level of from 400 to 500 feet below the surrounding country, with a general width of about three-quarters of a mile.

In the lower valley about the Arroyo Hondo there are 1,500 acres under ditch, of which 1,200 are in actual cultivation.

In the upper portion of the valley about San Antonio, the irrigated acreage is about 300 acres, or a total of 1,500 acres served by the stream.

The water supply is abundant, there being at times a heavy surplus, and it is probable that the irrigable acreage served from this stream could be increased to 3,000 acres at a slight expense, while with storage it is probable that 10,000 (estimated) acres could be improved.

We come now to the group of five streams which water the so-called Taos mesa, and uniting form the Taos creek, which enters the Rio Grande about 12 miles southwest of Taos.

These creeks are from north to south, the Seco, Lucero, Pueblo, Ferdinand, and Rio Grande de Taos; each will be considered separately.

The Seco is peculiar in that not only is there an entire consumption of its own flow, but the Rio Hondo and the Lucero are also drawn upon to serve its land. The system is so inextricably mixed, that it is absolutely impossible to assign to each the acreage irrigated by each individual stream, only the total acreage being obtainable.



ble. This is 2,600 acres actually cultivated while 3,500 acres are under ditch.

As before stated, the entire flow of the Seco is used and no further development here is possible, excepting from increased diversion from the Rio Hondo. No further diversion is possible from the Lucero without a corresponding deprivation of lands to the south.

The Lucero enters the valley from the north, and waters the land between it and the Pueblo creek, as well as a tract extending north to the Arroyo Seco.

About one-third the entire flow is diverted towards the Arroyo Seco, while the remainder is used on the lands to the south. The acreage to the south under ditch and irrigated, is considered with Pueblo creek, as that to the north has been, under the Arroyo Seco.

The entire normal flow of the Lucero is diverted for irrigation, and no increase in the irrigable acreage served by this creek is possible excepting by storage or a more economical use of the water at present diverted.

Pueblo creek enters the valley some two miles above Taos, and is one of the largest streams in the entire district.

The lands along this creek have been cultivated by the Indians of Taos Pueblo a long time prior to the advent of the Spaniards in the territory, and in fertility and productiveness are not surpassed in the territory. The irrigated lands although practically continuous, are separated into three divisions, known locally as Pueblo, La Placita, and Ranchito.

At Pueblo the cultivation is wholly by the Indians, and the acreage is constant from year to year, 1,000 acres being under ditch and irrigated. At La Placita, 3,000 acres are under ditch, but only 2,000 in cultivation, while at Ranchito, 2,000 acres are under ditch, with 1,500 acres in cultivation. The total for the stream is 6,000 acres under ditch and 4,500 acres actually irrigated and in cultivation. The water supply is ample, there being a surplus of at least one-third the summer flow at the time when water is most in use and the flow least.

The Ferdinand or Taos creek enters the Pueblo a short distance below Taos.

The amount of land under ditch on this stream is about 2,500 acres, with 2,000 in actual cultivation. The entire flow of the

stream is used for this purpose, there being no surplus water, whatever, and in addition a part of the flow of Pueblo creek is diverted to these lands.

Scarcity of water occurs in June in years of drought. No further improvement is possible on this stream without storage.

The Rio Grande de Taos is the most southern stream of those forming the Taos drainage. It has one tributary, the Rio Chiquito, which enters some two miles below the head of the valley and along whose banks there is a small amount of irrigated lands. In the valley of the Rio Grande de Taos irrigation is practically continuous on both sides of the creek, from the head of the valley to Los Cordovas, its junction with the Taos river. The main body of land, however, lies in the vicinity of Los Ranchos de Taos. There are 10,000 acres under ditch, of which but 6,000 are in cultivation.

The water supply is sufficient for about 12,000 acres in the dry season, when the greatest amount is required, and could be made to serve a much greater acreage by storage.

Embudo creek is the farthest to the south of all the streams forming the Taos district. Its principal tributaries from north to south, are the Rio Pueblo, Rio Penasco, and Las Trampas.

On the Rio Pueblo the land under ditch is 1,600 acres, all of which is in cultivation. Of this acreage the Indians of Picuris pueblo control 600 acres. The water supply is ample, only about one-fourth of the total flow of the stream being diverted.

The Penasco has four centers of irrigation which are, from east to west, Llano Largo and Santa Barbara, Penasco and Rio Lucio. The acreage under ditch and in cultivation is, at Llano Largo, 800 acres, Santa Barbara 1,000, Penasco 2,000, while at Rio Lucio 800 acres are served, or a total of 4,600 acres from the entire stream.

The flow of the Penasco is in excess of the service required, and after El Llano, Chamisal and all the other demands have been deducted, there is still a surplus of about one-fourth the total flow of the stream.

At El Llano and Chamisal creeks, there are respectively 2,500 and 3,000 acres under ditch and in cultivation, but the water supply is always short and the Penasco is drawn upon to supply the deficiency.

On Las Trampas creek the acreage under ditch is divided as follows: At El Valle, 500 acres; Las Trampas, 1,500 acres; Vallecito,

100 acres, all of which is under ditch. This with 300 acres at Ojo Zarco, for which water is diverted from this creek, makes the total of 2,400 acres, with an estimated surplus of one-eighth the total flow of the stream.

On Embudo creek between Las Trampas and its junction with the river, the acreage under ditch and in cultivation is 800 acres.

#### SANTA FE—DISTRICT No. 4.

Geographical location: Central northern portion of New Mexico, embracing portions of Taos, Santa Fe and Bernalillo counties. Acreage irrigated, 13,150.

This district embraces the drainage of all streams from Embudo creek on the north, to and including the drainage of the Galisteo on the south, and from the crest of the Santa Fe mountains on the east to the valley of the Rio Grande on the west.

The district is exceedingly broken and is characterized as is the Taos by the many small streams rising in the mountains and flowing westward toward the Rio Grande.

These streams are perennial in the upper portion of their course in the mountains, and the irrigated sections of the district are confined to the small mountain valleys and the immediate portions of the plains adjacent to the point where they leave the mountains and pass upon the plains.

Although perennial in their upper course, it is exceedingly rare that any portion of the normal flow during the months of June, July, August and September, with the exception of the Rio Santa Cruz and Pojoaque, ever reaches the Rio Grande, for in general the major portions of the water are used for irrigation, and what small surplus of the normal is left is lost by seepage and evaporation in the many miles of wide sandy river bed lying between the foot-hills and the Rio Grande.

In the so-called rainy season which occurs during July and August, all these streams are subject to frequent freshets in common with other districts in the Rio Grande drainage, contributing materially to the flow of that stream.

The Santa Cruz, the most northerly stream in this district, rises in the Santa Fe range, and flows in a generally northwesterly direction to the point where it leaves the mountains at Potrero, thence westward to its junction with the Rio Grande.

Irrigation along this stream is confined to that portion lying between Potrero, where the valley widens, and the Rio Grande. The irrigated lands occupy the valley proper and extend almost continuously on both sides of the river between the limits mentioned.

The total acreage under ditch and served by this stream is 2,500 acres, of which 900 acres are wholly within the upper portion of the Santa Cruz valley. Although drawing the water supply from the Santa Cruz, the remaining 1,600 acres occupying the lower Santa Cruz valley and lying along the eastern edge of the Rio Grande valley to the north and south of the junction of the Santa Cruz, are in reality a portion of the Espanola valley of the Rio Grande drawing its water supply from the Santa Cruz.

Practically all the land under ditch is in actual cultivation.

The flow of the stream during the fall, winter and spring, is large and is more than sufficient for all demands upon it up to about June 1. During June, July and August, the entire normal flow is diverted to the land, and at times there is scarcity in the supply, but relief is had in the freshets which occur regularly during these months.

It may be said that no further increase in the irrigable acreage is possible without storage, but there are good reservoir sites in the canon which could be improved at little expense.

To the south of the Santa Cruz is Las Truchas. This stream is of minor importance, its flow being very small. The area irrigated on this stream is about 150 acres, for which the supply is sufficient. What little surplus water there is at times is lost by seepage and evaporation, a short distance below the town of Truchas, no flow reaching the Rio Grande excepting during heavy freshets.

The Nambe or Pojoaque is the next in order to the south. This stream is smaller and of much less importance than the Santa Cruz, but with its tributaries, the Tesuque, supports examples of irrigation antedating the Spanish occupation.

The irrigated lands are confined to the rich bottoms on either side of the stream from a point one-half mile above El Salto del Agua to the mouth of the river at the Rio Grande. Here as in the case of the Santa Cruz, the water is used on the lands of the Rio Grande valley proper, at and to the south of the pueblo of San Ildefonso.

The total acreage under ditch which is also that in actual cultivation, is 1,800 acres, including that portion of the valley lands of the Rio Grande served by this stream.

A short distance below the town of Pojoaque, the Tesuque enters from the south. This stream is bordered on either side from the fork of Bishop's creek to its junction below Pojoaque by small, irrigated tracts, the largest body of land lying in the vicinity of Tesuque pueblo.

The total acreage under ditch is 1,200 acres, all of which is in cultivation. The water supply on the Nambe or Pojoaque is ample at and above the town of Pojoaque, but below this point there is a chronic shortage.

At San Ildefonso the Indians have re-enforced their supply by bringing water from the Rio Grande through the Hobart ditch, but the lands along the lower reaches of the river depend during July and August upon the freshets which occur in these months.

During the fall, winter and spring, there is a large surplus which might be stored above El Salto del Agua at a small cost, and would increase the irrigable acreage by at least 2,500 acres.

The water supply of the Rio Tesuque is similar in character, but much less in quantity, there being a sufficiency above the pueblo of Tesuque, but a great scarcity below. Even at Tesuque a scarcity occurs at times. Here, too, rainy season flow or freshets are depended upon for the maturing of crops.

The question of storage on this stream is uncertain, no sites being known, but it is only proper to state that no examination has been made.

South of the Nambe is the Rio Santa Fe.

This stream rises in a series of three small lakes lying below the crest of Lake Peak, at an altitude of about 11,000 feet; it flows in a southeasterly direction, and leaves the mountains about three miles east of Santa Fe. From this point to its junction with the Rio Grande it flows through gently sloping plains with the exception of a short stretch where it breaks through La Bajada canon.

Its waters have been in use for irrigation from the first settlement of the city by the Spaniards, indeed even prior to that time by the Indians of the ancient pueblo, which occupied the site of the present city.

The irrigated lands are in two sections, the first extending from Ewing's ranch, about seven miles above Santa Fe to Agua Fria, some six miles below, while the second extends from Cieneguilla to La Bajada on the lower stretch of the river.

On the upper section in the canon above the reservoir of the Santa Fe Water & Improvement Company, irrigation is confined to small isolated patches, the total aggregating 100 acres under ditch and in cultivation. From this point to some two miles below the city is the largest body of land in cultivation on the stream, the acreage under ditch being 2,400 acres, all of which is in cultivation. About Agua Fria the acreage is 800, making a total of 3,300 acres on the upper portions of the stream.

From Cieneguilla to La Bajada, including La Golandrina Springs and Alamo or Bonanza, 1,100 acres are in cultivation, this being the acreage under ditch. La Golandrina Springs and Alamo or Bonanza, however, do not depend upon the Rio Santa Fe for water, but upon springs, the flow of which is constant and wholly in use.

The cultivation along the Rio Santa Fe is as intense and the duty of water higher perhaps, than in any other sections of the territory, on account of the scarcity of water. The entire flow of the stream has been in use for years, and it is only by the most careful and economical use of water by the cultivators that crops are brought to the high state of perfection for which they are noted.

Storage must be resorted to before any increase in the acreage cultivation can be looked for. Many reservoir sites are to be found in the canon and along the arroyo.

In 1892 and 1893 a dam was constructed across the river some two and one-half miles above Santa Fe, with an impounding capacity of about 500 acre feet. The primary object of this enterprise was the city supply, but a small portion is used in pipe irrigation. There is still a surplus of the flow of the stream, amounting to about 2,500 acre feet. This surplus occurs, however, in the form of rainy season flow or flood flow and early spring flow, and is not available for irrigation without storage.

Along the lower portion of the river from Cieneguilla to La Bajada, there is always great scarcity of water, except during the early spring, and at time of freshets.

This section relies more upon springs in the river bed above La Bajada canon than on the flow of the river.

It is very seldom that the flow of the river reaches the Rio Grande excepting in times of very high spring flow and in time of freshets. Usually what small flow may occasionally pass La Bajada is lost in

seepage and evaporation in the wide, sandy bed between that point and the Rio Grande.

The Rio Santa Fe has one tributary, the Arroyo Hondo, along the headwaters of which irrigation is practiced to a very limited extent. The flow of this stream is exceedingly small and no water is ever delivered to the Rio Grande, excepting in time of freshets.

The irrigated lands are wholly along the upper stretches and are in small detached areas in the vicinity of Rodriguez and Gonzalez' ranch, not more than 200 acres being in cultivation.

No further increase in this acreage is possible even with storage, as the drainage area above these points is exceedingly small and freshets occur only at long intervals.

South of the Rio Santa Fe is the Rio Galisteo. The water supply of this is small and precarious, and excepting in time of flood no flow ever reaches the Rio Grande.

Irrigation is wholly confined to the upper portions of the stream, and to the small valleys opening into it, the major portions being in the vicinity of Galisteo.

From the head of the stream at Glorieta mountains to Cerrillos, between which point is located the irrigated areas, there are 1,200 acres under ditch, while on the Arroyo San Cristobal from Ojo del Baca, to its junction with the Galisteo, there are 400 acres, or a total of 1,600 acres under ditch and in cultivation along the stream and its tributaries.

This acreage cannot be increased, as the entire flow is in use. Freshets occur frequently during June, July and August, and are at times of great volume, but no storage sites are known.

This completes the list of streams in the Santa Fe district, but there are some small tracts located in the Sandia mountains, and utilizing the flow from some small streams in the vicinity.

These areas are incapable of improvement, as the water supply is constant and entirely in use.

The acreage is as follows :

Las Huertas and Placitas .....	300 acres.
Una de Gato .....	100 acres.
Chimal .....	100 acres.
San Pedro.....	150 acres.
Tejon .....	150 acres.

---

San Antonio and Gutierrez.....	200 acres.
Tijeras .....	300 acres.
<hr/>	
Total.....	1,300 acres.

With the exception of the Tijeras, these localities are not even subject to freshets, owing to the limited drainage area above them.

The Tijeras, however, at times discharges large volumes of flood waters, and has one or more reservoir sites, but owing to the great amount of debris brought down in time of floods, storage is probably impracticable.

#### JAMEZ—DISTRICT No. 5.

Geographical location: Central northern portion of New Mexico, covering portions of Rio Arriba and Bernalillo counties. Acreage irrigated, 4,500.

South of Chama, and west of White Rock canon, lies the Jemez district. The catchment area of this district is embraced between the west slope of the Jemez mountains, which reach an altitude of 11,000 feet, and the eastern slopes of the Nacimiento, whose summits are somewhat lower.

The precipitation on these slopes is generally heavy and is collected by the many small streams forming the Jemez. These streams flow through long narrow, but very fertile valleys in their upper reaches, and the water supply is excellent, but from about the pueblo of Jemez, south to its junctions with the Rio Grande the river flows through a sandy, barren country; its bed is wide and most of the water is lost in seepage and evaporation, leaving but little if any to reach the Rio Grande, excepting in early spring and in time of flood;

There is an abundant supply of water above San Ysidro, but below this point there is great scarcity, so great in fact that the Indians of the pueblo of Santa Ana have been compelled to abandon their farming lands on the Jemez and take up land on the Rio Grande, some ten miles distant.

The acreage irrigated in this district is about 4,500 acres, and it may be said this cannot be increased, excepting by storage. It is but a small percentage of what could be brought under cultivation by improved methods, for during early spring and in time of floods in June, July and August, there is a large surplus of water which, as there are good reservoir sites available, might readily be conserved.



## PUERCO—DISTRICT No. 6.

Geographical location: Central western portion of New Mexico, covering parts of Rio Arriba, Bernalillo and Valencia counties. Acreage irrigated, 13,980.

This district includes the entire drainage area of the Rio Puerco and its tributaries, extending from the Chama and Jemez districts on the north, to the divide between the Puerco and Salado on the south. Its eastern limit is the foot-hills bordering the Rio Grande valley, and the western, the Continental divide.

The character of the country is hilly and broken. Its altitude ranges in general from 4,000 to 7,000 feet, and the precipitation is very light, being about seven inches annually, and as a consequence there are but few perennial streams.

The major part of the precipitation occurs usually during the months of June, July and August, in the form of very heavy rains or cloud bursts, resulting in torrents which for volume and duration, are not exceeded in the territory, excepting on the lower Pecos.

At Rocky Ford, floods discharging a maximum of 32,000 second feet have been observed. Such floods, however, are unusual, this being the maximum, but freshets discharging from two to three thousand second feet are comparatively frequent during the rainy season.

Much the greater portion of this district never furnishes water to the stream, the precipitation that reaches the arroyos being lost by seepage in their sandy beds.

The Rio Puerco runs from north to south through the eastern portion of this district, receiving its entire perennial supply through a number of small streams from the western slopes of the Nacimiento mountains, but a small amount, however, reaching the main stream, which is dry south of Casa Salazar from the time the spring flow ceases until about the latter part of November, with the exception of times of freshets.

From Casa Salazar to the mouth of the Puerco, there are no irrigated lands excepting at San Ignacio, where 500 acres are in cultivation.

In years past most of the rich bottom lands for 40 miles south of Casa Salazar were under irrigation, but within the last 15 or 20 years the Puerco has been cutting out its bed until now it flows in

a tortuous channel with precipitous banks from 30 to 40 feet below the level of the valley, rendering it impossible with the crude methods of the Mexican settlers to raise the water sufficiently to bring it upon the lands and causing the abandonment of the entire country, with the exception of the small acreage, before mentioned at San Ignacio.

On the small streams, the San Jose, La Jara, Los Pinos creek, Rito, La Leche and Rito del Nacimiento, at the headwaters of the Puerco, irrigation is confined to small patches along the sides of the narrow valleys, and will aggregate 700 acres.

From the east boundary of the San Joaquin grant to Casa Salazar, between which limits irrigation extends, the irrigated areas are not continuous, but are located about the many small settlements, the acreage aggregating 2,980 acres.

Outside of the above acreage, the irrigated lands are scattered over the district wherever water may be found, the principal acreage being on the San Jose, which is the main tributary of the Puerco and its feeders. This stream rises on the Continental divide, and flowing southeast, joins the Puerco about four miles east of San Jose station.

The normal flow is exceedingly small, and is wholly consumed by the irrigation along the stream. During the rainy season, however, it discharges enormous quantities of flood water, and it is only by the conservation of their waters that the irrigable acreage can be increased.

On the upper portion of the stream, at the junction of the Cottonwood and Bluewater creeks, the Bluewater Land & Irrigation Company have constructed a dam 42 feet high, impounding water for the irrigation of their lands some 12 miles below. From this reservoir, 2,000 acres are irrigated. There are no other storage systems in the district.

The principal irrigated acreage on the river is between Acoma and Laguna, and about 3,900 acres are served by water taken from the San Jose. About El Rito and Masita, 800 acres are under irrigation, and these points mark the limit of the irrigated acreage down the river.

At Juan Tafoya about 200 acres are cultivated from springs in the canon on the upper Salado, no further increase being possible.

In the vicinity of San Mateo, about 600 acres are also served from springs, this acreage consuming the entire flow. In addition, 2,300 acres are in cultivation in detached areas throughout the district, this acreage consuming the entire water supply, with the exception of early spring flow and flood flow, occurring during the rainy season.

Only by storage can this acreage be increased. There are a number of reservoir sites available, but only a careful study of the water supply can determine the possibilities of the district.

#### BLACK RANGE—DISTRICT No. 7.

Geographical location: Eastern half of the southwestern quarter of New Mexico, embracing portions of Socorro, Sierra and Grant counties. Acreage irrigated, 9,270.

This district embraces all the drainage area from the western edge of the Rio Grande valley to the Continental divide, and from the Puerco to the Mexico line.

It is a rough and broken country, and the water supply exceedingly scant, the precipitation ranging from four to six inches during the summer, while the total per annum is probably in the neighborhood of ten inches.

Irrigation is generally confined to the valleys of the few small streams flowing eastward toward the Rio Grande, and to the valley of the Mimbres. None of these, however, discharge water to the Rio Grande excepting during seasons of excessive snowfall or during very heavy floods.

Although the water supply is scanty, it is constant and probably on this account a higher duty of water is reached in this district than in any other portion of the territory.

On the Rio Salado, 600 acres are irrigated, this consuming the entire water supply with the exception of the excessively heavy freshets occurring during the rainy season.

On the Rio Alamosa, 1,200 acres are irrigated in the vicinity of Canada de Alamosa, Monticello and above.

The Cuchillo Negro serves 1,500 acres at and above Cuchillo. There are irrigated from springs in the Rio Palomas, 540 acres; from springs in Las Animas, 500 acres; from springs in the Rio Pechas, 100 acres; from springs in Cienega Apache, 120 acres;

and from springs in Barendra creek, 160 acres. This acreage consumes all the water at several points with the exception of the flood flow.

The Mimbres valley is the seat of the largest irrigation areas in the district, the principal acreage being on the upper portion of the stream and its branches.

The total acreage under irrigation is about 5,000 acres, and in serving this body of land the flow of the stream is practically consumed.

Floods occur during the rainy season and of great volume; but this stream has no other outlet, in times of flood, discharging its waters on the Florida plains, where they are lost in the sands.

Here, particularly near Deming, is a region of country known to be 50 miles wide, and 100 miles long from north to south, where an inexhaustible supply of water can be reached by wells no more than 50 feet deep. As this phase of the question is beyond the scope of this report, further mention of the matter has been omitted.

Reservoir sites are found through this district and storage must be resorted to before further improvement may be had in this district.

#### COLORADO—DISTRICT No. 8.

Geographical location: Southwestern portion of New Mexico, covering the western portions of Bernalillo, Valencia, Socorro, Sierra and Grant counties. Acreage irrigated, 17,000.

The Colorado district embraces all the land west of the Continental divide and south of the San Juan.

The topography of the country is greatly broken, being occupied by the Black range, Mogollon, Tularosa mountains, in which rise the headwaters of the Gila, Salt and Little Colorado rivers of Arizona. The principal streams are the Gila, San Francisco and Zuni, which are perennial within the territory.

No data is available as to the flow of these streams, but at present the water supply is sufficient for the acreage irrigated, although there has been some shortage during very dry years.

The irrigated acreage is also uncertain, but is probably about 9,000 acres on the Gila, 6,000 on the San Francisco, 1,000 on the

Zuni, with 1,000 acres scattered along the headwaters of small streams in detached areas.

Reservoir sites are to be found along the streams and it is probable that storage must be resorted to before any material increase in the irrigated areas may be had.

As the streams are subject to frequent and violent floods, it is probable that the flow is in excess of the economical storage capacity of the reservoir sites available.

#### CANADIAN—DISTRICT No. 9.

Geographical location: Northeastern portion of New Mexico. Acreage irrigated, 36,000.

This district embraces the drainage area of the Canadian river and its tributaries from the Colorado line south, to the point where it enters the state of Texas, and from the crest of the Santa Fe and Taos ranges on the west, to the eastern limit of the territory, covering all of the counties of Colfax, Mora and Union, and the major portions of San Miguel and Guadalupe.

As in the case of most of the other districts, it is characterized by the many small streams which, although perennial in their upper course, are usually dry along their lower stretches during the greater portions of the irrigating season.

The Santa Fe and Taos ranges, in which these streams have their sources, afford one of the best catchment areas in the territory, and the flow of the streams heading in these mountains is constant and always to be depended upon. As a consequence, the irrigated area is almost wholly confined to the valleys of these streams in the western portion of the district, while the eastern portion, being in reality a part of the great plains and dependent for its water supply upon the summer rains (and therefore very uncertain) is almost wholly devoted to grazing.

The various streams will be considered in their order from north to south.

The Chico Rico has its source along the southwesterly slope of the Raton plateau, flowing thence in a generally southern direction and joining the Canadian river about four miles above the town of Dorsey.

The flow of this stream is small but permanent, probably not ex-

ceeding 20 second feet excepting during floods. Floods occur during June, July and August and are of great volume.

The normal flow of the river is wholly consumed, a portion being impounded by a dam some eight miles above Raton and carried by a pipe line to that town for domestic supply, while the surplus is used for irrigation in the Chico Rico valley. The acreage in cultivation is unknown but is probably about 1,000 acres.

No further increase in this acreage is possible without storage, but good reservoir sites are in the vicinity and at a comparatively slight expense, sufficient water could be impounded to irrigate 5,000 acres in addition.

The Vermejo rises in the extreme north-west corner of the district, in the Culebra or Costilla range, flowing south-east to a junction with the Canadian river, some six miles below Maxwell City. Its tributaries are the Caliente, the Saltpeter and the Van Brimmer.

The flow is permanent, the mean being about 70 second feet during the irrigation season from April to September, inclusive, and about 10 second feet during the non-irrigation season.

The stream is subject to frequent and heavy floods during June, July and August, measurements having shown a discharge at these times of 900 to 1,000 second feet, amounting to 2,000 acre feet in twenty-four hours. On the upper portion of the stream there are about 100 small individual ditches serving small tracts. There are also about nine other individual ditches between Dawson's and the Montgomery ranch, that are much larger, having a capacity of from five to 15 second feet each.

Of corporation canals there are two belonging to the Maxwell Company, each with a capacity of 400 second feet.

The acreage irrigated under these systems is 11,000 acres, of which 3,000 acres are irrigated on the upper portions of the river by the 100 small ditches, 3,000 by the nine larger ones between Dawson's and the Montgomery ranch, and 5,000 under the Maxwell Company's ditches to the north of Vermejo.

The normal supply of the stream is entirely consumed by the present system.

The Maxwell Land Grant Company has resorted to storage, having constructed some eight or ten reservoirs, with a combined capacity of 6,000 acre feet.

Under the individual ditches there is one small reservoir of 50 acre feet capacity, but with these exceptions the ditches rely wholly on the river flow. This flow is always ample for all purposes in the spring, and in fact there is a good surplus, but during the later part of the season there is always a scarcity.

Reservoir sites are so located as to be capable of every economical improvement, and it is probable that 10,000 acres additional will ultimately be brought under cultivation by this means.

The Cimarron river is one of the largest streams in the district, is formed by a number of small streams originating in the Taos range, and flows in a general southeasterly direction to a junction with the Canadian, near the southeast corner of the Maxwell grant. Its principal tributaries are Ute creek, Ponil Cimarroncito, Urraca and Rayado, in all draining about 40 miles in length of the eastern slope of the Taos range.

The stream is perennial, and its mean flow from March to July, inclusive, is about 500 second feet. In August and September this flow decreases gradually, the mean flow during the non-irrigation season being only about 50 second feet, the total annual discharge of the stream reaches from 150,000 to 200,000 acre feet. On this stream freshets occur only occasionally, there being at times periods of several years intervening between them.

There are 13 individual ditches and one corporation ditch on the Cimarron and its tributaries, divided as follows:

On the Cimarron the Springer ranch ditch, capacity 150 second feet; two smaller ditches on the same ranch carrying 20 and 40 second feet respectively; and two ditches near the town of Cimarron, carrying 20 second feet each.

On the Ponil there are three ditches, carrying ten to 20 second feet each.

On the Rayado there are three ditches, carrying about 20 second feet each.

On the Cimarroncito there are two ditches, carrying ten and 20 second feet respectively.

The corporation ditch is the Maxwell Land Grant Company's Springer ditch, with a capacity of 400 second feet.

In the spring of the year there is a surplus of water over the amount required for all the ditches, but during the late summer and fall there is but very little water for any of them.

The Maxwell Land Grant Company has constructed four storage reservoirs, the largest of which, the Springer reservoir, covers an area of 300 acres and has a capacity of 5,000 acre feet; the others have a combined capacity of about 1,000 acre feet.

The land irrigated under these systems is about as follows: 1,000 acres under the small ditches along the Cimarron bottom; 500 acres under the Ponil ditches; 1,000 acres under the Rayado ditches; 2,000 acres under the Maxwell Company's ditch; and 2,500 acres under the Springer ranch. The whole consumes about 25 per cent of the total annual discharge of the Cimarron, leaving a surplus of from 100,000 to 150,000 acre feet passing down the Canadian to the gulf each year.

This entire flow is capable of conservation, as there are a number of good reservoir sites at different points in the Cimarron drainage.

Under the Springer ranch ditch one reservoir site can be improved with an impounding capacity sufficient to irrigate 3,000 acres. On the north side of the Cimarron river are two large basins, with a storage capacity of about 10,000 acre feet. In the Moreno valley, at the head of Cimarron canon, is situated a reservoir site where a dam 125 feet high will form a reservoir covering 2,500 acres, and with a capacity of 100,000 acre feet. Smaller sites are to be found in Ponil, Cimarroncito. Urraca and Rayado canons.

About 100,000 acres could be irrigated from the Cimarron system and 140,000 acres in all could be irrigated by utilizing all the available reservoir sites in which the surplus water could be stored.

The Mora river is formed by a number of small streams rising in the Mora and Las Vegas ranges. In its eastern course to its junction with the Canadian, it reaches the waters of Coyote, Cebolla and Sapello, all of which are important tributaries.

These tributaries drain about 40 miles in length of the eastern slope of the mountains and play an important part in the determination of the stream flow.

The entire normal flow of the Mora and its tributaries during the irrigating season is consumed in irrigation, there being no surplus waters whatever, except during the non-irrigation season and during the season of freshets. In fact there is a chronic scarcity of water, which in the case of the Coyote, Cebolla and Sapello, occurs even as early as April.



This want of water has been felt only within the past 15 years, and is due, not to any increase in the acreage cultivated, but to the cutting of the timber on the mountains in which these streams rise. In the words of an irrigator of 35 years experience in this section, "If the destruction of timber along the headwaters of the streams is not stopped, this section of New Mexico will soon be another Spain."

As it is, each year the freshets are increasing in frequency and volume, the period of drought becoming longer and the scarcity of water more keenly felt. Already many acres of the most valuable and fertile farming lands have been abandoned from this cause.

In seeking relief from these conditions, two ditches have been built, taking water from the Rio del Pueblo or Picuris creek in the Taos district, and diverting it through passes in the mountains. One is carried into the Agua Negra creek, and the other into the San Antonio, both being small tributaries of the Mora creek.

The diversion of the water by these two ditches is not continuous, being resorted to during the periods of greatest scarcity.

All the ditches along these streams are either community or private, and the acreage irrigated on the several streams is as follows:

Ocate .....	2,000 acres.
Coyote.....	2,300 acres.
Cebolla .....	2,200 acres.
Manuelitas .....	2,000 acres.
Sapello .....	2,600 acres.
Mora .....	5,700 acres.

---

Or a total of.....16,800 acres.

Storage has been resorted to in but one instance, and that on the Sapello, about three miles above watrous, where by individual effort, diversion has been made to a series of small lakes to the south of the stream, which are utilized as reservoirs. The combined capacity of these lakes is sufficient for the irrigation of about 500 acres.

There are four reservoirs sites along these streams, but too large for their improvement to be undertaken by individual effort. The first is on the Mora river, where by a 60 foot dam in a narrow gap

above La Cueva, a reservoir would be formed covering 620 acres, with a capacity of 5,400 acre feet.

At Buena Vista, where the Mora river enters a narrow canon, a dam of 90 feet in height, would form a reservoir covering 1,770 acres, and with an impounding capacity of 38,000 acre feet. The town of Buena Vista would be wholly submerged by the construction of this dam. At the junction of the Manuelitas creek with the Sapello, a dam of 100 feet in height would cover 1,037 acres and give an impounding capacity of 41,000 acre feet.

In the Cherry valley, below Watrous, is a natural reservoir requiring no dam, which could be filled by a canal from the Mora river. Its area is about 800 acres, with an impounding capacity of 15,000 acre feet.

The question of the water supply for these reservoirs is problematical, and only capable of determination by careful investigation. It is probable that only flood waters or rainy season flow may be depended on to fill them, with perhaps a small amount of the non-irrigation season flow. As before stated, however, the floods are frequent and of great volume, probably as high as 5,000 second feet.

From the junction of the Mora to the eastern limit of the territory, the Canadian receives no tributaries worthy of the name. There are a number of creeks (so-called) as Ute creek, the Pajarito, etc., but these are not perennial in any sense, and it is but very seldom that they are even subject to floods. At points widely separated, water is at times found in pools in the bed of the stream.

After a careful investigation of this portion of the district, I have found only 80 acres in cultivation, and that along the Ute creek.

Two hundred acres is probably the amount of irrigated land in the Canadian district not included on the streams mentioned above.

#### PECOS.—DISTRICT NUMBER 10.

**Geographical Location:** Southeastern New Mexico, covering all of the counties of Chavez, Eddy and Lincoln, and portions of Mora, San Miguel, Guadalupe, Valencia, Dona Ana and Socorro. Irrigated acreage, 54,320.

With the exception of the Rio Grande, the Pecos is the most important stream in the territory. Its length is so great and its conditions so varied that it has been deemed advisable to consider

it in two sections: The upper Pecos, extending from the headwaters to Roswell, and the lower Pecos, extending from Roswell to the south boundary of the territory.

The river rises on the eastern side of the Santa Fe range, and flows for a while as a typical mountain stream through narrow valleys and deeply cut gorges, then leaving the tilted rocks, cuts the horizontal strata of the mesa country, this horizontal character of the rocks prevailing throughout the Pecos valley. Among the sandstones the country is eroded and broken by arroyos, and the amount of agricultural land is necessarily small.

Below Fort Sumner, however, the topography of the valley changes. The canon-like walls disappear, and are replaced by low rolling hills. The ascent from the river on each side becomes more and more gentle toward the south, until near Roswell there is an imperceptible gradation from the flood plain to the prairie, this change in the topography being due to the change in the character of the rocks limestone gypsum prevailing throughout this fine agricultural land. Arroyos and gulches become rare and canons are practically unknown, the passage from canons to prairie land being very gradual.

The drainage of the lower Pecos is in New Mexico and is very imperfect, and there are broad tracts of country having no surface drainage whatever. The water sinks into the limestone rocks and establishes an underground drainage. The consequence of this is the formation of numerous shallows "dry lakes," which are in reality, sink holes, many of these draining large areas. These contain water each year, and it is a constant surprise to the people of the country that they do not leave an alkaline crust upon disappearing, as would result if the water escaped by evaporation. East of the Pecos is the rolling prairie country, of the Staked Plain, and to the west the White and other mountain chains rise out of the broken plain.

The main Pecos is formed by the confluence of the Gallinas with the Pecos at La Junta. Water flows perennially in these streams, at least as far down as the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, but between this line and La Junta the water entirely disappears by evaporation and seepage during many months of the year. On January 30th, 1898, the bed of the Pecos at Las Colonias was so

dry that a well fifteen feet deep barely furnished the water supply for the stock and citizens of that town. A mile or two above Eden some small springs flow into the Pecos and from this point the river channel constantly contains water. The river valley shows signs of powerful erosion, due to the floods of the spring and summer months. North of Puerto de Luna the river has a rapid slope, and is kept within its banks in time of flood but below this point the water becomes muddy. In time of flood it overflows the flood plains extensively, but in low water meanders about among the sand bars in the river bed. Above Agua Negra Chiquita, near Santa Rosa, the water is practically free from alkali, but this stream and every one south of it add to its alkaline character.

The most important tributaries of the middle Pecos, because of the constant source of supply, are the Agua Negra and Agua Negra Chiquita entering just above Puerto de Luna. The latter on the east side of the river receives an unfailing supply of water from two alkaline springs. The smaller rises out of the ground in a canon about three miles from the Pecos and carries, it is estimated, 6 second feet. The larger spring has its source about a mile and a half from the Pecos, at the base of a low sandstone cliff on the edge of an alkaline marsh. It is remarkable for its size and depth, the basin of the spring having a diameter of about 70 feet, and a stream of water flows from it carrying about 15 second feet, receiving additions from numerous small springs on the way through the marsh to the Pecos.

The Agua Negra flows from the Canon Pintada, a very long arroyo on the west side of the Pecos, draining a large area of mesa country on the east side of the Manzano mountains. During the summer rains, when great floods of water rush down the canon, it is reported that little or none reaches the Pecos through the canon, the greater part sinking into the arroyo bed, at one point, it is said, actually flowing into the ground through a hole. Several springs appear at various places, but they soon sink into the sand.

About three miles from the mouth of the canon a large and constantly flowing spring supplies a stream of water of about 7 second feet. This may be in part the water which disappears farther up the canon, but its constancy would seem to indicate some additional and more distant source. It is a clear alkaline water, which from its black color has been called Agua Negra by the Mexicans.

These two streams and numerous smaller springs furnish the Pecos with a considerable body of water.

At Puerto de Luna the river in early February is usually 150 to 200 feet wide, and two feet deep in places, with an average depth of one-half foot or less, and a velocity of not more than three feet per second. Its bed is of changing sand and is fully 200 yards wide between the flood plain banks, showing that powerful floods must fill the river at times when it overflows its banks.

It is a treacherous stream, more difficult to control than even the Rio Grande.

Near Puerto de Luna it is continually encroaching upon its banks and portions of several farms have been washed away within a few years.

Excepting occasional small springs from the Agua Negra and the Arroyo Yeso there are no living tributaries to the Pecos below Fort Sumner on the west side for a distance of 50 miles. The Yeso carries a small body of water of not more than 2 or 3 second feet.

Various arroyos, creeks and springs of alkaline water flow into the Pecos between the Yeso and the Springer river at Roswell, and these few carrying mere threads of water.

On this portion of the river, irrigation is principally confined to the Gallinas, Tecolote and upper Pecos. On the Gallinas, the major portion of the irrigated land lies between the Hot Springs and Pecos creek, a small branch entering from the north about three miles below Las Vegas.

All the ditches are either private or community, with one exception, that being a small ditch leaving the river in the vicinity of the Hot Springs and having a length of three miles. This ditch was incorporated and built about 1890. The land in cultivation under the community and individual ditches within these limits is about 2,500 acres, with 400 acres under the corporation ditch. Along the lower portion of the stream all ditches are community and the irrigation is divided as follows:

Las Vegas .....	200 acres.
Concepcion .....	200 acres.
La Liendre .....	400 acres.
Los Toros .....	200 acres.
Chaperito .....	600 acres

Gallinas Springs to mouth of river. . . . . 300 acres

Total . . . . . 1,900 acres.

or a total of 4,800 acres along the Gallinas river. The water supply is entirely in use and no increase in the irrigated acreage is possible, excepting along the upper portion, in the vicinity of Las Vegas. Here freshets occur during June, July and August, and the conservation of these waters is the only possible solution of the problem.

The Tecolote lies between Gallinas and the Pecos and is unimportant, there being but a small flow even in its upper portion. But 200 acres are irrigated along this stream and this is not susceptible of increase. Along the head waters of the Pecos, irrigation is practiced to a considerable extent, there being about 4,000 acres in cultivation above the town of La Cuesta at the head of the canon. From the mouth of the canon, a short distance above Anton Chico to La Junta, the junction of the Gallinas, 1,700 acres are under irrigation, while from La Junta to a point about five miles below Las Colonias the acreage is 500 acres. By the end of August, the water fails in the river at this point, and there is little, if any, until the following April.

About five miles below Las Colonias the canon walls come close together and there is no irrigable land for 15 miles, or until Agua Negra Chiquita is reached. Here the valley broadens out again to a width varying from a half mile to two miles or more.

Near Eden there is a large spring from which two ditches are taken, irrigating 100 acres. On the west side of the Pecos there is a ditch taking water from the Agua Negra Chiquita and irrigating 700 acres.

At this point the entire flow of the Pecos is in use and great scarcity is felt during the irrigation season. Puerto de Luna practically marks the limit of irrigation down the river, there being but little between there and Roswell. There is an occasional small patch irrigated by a spring or private ditch, but not more than 200 acres are cultivated on this portion of the river.

The Pecos, in the vicinity of Roswell has discharged during the irrigation season, of from 150 to 20,000 second feet, the latter amount being due to floods occurring during June, July and August.

During the non-irrigation season the flow averages about 200 second feet. There are six important sources of water supply augmenting the flow of the Pecos at this point. They are the Rio Hondo, the Baranda rivers, north, middle and south and the Spring rivers north and south.

The Rio Hondo has its source in the White mountains in Lincoln county, and is exceedingly variable in character, the flow ranging from 0 to 1,000 second feet in time of floods, although perennial in the upper course. During the non-irrigation season, the flow in the vicinity of Roswell is about 100 second feet. The water being wholly appropriated along its head waters, no flow is found along the lower reaches of the stream, excepting during times of flood.

The Baranda and Spring rivers all have their sources in small ponds supplied by perennial springs and located in the midst of a prairie within a few miles of each other. Their flow is constant, there being scarcely any variation during the year. Both the Baranda rivers and Spring river, north, empty into the Hondo before reaching the Pecos, but Spring river, south, flows directly into the Pecos.

The discharge of these streams is as follows:

Baranda, north .....	7 second feet.
Baranda, south .....	18 second feet.
Baranda, middle .....	10 second feet.
Spring, north .....	60 second feet.
Spring, south .....	50 second feet.

On the Pecos in Chavez county, there are no operated ditches, all the flow being appropriated by the Pecos Irrigation & Improvement Company in Eddy county.

On the Rio Hondo there are 11 canals, but four of these, namely the Overton, the Edwards, the Barnett, all individual ditches, and the Lincoln county community ditch are not operated. Of the balance both being individual ditches. The community ditches and the one the Cockrell irrigates 60 acres and the Sol Jacobs a 100 acres, acreage irrigated under them are the Perry Fountain, 250 acres, and the Hondo falls, 40 acres. Corporate ditches are Long & Truxton, irrigating 180 acres, Lea Cockrell, 80 acres, and the Pecos Irrigation & Improvement Canal, 4,000 acres.

From the Baranda river north, one ditch is taken out, the Pat Boone, irrigating 70 acres. From the Baranda, middle, three ditches are taken out; the Milne-Busch, irrigating 150 acres; the Cosme Sedillo, irrigating 30 acres; and the J. Bowman, which is not operated. On the Baranda, south, there are three ditches; the Busch-Milne and the Thompson, both individual ditches, and irrigating 160 acres respectively; and the Last Chance, community ditch, serving 220 acres.

The Spring river, north, supplies six ditches; the Griff-Cunningham (individual), irrigating 60 acres; the Pioneer (community) irrigating 330 acres; the Stone or Eureka, the Lee-Cunningham, the Pierce, Cunningham & Ballard, and the Captain Lea (all being corporate ditches), irrigating respectively 650, 600, 230 and 60 acres.

Spring river, south, also serves six ditches; the Woodlawn and the Pumpkin Row are corporate, and irrigate 540 and 1,200 acres respectively. The other four are community ditches; of these the Chisum irrigates 1,060 acres; the Texas, 500 acres; the Miller, 250 acres; while the Harris is not operated. The total acreage irrigated being 10,820 acres.

Irrigation on the Pecos below Roswell is confined to the system of the Pecos Irrigation & Improvement Company. This system is one of the largest in the United States and consists of a series of three storage reservoirs of a combined capacity of about 110,000 acre feet, supplying canals on either side of the river. It is stated that there are 200,000 acres of land under the canals served by this system, but only a portion of this acreage (12,500) is in cultivation.

There are six tributaries of the Pecos in this section. Below Roswell the first stream of importance is the Rio Felix, which rises among the southeastern foothills of the White mountains, and after a few miles sinks and does not again appear until within four miles of its mouth, a distance of 25 miles, where it appears again in a series of springs.

The Penasco takes its rise in the Sacramento mountains, and formerly flowed 40 miles as a fair-sized brook, then entering a strip of marshy land 10 or 12 miles long, it disappears. There was practically no connection between the upper and lower Penasco, the latter commencing in a series of springs about 12 miles from the Pecos. Its flow in the upper portion is permanent in Lincoln county, the



surplus sinking in the sands below Hope. In Eddy county, springs rising in its bed supply a mean flow of 8 second feet, while during floods it reaches a maximum of about 12,700 second feet. The entire normal flow is consumed during irrigation season.

The Seven rivers rise in small springs in Eddy county. The combined normal flow is about 20 second feet, but reaches a maximum of 7,500 second feet during the rainy season. There is a surplus of about 5 second feet from this stream which is lost in seepage.

Rocky Arroyo rises in the Guadalupe mountains and is permanent in its upper portion, but sinks in the gravel, below. Its normal flow is about 10 second feet, with a flood flow of 1,200 second feet. Practically all the water is consumed in irrigation, but there is a small surplus which is susceptible of use. In Dark canon the same conditions are met, but its normal flow is only about 5 second feet, while its flood flow reaches 14,000 second feet. All the water is consumed.

Black river drains a portion of the eastern slope of the Guadalupe mountains. This river is about 35 miles long, but is a small stream to within 16 miles of the Pecos, where its volume is considerably increased by numerous springs. It flows through a series of lakes and is subject to extensive floods on account of the large area drained. Its normal flow is about 20 second feet, while in floods it reaches a maximum of 5,000 second feet. Only about one-half the normal flow is in use on this stream.

The entire absence of tributaries on the eastern side of the Pecos is very striking and is due no doubt to the previous character of the soil of the Staked Plains, upon which no drainage system is established. The only supply of water which the Pecos receives from this side comes from a few small alkaline springs or from a small arroyo which carries water once or twice in a season.

The constant, never-failing supply of water in the Pecos comes from springs which must receive their supply from a great distance. This is owing to the peculiar structure of the country, and the prevalence of the easily dissolved limestones, which allow the waters to make underground channels for themselves, and thus flow for considerable distances out of sight.

Reservoir sites are to be found on the Pecos and all these tributaries, and it is probable that 70,000 acres in Eddy county could be

irrigated by utilizing these sites, even without storage, 20,000 acres more than the present acreage can be irrigated.

In the western portion of the lower Pecos district, are located the White, Sacramento and Guadalupe mountains, in which rise many small streams, those on the eastern slopes flowing toward the Pecos, but nearly all disappearing in the sands a short distance from their source. The same is true of the few streams rising on the western slopes; they disappear and form a part of what is called the Lost River district.

The irrigated lands are found for the next part along the Cienega del Macho, Rio Ruidoso, Rio Bonito, and the upper portions of Rio Jelia Pansaco, Sacramento, and Pinos creek, heading on the east side of the divide, and Nogal creek, Three Rivers, Rio Tulerosa and Lost River, on its western face. Farmers have settled along the upper portions of these streams and have diverted the water by small ditches, bringing under cultivation a small part of the arable land. Along the head waters of these creeks there appears to be an ample supply of water.

The total irrigated acreage of this section is about 18,500 acres of which 4,000 acres are located on the Penasco above Hope, and 750 below, 500 on the upper Rio Felix, and 250 on the lower Black.

The acreage irrigated on these two streams can be increased 100 per cent. as only about one-half the flow is utilized.

Only a thorough investigation can determine the possibilities of the other portions of this section. The total acreage irrigated in this district is as follows:

Pecos, above Roswell .....	11,500 acres.
Pecos and tributaries in Chaves county....	10,820 acres.
Pecos and tributaries in Eddy county .....	13,500 acres.
Western section of Pecos district .....	18,500 acres.

---

Total ..... 54,320 acres.

#### RIO GRANDE.—DISTRICT No. 11.

Geographical Location: Extends from north to south, through the center portion of the territory. Acreage irrigated, 80,600.

The sources of the Rio Grande are in the Rocky mountains of Colorado. It receives a large number of tributaries along its upper

course and enters the San Luis valley as a large stream, where it is further augmented by the drainage from the Sangre de Cristo mountains.

At the lower end of the valley, the river has cut its way through the lava dam and now flows through a canon which is about 100 feet deep at the Colorado line, but deepens to about 700 feet at the mouth of the Rio Hondo, and holds this depth to within a short distance above Embudo.

No living water enters this canon from the west, but several good streams bring water from the east, notably the Costilla, Colorado, Rio Hondo, Taos and Embudo, all of which rise in the Costilla and Taos mountains. These streams are perennial and all of them discharge large quantities of water to the Rio Grande, augmenting its flow greatly. The fall of the river is about 30 feet per mile between the Colorado line and Embudo.

There is no arable land along this portion of the river, excepting in the vicinity of Rinconada and immediately above Embudo, the acreage irrigated from water diverted from the Rio Grande being about 700 acres.

About three miles below Embudo the walls of the canon fall away abruptly and the river enters the Espanola valley, which extends to White Rock canon, some 25 miles below. In this valley it receives the waters of the Santa Cruz and Nambe from the east, and of the Chama from the west.

The Santa Cruz and Chama, especially the latter, are streams of great importance and contribute more largely to the flow of the Rio Grande than any others. They are perennial.

Below the Chama, the Rio Grande assumes a different character; the fall becomes less, the velocity is diminished and sediment deposited, forming a bottom of sand and silt with shifting banks. The Chama brings down vast quantities of silt also, and from this point south, the river is muddy in the extreme.

Irrigation is confined wholly to the bottom lands along the river, practically all these lands being under ditch. The irrigated acreage in the valley between Embudo and White Rock canon is 13,200 acres, made up as follows:

From water diverted from the Rio Grande. . . 6,000 acres.

From water diverted from the Chama. . . . . 4,500 acres.

---

From water diverted from the Santa Cruz...	1,600 acres.
From water diverted from the Nambe.....	600 acres.
From water diverted from the Santa Clara..	500 acres.

---

Total .....	13,200 acres.
-------------	---------------

In this section the water supply of the Rio Grande is always good.

After passing through White Rock Canon, which is a narrow gorge some 20 miles long with precipitous walls some 500 feet high, the river enters the Albuquerque Valley of the Rio Grande which extends south to San Marcial. This valley is narrow, at no place being more than three miles wide, while at many points the side hills approach each other so closely that there are no bottom lands.

Around Bernalillo, Albuquerque, Belen, and from Los Lunas, south, are large areas of cultivated lands. In the vicinity of Bernalillo, Alameda, and especially between Los Lunas and Belen are large alkali flats, once productive fields, but now worthless from lack of drainage, without which it is doubtful if much further cultivation can be accomplished.

From San Felipe to San Marcial the river occupies a broad, sandy bed, dividing in low stages into a number of narrow, crooked channels, but in flood, covering in many places nearly half the valley. The loss from seepage and evaporation in the river from San Felipe south, is very great, and is responsible for much of the shortage of water felt in the lower river during the irrigation season.

All along the river there is much waste bottom land, a portion of which, above Los Lunas, raises a scanty supply of coarse grass for grazing purposes. Below Los Lunas a large part of the land is covered with cottonwood thickets. Where these are cut away the land is found to be of excellent quality.

There are no perennial tributaries entering the Rio Grande in this section. The Santa Fe, Gallisteo and Tijeras enter from the east, the first delivering water to the river during the early spring and in time of floods; the last two, only in time of floods.

From the west, the river receives the drainage from the Jemez, Puerco and Salado. The Jemez and Puerco deliver water during the early spring and in flood times, especially the latter, which has a

flood discharge of about 32,000 second feet, as measured near Rocky Ford.

The Salado flows only in time of floods.

Not over one-fourth of the bottom lands in the Albuquerque valley is under ditch, and of this only a small portion is in cultivation. The land irrigated in this section between Cochiti and San Marcial, is about 22,500 acres.

All the ditches serving this land are individual and community ditches of the most primitive construction. A statement of the land served under each ditch is an impossibility, as lands lying under one ditch may be, and many times are served from a higher one. However, there are about 70 ditches within the limits of the Albuquerque valley, and the average acreage served is 320 acres.

The water supply of this valley is ample in the upper part, but has failed below Bernalillo in times of great draught. Failures occur more frequently below Isleta and from Acacio south, the supply after the middle of July is precarious in times of subnormal rainfall.

After leaving the Albuquerque valley, for some miles below San Marcial, the river flows through a comparatively narrow bottom, which is not more than one-fourth of a mile wide, and is bordered in places by steep rocky bluffs, these disappearing farther down the river. Ten miles below San Marcial the bottom lands nearly or quite disappear, and on the left side the Fra Cristobal mountains rise abruptly from the water's edge; while on the right or west side, the ground rises gradually from the river's bank to the foot-hills. The river channel continues of this character to a point below the little Mexican town of San Jose, where, after contracting, the valley opens again to a width of about half a mile, and abruptly contracting again, the river enters a canon.

This canon extends for about six miles, and varies in width from 500 to 1,500 feet at high water mark. The walls of the canon are of gravel and conglomerate, overlaid by lava, which in some places, particularly on the left bank, reaches a thickness of 40 feet. The walls at the highest part are about 100 feet high, decreasing to 50 or 60 feet in places, and are cut by arroyos.

Below this gorge the river again widens, and there are patches of irrigable land, but the river bottom itself is narrow and the river bed, being nearly half a mile in width, occupies nearly all of the narrow valley.

These alternations of narrow gorges and bottom lands continue nearly to Fort Seldon. In this course are points at which the river bottom lands are between five and six miles in width, and are covered for the most part, with a dense growth of mesquite and cottonwood.

As in the case of the Albuquerque valley, but little of the bottom land is in cultivation, the acreage irrigated being about 7,000 acres.

There are two reservoir sites between San Marcial and Rincon. The Rio Grande Dam & Irrigation Company has been organized with the object of improving the site at Elephant Butte, and irrigating the lands below. It is proposed to build at this point a dam 96 feet high, impounding 250,000 acre feet of water, and irrigating not only the Mesilla valley, but also the valleys of Loma Parda, Colorado and Rincon above. It is only through the construction of such systems of storage, and by the utilization of the underground waters, that the central and southern portion of the Rio Grande valleys in New Mexico may hope to save themselves from the disastrous effects of draught, and bring under cultivation the great acreage of waste land now idle.

Below Fort Seldon the valley opens, and continues in general, broad and fertile, down to the constriction at El Paso. In this course is the Mesilla valley, one of the best localities for fruit growing along the Rio Grande. This valley, stretching from Fort Seldon reservation on the north, to the Texas line on the south, a distance of about 35 miles, and with a width varying from eight to 10 miles, includes land equal to any in the United States. The soil is of wonderful fertility and great depth, but agriculture has made but slow progress, owing to the uncertainty of the water supply, which may fail after July 1st.

The acreage irrigated in the Mesilla valley within the Territory of New Mexico, is about 22,000 acres, and no further increase may be looked for without storage or the utilization of the underground waters.

The question of water supply is attracting more and more attention each year, and has become of vital importance to all below Albuquerque. It has of late been made the subject of diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Mexico.

The only data available in a study of this important subject, is that collected by the division of Hydrography of the United States Geo-

logical Survey, which, since 1889, has been studying this subject. Gauging stations have been maintained along the river, and frequent measurements made, from which has been calculated the discharge of the river at the several points.

The most northern of these stations is at Del Norte, Colorado. I give herewith a table of discharge, showing the maximum, minimum and mean flow, total for the month, during the years a record may be had:

## DISCHARGE OF THE RIO GRANDE

AT

## DEL NORTE, COLORADO.

(DRAINAGE AREA, 1400 SQUARE MILES.)

Month.	Maximum. Sec. Ft.	Minimum. Sec. Ft.	Mean. Sec. Ft.	Total for Month. Acre Ft.
1889.				
October 11 to 31.....	345	214	278	17,097
November.....	364	290	319	18,980
December.....	364	200	281	17,281
1890.				
January.....	1,000	326	552	33,948
February.....	898	745	798	44,178
March.....	842	404	487	29,950
April.....	1,350	404	813	54,323
May.....	5,930	1,990	4,331	266,356
June.....	5,555	2,550	3,807	226,516
July.....	2,290	862	1,515	98,172
August.....	930	450	612	37,638
September.....	450	326	383	22,788
October.....	862	307	470	28,906
November.....	810	345	478	28,441
December.....	670	475	565	34,747
Per Annum.....	5,930	307	1,242	900,962
1891.				
January.....	1,320	670	990	60,885
February.....	1,410	1,195	1,294	71,817
March.....	1,460	930	1,280	78,720
April.....	3,160	795	1,410	83,896
May.....	5,650	1,860	3,245	202,027
June.....	5,555	2,190	4,146	246,687
July.....	3,565	862	1,693	104,119
August.....	1,460	404	663	40,774
September.....	1,234	290	527	31,356
October.....	2,475	450	844	51,906
November.....	450	308	374	22,253
December.....			a325	19,987
Per Annum.....	5,650	290	1,403	1,014,426
1892.				
January.....			a300	18,450
February.....			a300	17,350
March 22 to 31.....	345	290	316	19,434
April.....	2,400	345	1,047	62,296
May.....	4,710	1,510	2,605	160,207
June.....	3,160	1,152	1,287	130,126
July.....	1,074	554	740	45,510
August.....	610	308	444	27,306
September.....	308	243	262	15,589
October.....	290	243	259	15,928
November.....	829	243	360	21,420
December.....	1,074	862	922	56,708
Per Annum.....	4,710	240	1,812	590,219
a Estimated.				



Month.	Maximum. Sec. Ft.	Minimum. Sec. Ft.	Mean. Sec. Ft.	Total for Month. Acre Ft.
1893.				
January.....	1,113	862	966	59,409
February.....			9700	38,850
March.....			9500	30,750
April.....	1,037	326	533	31,714
May.....	3,320	732	1,944	119,556
June.....	2,850	670	1,749	104,066
July.....	640	290	395	24,292
August.....	450	258	324	19,928
September.....	345	228	270	16,065
October.....	308	243	283	16,175
November.....	450	214	278	16,600
December.....	862	228	642	39,483
Per Annum.....	3,320	214	714	516,886
1894.				
January.....	1,370	1,080	1,213	75,200
February.....	1,260	1,120	1,200	67,200
March.....	1,370	550	1,015	62,980
April.....	2,010	560	890	51,600
May.....	4,500	1,310	2,510	155,620
June.....	1,840	450	960	58,400
July.....	490	300	355	22,010
August.....	550	300	380	23,560
September.....	490	260	345	20,600
October.....	450	300	345	21,390
November.....	300	235	270	16,200
December.....	240	665	360	22,390
Per Annum.....	4,560	235	818	597,440
1895.				
January.....	894	690	801	49,282
February.....	1,061	894	953	52,927
March.....	960	403	638	39,229
April.....	3,129	650	1,883	112,047
May.....	3,129	1,382	2,116	130,108
June.....	3,804	1,172	2,209	131,445
July.....	1,252	770	958	58,905
August.....	960	566	720	44,271
September.....	566	376	454	27,015
October.....	484	403	435	26,747
November.....	403	322	353	21,005
December.....	1,212	403	1,008	61,980
Per Annum.....	3,804	322	1,044	754,931
1896.				
January.....	1,428	1,172	1,293	79,504
February.....	2,154	960	1,258	72,361
March.....	1,336	830	1,081	66,469
April.....	3,054	594	1,484	89,304
May.....	3,579	1,212	2,374	145,973
June.....	1,766	430	821	48,853
July.....	650	322	403	24,790
August.....	403	214	281	16,048
September.....	1,294	268	477	28,383
October.....	566	403	459	28,838
November.....	376	268	310	18,446
December.....	430	322	375	23,058
Per Annum.....	3,579	214	884	641,017
1897.				
January.....	1,120	465	911	56,480
February.....	1,275	1,150	1,209	33,852

\* a Estimated

Month.	Maximum. Sec. Ft.	Minimum. Sec. Ft.	Mean. Sec. Ft.	Total for Month. Acre Ft.
1897.—Continued.				
March.....	1,375	590	856	58,072
April.....	1,800	530	1,023	61,880
May.....	5,250	1,720	3,536	219,356
June.....	4,870	1,580	3,299	197,940
July.....	2,140	565	1,094	67,828
August.....	630	300	457	28,334
September.....	990	290	635	38,100
October.....	2,100	810	1,371	85,002
November.....	890	540	696	41,160
December.....	1,280	750	1,036	64,232
Per Annum.....	5,250	290	1,343	946,738

Three stations have been maintained in New Mexico at Embudo, Rio Grande and San Marcial.

The Embudo station is important, inasmuch as it furnishes the record of the flow of the Rio Grande before the diversion of its waters in New Mexico. I herewith give tables of discharge showing this flow.

### DISCHARGE OF RIO GRANDE AT EMBUDO, N. M.

(DRAINAGE AREA, 7,000 SQUARE MILES)

Month.	Maximum. Sec. Ft.	Minimum. Sec. Ft.	Mean. Sec. Ft.	Total for Month. Acre Ft.
1898.				
January.....	496	379	431	26,506
February.....	576	420	473	26,251
March.....	1,042	537	794	48,215
April.....	4,420	970	2,361	184,530
May.....	5,075	2,443	3,430	210,945
June.....	5,660	1,390	2,922	173,859
July.....	1,106	236	471	28,908
August.....	253	181	206	12,699
September.....	264	184	212	12,614
October.....	324	243	283	17,404
November.....	507	253	366	21,777
December.....	610	364	542	33,333
Per Annum.....	5,660	181	1,032	747,070
1899.				
January.....	617	260	437	26,875
February.....	670	344	563	30,691
March.....	1,044	380	682	41,943
April.....	3,220	842	2,063	123,938
May.....	6,071	2,660	4,060	305,040
June.....	5,740	2,768	4,107	244,366
July.....	2,640	920	1,593	97,969
August.....	1,134	636	814	50,061
September.....	1,044	496	545	32,427
October.....	606	523	562	34,563
November.....	699	550	616	36,652
December.....	660	636	648	39,852
Per Annum.....	6,071	260	1,467	1,064,377
1891.				
January.....	666	550	596	36,689
February.....	1,000	550	616	34,182
March.....	1,450	735	917	56,396
April.....	5,690	735	2,370	141,015
May.....	8,550	4,520	5,065	366,847
June.....	6,340	4,325	5,040	299,880
July.....	4,130	1,250	2,356	144,894
August.....	1,805	320	983	57,379
September.....	2,025	320	469	27,905

Month.	Maximum. Sec. Ft.	Minimum. Sec. Ft.	Mean. Sec. Ft.	Total for Month. Acre Ft.
1891.—Continued.				
October.....	3,350	225	1,681	103,381
November.....	970	515	778	46,291
December.....	880	340	553	34,008
Per Annum.....	8,560	225	1,855	1,348,217
1892.				
January.....	615	440	497	30,565
February.....	700	490	596	34,270
March.....	1,550	700	1,051	64,686
April.....	4,910	860	2,979	177,250
May.....	6,665	4,130	4,890	300,735
June.....	4,715	1,550	3,146	187,187
July.....	1,400	280	538	33,087
August.....	300	152	191	11,746
September.....	165	140	152	9,044
October.....	260	165	202	12,423
November.....	400	243	317	18,461
December.....	490	165	324	19,926
Per Annum.....	6,665	140	1,240	899,730
1893.				
January.....	360	280	332	20,418
February.....	465	340	415	23,033
March.....	670	360	501	30,812
April.....	2,465	700	1,436	85,442
May.....	5,105	1,500	3,119	191,819
June.....	3,740	540	2,533	150,714
July.....	1,150	130	225	13,869
August.....	565	140	230	14,145
September.....	440	225	267	17,077
October.....	420	340	383	22,325
November.....			445	27,000
December.....			445	27,590
Per Annum.....			862	624,374
1894.				
January.....			435	26,970
February.....			450	25,200
March.....			450	31,000
April.....				
May.....				
June.....				
July.....				
August.....				
September.....			155	9,300
October.....			229	14,198
November.....			340	20,400
December.....			338	20,656
1895.				
January.....	552	432	475	29,307
February.....	672	420	508	27,935
March.....	1,410	640	750	46,548
April.....	4,290	592	2,541	151,200
May.....	4,290	1,573	2,679	164,725
June.....	4,985	790	3,021	170,762
July.....	2,530	612	1,335	82,086
August.....	2,016	652	1,080	66,407
September.....	1,146	480	636	37,845
October.....	572	460	494	30,375
November.....	700	540	611	36,357
December.....	580	420	534	32,834
Per Annum.....	4,985	420	1,222	485,279
a Estimated.				

Month.	Maximum. Sec. Ft.	Minimum. Sec. Ft.	Mean. Sec. Ft.	Total for Month. Acre Ft.
<b>1896.</b>				
January.....	660	460	532	32,712
February.....	640	480	551	31,694
March.....	2,100	580	967	58,844
April.....	2,720	1,200	1,797	106,929
May.....	2,980	850	1,598	98,250
June.....	990	210	367	21,839
July.....	1,380	210	290	18,385
August.....	310	210	249	15,310
September.....	580	210	228	13,570
October.....	1,090	275	349	21,450
November.....	660	210	395	23,504
December.....	500	380	414	25,456
Per Annum.....	2,980	210	645	467,960
<b>1897.</b>				
January.....	410	375	384	23,826
February.....	475	375	407	22,832
March.....	865	410	561	34,784
April.....	3,178	700	1,661	101,434
May.....	8,745	3,178	5,443	337,450
June.....	7,600	2,270	4,596	275,788
July.....	1,925	345	1,248	77,268
August.....	1,015	285	338	20,979
September.....	460	285	344	20,660
October.....	2,150	495	1,535	95,150
November.....	1,435	715	1,137	66,260
December.....	745	415	548	33,960
Per Annum.....	8,745	285	1,519	1,112,382

The Rio Grande station is located at the upper end of White Rock cañon and is the most important in New Mexico. It was established in February, 1896, and shows the great influence on the flow of the Rio Grande of the Chama, the Santa Cruz, Nambe and other streams entering the river in its passage through the Espanola valley. Its record is as follows:

#### DISCHARGE OF RIO GRANDE AT RIO GRANDE, NEW MEXICO.

Month.	Maximum. Sec. Ft.	Minimum. Sec. Ft.	Mean. Sec. Ft.	Total for Month. Acre Ft.
<b>1896.</b>				
January.....				234,463
February.....	1,440	355	591	32,822
March.....	2,640	730	1,371	84,294
April.....	8,630	1,610	5,073	301,864
May.....	6,055	2,420	4,616	288,827
June.....	7,300	1,120	4,630	275,504
July.....	4,430	1,005	1,798	108,710
August.....	2,490	705	1,481	91,063
September.....	1,160	530	723	43,021
October.....	880	630	707	43,472
November.....	940	655	834	49,626
December.....	855	605	713	43,841
Per Annum.....	8,630	355	2,046	1,392,507
<b>1896.</b>				
January.....			a600	36,893
February.....			a600	34,512
March 4 to 31.....	3,015	675	1,355	75,264
April.....	5,140	1,810	3,483	207,253
May.....	5,250	1,265	2,704	166,283

a Estimated.

Month.	Maximum. Sec. Ft.	Minimum. Sec. Ft.	Mean. Sec. Ft.	Total for Month. Acre Ft.
1896.--Continued.				
June.....	1,640	255	535	31,833
July.....	920	256	412	25,333
August.....	310	210	243	14,942
September.....	735	255	299	17,792
October.....	617	350	461	28,346
November.....	617	310	498	29,633
December.....	645	330	488	30,006
Per Annum.....	5,250	210	973	608,072
1897.				
January.....	570	300	472	25,240
February.....	590	470	541	30,320
March.....	2,485	610	985	61,440
April.....	9,220	1,200	5,056	303,350
May.....	15,340	8,500	11,454	710,120
June.....	10,900	2,480	6,153	390,180
July.....	3,190	200	1,580	98,180
August.....	1,255	240	458	28,340
September.....	2,360	360	650	38,980
October.....	3,465	780	2,227	138,080
November.....	1,710	680	1,208	72,480
December.....	745	350	536	33,230
Per Annum.....	15,340	200	2,610	1,909,000

The station at San Marcial has been maintained since 1895 but owing to the shifting bottom, results have been obtained with difficulty. This station demonstrates the influence of the flood water flow on the discharge of the Rio Grande, there being no permanent streams entering the river between Rio Grande Station and San Marcial, and the spring flow, where there is any, being very small. In 1895 the record covers only the months from February to August, inclusive.

### ESTIMATED MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF RIO GRANDE AT SAN MARCIAL, NEW MEXICO.

(DRAINAGE AREA, 28,067 SQUARE MILES.)

Month.	Maximum. Sec. Ft.	Minimum. Sec. Ft.	Mean. Sec. Ft.	Total for Month. Acre Ft.
1895.				
February.....	1,755	280	985	53,760
March.....	3,115	1,350	2,096	128,879
April.....	7,800	2,180	4,680	279,014
May.....	6,265	2,065	3,625	222,892
June.....	5,058	1,040	3,022	233,315
July.....	7,339	980	2,431	149,476
August.....	6,265	1,210	2,913	179,113
Per Annum.....	7,800	280	2,952	1,216,500
1896.				
January.....				25,000
February.....	885	580	680	39,114
March.....	2,200	240	679	41,751
April.....	4,800	1,400	3,142	186,082
May.....	4,800	105	2,019	124,143
June.....	820		181	9,759
July.....	4,800		496	29,653
August.....	820		118	7,255
September.....	1,500		130	7,735
October.....	11,300		742	45,624

a Estimated.

Month.	Maximum. Sec. Ft.	Minimum. Sec. Ft.	Mean. Sec. Ft.	Total for Month. Acre Ft.
1896.--Continued.				
November.....	498	15	209	12,444
December.....	820	460	619	38,090
Per Annum.....	11,300		815	566,499
1897.				
January.....	600	200	318	19,694
February.....	600	350	434	24,350
March.....	1,360	350	660	40,950
April.....	7,025	900	3,584	315,050
May.....	22,250	6,150	12,173	754,700
June.....	11,112	1,775	6,156	369,350
July.....	2,025	270	1,117	69,250
August.....	365	5	101	6,230
September.....	6,060	5	1,907	114,412
October.....	15,500	660	4,619	286,400
November.....	3,500	2,100	2,968	177,200
December.....	3,100	2,400	2,484	154,000
Per Annum.....	22,250	5	3,042	2,331,586

At El Paso, Texas, the river has been gauged at varying periods, but unfortunately the record is not continuous. This station is of as much or more importance than any of the others as the data obtained here will be of the greatest importance in the adjustment of the conflicting water rights claimed by New Mexico, Texas and the Republic of Mexico.

I present herewith all the data available on this subject.

### DISCHARGE OF THE RIO GRANDE AT EL PASO, TEXAS.

(DRAINAGE AREA, 30,000 SQUARE MILES)

Month.	Maximum. Sec. Ft.	Minimum. Sec. Ft.	Mean. Sec. Ft.	Total for Month. Acre Ft.
1889.				
May 10 to 31.....	4,705	2,060	3,116	191,634
June.....	4,460	690	2,639	156,061
July.....	930		237	14,575
August.....				
September.....				
October.....				
November.....				
December.....	252		71	4,396
1890.				
January.....	290	126	196	12,054
February.....	458	108	290	16,005
March.....	1,140	45	424	26,076
April.....	4,108	470	2,190	130,306
May.....	7,200	3,495	5,771	354,916
June.....	7,200	2,925	4,404	262,038
July.....	2,355	235	854	52,521
August.....	2,497	170	734	45,141
September.....	660	40	178	10,472
October.....	116	40	65	3,997
November.....	610	40	284	16,866
December.....	610	430	535	32,902
Per Annum.....	7,200	40	1,327	963,415
1891.				
January.....	715	140	451	27,736
February.....	2,640	470	809	44,899

Month.	Maximum. Sec. Ft.	Minimum. Sec. Ft.	Mean. Sec. Ft.	Total for Month. Acre Ft.
<b>1891.</b>				
March.....	4,635	470	1,866	114,759
April.....	8,625	1,040	4,255	253,767
May.....	16,620	8,340	11,852	726,529
June.....	8,340	5,045	6,714	399,483
July.....	6,345	610	2,271	139,666
August.....	1,785	17	662	40,713
September.....	9,480	.....	768	45,666
October.....	3,535	560	1,488	91,512
November.....	515	235	341	20,269
December.....	560	190	344	21,156
Per Annum.....	16,620	.....	2,653	1,926,303
<b>1892.</b>				
January.....	470	155	326	20,049
February.....	830	290	476	27,370
March.....	2,070	390	752	46,248
April.....	7,485	470	3,147	187,246
May.....	10,050	5,205	7,093	436,219
June.....	6,484	560	2,943	175,108
July.....	2,500	.....	668	41,082
August.....	140	.....	13	800
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per Annum.....	10,050	.....	1,285	934,122
<b>1897.</b>				
January.....	1,280	90	305	18,753
February.....	230	125	194	10,774
March.....	120	30	72	4,427
April.....	4,225	40	1,740	103,557
May.....	17,000	5,000	8,312	511,088
June.....	11,000	2,000	6,065	362,678
July.....	5,300	300	1,330	81,775
August.....	600	.....	132	8,117
September.....	2,890	.....	705	41,060
October.....	5,000	230	1,758	108,065
November.....	1,665	810	1,132	67,358
December.....	1,015	460	680	41,812
Per Annum.....	17,000	.....	1,871	1,360,374

**SUMMARY.**

Year.	Del Norte	Gain or Loss. Per Cent.	Embudo.	Gain or Loss. Per Cent.	Rio Grande.	Gain or Loss. Per Cent.	San Mar- cial.	Gain or Loss. Per Cent.	El Paso.
1880.....	.....	.....	747,070	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890.....	900,962	+18	1,064,377	.....	.....	.....	.....	-06	963,415
1891.....	1,014,426	+32	1,348,217	.....	.....	.....	.....	+42	1,926,303
1892.....	590,219	+52	899,730	.....	.....	.....	.....	+03	834,122
1893.....	516,886	+20	624,274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894.....	567,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895.....	754,931	+17	885,279	+57	1,392,507	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896.....	641,017	-27	467,960	+47	608,072	19	566,499	.....	.....
1897.....	946,737	+17	1,112,382	+71	1,909,080	+32	2,331,586	-41	1,360,374

The question of the water supply of the Rio Grande is one of the most important subjects in New Mexico to-day, and deserving the most careful attention, but owing to the very limited time allowed

me by the Commission for the completion of this report, I am unable to digest and discuss the above data. A few ideas, however, have crystallized in the compiling of the data. Only a thorough study of the subject can determine whether they are justified or not.

The influence of the great drift of water for irrigation from the head waters of the Rio Grande in Colorado does not apparently lessen the flow in New Mexico as greatly as has been supposed, and is not responsible for the great scarcity of water of late years in the lower Rio Grande valleys.

The flow of the Rio Grande in New Mexico is dependent upon the precipitation and run-off from the catchment areas of New Mexico rather than from those of Colorado. A period of sub-normal precipitation upon the New Mexican water-shed may not reach its maximum effect upon the stream flow for a considerable period of time.

The losses from seepage are much greater than generally supposed. I have obtained several measurements of the flow at San Marcial and El Paso during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897, which tend to support this proposition, but they are too fragmentary to base definite conclusions upon.

I submit them herewith:

1895.	Discharge in second feet.	1896.	Discharge in second feet.
Nov. 17, San Marcial.....	674	Dec. 24, San Marcial.....	602
Nov. 20, El Paso.....	392	Dec. 27, El Paso.....	290
Loss.....	282	Loss.....	327
1896.		1896.	
Jan. 10, San Marcial.....	701	Jan. 22, San Marcial.....	762
Jan. 13, El Paso.....	390	Jan. 25, El Paso.....	390
Loss.....	311	Loss.....	377
1897.		1897.	
Feb. 14, San Marcial.....	570	Feb. 21, San Marcial.....	344
Feb. 17, El Paso.....	340	Feb. 24, El Paso.....	175
Loss.....	230	Loss.....	169

or an average of about 2.8 second feet per mile.

In January, 1898, I took measurements of the Rio Grande at Albuquerque and Corrales, the flow being about 1,000 second feet at the time and found a loss of 20 second feet in a distance of eight miles, or 2.5 second feet per miles. In all the above measurements there was no diversion whatever of water from the river between the points mentioned.



I have been unable to find any indication of return waters, excepting along the head waters of some of the minor streams.

These seepage losses occur generally throughout New Mexico and indicate that the higher up the stream the water is diverted, the greater the acreage that can be irrigated. New Mexico has great areas of land which will be ultimately irrigated from underground waters. The valleys of the Pecos, Rio Grande and the Florida plains, as well as other districts, are underlaid with great bodies of water, and this subject should be carefully investigated, as no data is at present available on the subject.

I would suggest that steps be taken towards the creation of the office of Territorial Engineer, that these subjects, which are of such vital importance to the territory at large, and so necessary to its advancement, may receive the attention and investigation so greatly needed.

In closing, I wish to acknowledge the great assistance I have received from the many who have so kindly replied to my inquiries, and especially to Mr. W. M. Reed, engineer of the Pecos Irrigation & Improvement Company; Mr. L. S. Preston, engineer of the Maxwell Land Grant Company, to Mr. F. H. Newell, of the United States Geological Survey, and to the reports of the division of hydrography. I have, in many instances, quoted from the latter freely, and from other papers as well.

Very respectfully,

P. E. HARROUN,  
Civil Engineer.

Albuquerque, N. M., Sept. 29th, 1898.

**"EXHIBIT E."****Solicitor General.**

I have the honor to herewith submit my report of the doings of this office since I took possession of the same on the 7th of March last.

During that time I have given thirty (30) written opinions to different territorial officers, at their request upon various subjects.

I have appeared for, and defended four suits in mandamus against the Auditor in the district courts of the Territory, one of which I appealed to the Supreme Court of the Territory where it is now pending; and on behalf of the Territory I have instituted two suits in the district court for Santa Fe county, against the county commissioners of San Miguel county; one for the purpose of recovering from them and their bondsmen, thirty thousand dollars due to the Territory from taxes alleged to have been illegally abated by that board, and the other to recover the penalty of one hundred dollars provided by law, and the expenses of a special messenger to receive the election returns of that county which the Board failed to forward as provided by law.

In the Supreme Court, at the last term, I prepared and filed briefs in 12 cases; four of them civil, to recover taxes, two of which were argued and submitted and two are pending.

Of the eight criminal cases appealed by convicted defendants, two were for murder; two for rape; two for larceny of animals; one for arson and one for perjury. Of these cases, two were reversed, one was affirmed, two have been argued and submitted, and three are to be argued at the adjourned term of the Supreme court.

**NEW COMPILATION OF THE LAWS.**

The compilation of the laws, under the act of 1897, is generally very accurate and satisfactory. The only serious omission which I have observed being in section 1702 "Registration," where there is omitted the last portion of section 1215 Compiled Laws of 1884, in regard to the disposition of the registration lists, requiring two copies to be sent to the probate clerk; he to retain one and for-

ward the other to the secretary of the territory. This is a very important omission, and while it is still the law, it should be made to appear in its proper place by inserting it at the end of section 1702.

In section 1654, the old sections are compiled exactly as they appear in the compilation of 1884, but it should be amended so as to be more explicit and conform to the evident intent of the legislature and the translation. This section is in regard to the election returns in districts comprising more than one county, by which the election returns are required to be made to "the county first appointed"; a very slight amendment will be sufficient to make the section clear and explicit.

Section 1646, in regard to persons voting in another precinct than that of their residence, is repealed by section 1709, requiring a certificate of the board of registration that the party so applying is duly registered.

The school law in regard to the election of school directors, section 1532, should be amended so as to compel the old boards of directors to call the election as provided by law, and their failure so to do should be punished by removal from office and a heavy fine, to go to the school district. The directors have been taking advantage of the laxity of the law to keep themselves in office indefinitely by failing to call the election, to the great detriment of the school. Also, there should be adequate provision made for the canvassing of the votes at this election and giving proper certificates of election.

Section 1524 providing for the payment to the superintendent of schools of each county of five dollars a day, should be repealed, as a salary is provided for that officer by section 1771.

Sections 2730 to 2737 inclusive, providing for the attachment of the body of a debtor should be specifically repealed as they have been held by the district courts to be repealed by implication; they are obsolete and should not appear in our laws as they are sometimes sought to be invoked and enforced in justice of the peace courts.

Section 36, in regard to "acequias" was decided by the Supreme Court on the 24th of August last in the case of Levy V. Ortega, to have been repealed, and the legislature should formally repeal the section in conformity with that opinion.

Sections 1072 to 1078, relative to the crime of murder are doubtless repealed by implication by the crimes act of 1891. Under these sections the crime of murder was divided into five degrees, while the act of 1891, limited them to three. These are the sections referred to by the Solicitor General in passing upon the correctness of the compilation, and should be repealed by the legislature in terms.

In regard to appeals to the Supreme Court in criminal cases, there is a manifest conflict between sections 3409 and 3420, Compiled Laws of 1897, which works a great injustice; these sections should be reconciled by an act which might either repeal the latter part of section 3420, or by an entirely new section on the subject.

The matter of costs on appeal is something that should be fixed by definite law. At present, under section 3413, 3414, Compiled Laws of 1897, any person convicted of any crime may take an appeal to the Supreme Court with practically no expense to himself, but involving considerable expense to the Territory and unnecessary labor on the prosecuting officer, besides being an injustice to the clerks of the court, who receive no compensation for their work in preparing transcript. Such appeals, I know, in many instances, to be without merit and taken simply for the purpose of delay.

Section 2570, providing that the Solicitor General need not reside at the capital should be repealed. He as well as other territorial officers should at all times be ready to attend to the public business by having their residence at the capital of the territory.

The statutes providing for district attorneys bringing tax suits, found at sections 649 and 2576-2579 should be reconciled and harmonized.

Section 4007 and 4078 should be changed so as to provide for printing to be given to the lowest responsible bidder.

Section 1803 being chapter 35, Laws of 1895, does not in terms provide for the sheriff's fees as provided for in section 1256-1257, Compiled Laws of 1884, which were omitted from the compilation of 1897, and these old sections should either be specifically added or excluded from such new sections.

There should be a provision that a summons in garnishment or attachment should be answered within twenty days from the serv-

ice to make the procedure uniform and expeditious instead of having such answer returnable to a term of court.

Suits against territorial officers should be brought in the court of the county wherein their offices are located; this would be no inconvenience to the plaintiff, while the public business might suffer, and great inconvenience arise by requiring territorial officers to go to distant parts of the territory to defend suits against them.

The law should provide for a supersedeas bond on appeal to the Supreme Court in mandamus cases as in other civil actions.

Section 2935 providing the defendant shall answer within ten days after service in certain cases is in conflict with section 19, subdivision 2 of the Code, which, gives twenty days in which to answer and should be amended so as to read "twenty days" instead of ten.

Section 928, should have inserted at the beginning of the section two words "the probate court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in all of the following cases to wit": as contained in the original act section 48, chapter 90, page 221, Laws of 1889, which were omitted by the compilers through mistake. These words are very important, in fact indispensable for the proper construction of said section.

The Code of Civil Procedure, in my opinion, has given general satisfaction to the bench, bar and litigants, and while some amendments may be necessary, the territory is to be congratulated upon the results obtained by its adoption.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,  
Solicitor General.

## "EXHIBIT F."

## Adjutant General.

I have the honor to submit my report for the year 1898, of the administrations of my office, the condition of the National Guard of the territory, and of the Volunteer organizations in the United States army.

It is not practicable at this time to submit a roster or detailed report showing the strength of the National Guard, for the reason that so many officers and men belonging to the National Guard are still in the volunteer service, and others have recently returned from active service with health so impaired as to prevent their taking up active work. and for this reason, I am unable to obtain reports of the active strength of the organizations still in existence.

Under the president's first call for volunteers for the defense of the country in the war with Spain, New Mexico contributed one field officer, one assistant surgeon, thirteen line officers and 340 enlisted men; and subsequently, at the request of the war department, we furnished 100 additional men, all of whom were assigned to the 1st Regiment, U. S. Volunteer cavalry, and the New Mexico organizations in that regiment were known as troops E, F, G and H. They were with the advance of the army in the campaign against Santiago de Cuba, and acquitted themselves with great credit.

Under the president's second call for volunteers, New Mexico furnished one field officer, one assistant surgeon, twelve line officers and 425 enlisted men, who constitute the New Mexico battalion in the First Territorial U. S. Volunteer infantry, and the companies are designated as "E," "F," "G," and "H." This command is now stationed at Camp Churchman, Albany, Georgia, and no better body of men can be found in the United States volunteer service.

The war department has refused to furnish this office with muster rolls of the New Mexico volunteers in the 1st U. S. Volunteer cavalry, upon the ground that the regiment was made up of volunteers from so many states, in addition to the territories, that

the work would be too great to furnish muster out rolls to all such states and territories. I have insisted that the regiment was distinctively a territorial organization, its troop organizations having been allotted to the territories of New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, four entire troops belonging to New Mexico, and that those men from the states who enlisted in such troop organizations, voluntarily surrendered their identity to the territories, and the states from which they came having no troop organizations in the regiment, are not entitled to demand muster rolls of any troop organization, or of any individual soldier who belonged to it. I am hopeful that the war department will yet accept my view of the case, and furnish me with muster out rolls of the New Mexico volunteers. We are entitled to have the record of our gallant soldiers placed in this office. As it is, this office has no official information as to what engagements our men participated in, or, as to who were killed, wounded, promoted, or who may have died from disease. Indeed, I have no official information that the command has been mustered out of the service.

In the history of New Mexico from the time of its annexation to the United States to the present time, there has been no achievement that has attracted the attention of the country, indeed of the whole world to the same degree, as the ardor, valor, courage and patriotism displayed by the New Mexico volunteers in the late war with Spain. They were first to respond to the call of their country when the alarm of war was sounded; the first to reach the field of action, the first in the field of battle, the first to pierce the lines of the enemy, the first in discipline and in the exhibition of the highest soldierly qualities, and in the estimation of the country, now that the war is over, they stand first over all the many thousands of the volunteers that the country sent forth to do battle for our country and for humanity. To have been a private soldier in "Roosevelt's Rough Riders" is to-day considered a higher honor, than to have worn the insignia of office in any other volunteer regiment.

In the histories in the war just closed, that may be written in the future, men learned in the science of war will discuss and dispute the correctness of the strategy and tactics employed by our generals in its prosecution; but, as to the ardor and courage and

fortitude displayed by Captains Llewellyn, Mueller, Luna, and Curry, and those under them, there will never be any dispute.

In the U. S. Vol. Cavalry, known as "Roosevelt's Rough Riders," 440 men and 15 commissioned officers were from New Mexico, and of that number fully one-half belonged to the National Guard of New Mexico. The training and experience gained in the National Guard qualified them to go to the front, and participate in the first and only campaign of the war, and so well had they profited by their training, that they were able to make of that, one of the most memorable campaigns in the world's history. And their share in it was not exceeded in glory by any other soldiers, of either the volunteer or regular army.

The most important lesson taught us by the events of the late war is that our country has become of such great importance among the nations of the earth, that we may look for war when we most desire peace, and that a thorough preparation for war, come from where it may, is our best guarantee of peace.

The acquisition of new territory, much of it on the other side of the globe, will make it necessary to maintain a larger standing army than ever before, in order to hold the fruits of our valor, and raise up to our level of citizenship those unfortunate people, who with the lands, become a part of our great nation. For this army, the National Guard of the country will be the nursery. It therefore behooves us to pay greater attention than ever before to this strong arm of the nation's defense.

This policy calls upon us for larger appropriations than ever before, and for our sympathy and influence, to the end that the National Guard, may be strong, not only in numbers, but in drill and tactics, and in morals and discipline which is the strong feature that has ever characterized the armies of this country. The state of New York expended upon its National Guard in the year 1897, the sum of \$477,000, in addition to the large sum received from the national appropriation. The state of Pennsylvania expended in the same year, \$350,000; the state of Ohio, \$230,000, and the other states, sums proportionate to their population and wealth. The Territory of New Mexico's appropriation for the National Guard in 1898, was the sum of \$700, and owing to delinquent taxes, the amount actually available for the use of the National Guard of the territory, was very small, compared with



the work that was expected of it, in a year when we were involved in war with one of the great European kingdoms. The work actually performed with such small means, was very great and reflected credit upon the territory, and upon the executive and other officers charged with its performance and I am happy to say that the deficiency in the department to be provided for by the legislative assembly, is not large.

Under our present National Guard law, the principal work is done by the adjutant general, who is also ex-officio quartermaster commissioner general and inspector general. The duties of the office are onerous and varied, and demand a man of ability and experience. He must understand the duties of a soldier and officer in every department, be familiar with the articles of war and army regulations. He must understand the system of keeping accounts and making reports and returns of property received, issued and expended. The correspondence devolved upon the adjutant general is very heavy and large, he having received and answered during the last year, several thousands of letters and telegrams, in addition to other routine duties of the office.

An old time statute still in force provides that in time of war when volunteers from the territory are in the field, the adjutant general shall receive the pay of a captain of infantry in the regular army. As the appropriation for the pay of the adjutant general during the past year has been but \$500 a year, it would seem but justice that the legislative assembly should make provision for the payment of the salary of the adjutant general upon a war footing from the 1st day of May, 1898, as contemplated by the statute.

I respectfully call attention to the fact that in many of the states, the rank of adjutant general is that of major general. In a large majority of the states he ranks as brigadier general. At the meeting of the Interstate National Guard Association held in Chicago, in December, 1898, which I had the honor to attend, I was the only adjutant general present who held the rank of colonel.

I respectfully call attention to the condition of the worn out muster rolls on file in this office pertaining to the civil war. In the third of a century that has elapsed since the war closed, the rolls have been examined so often in the interests of claimants for pensions, etc., that many of them are now but a mass of tattered

paper and drop into pieces with every movement. They cannot be mended because the writing covers both sides of the paper. In my opinion, the only remedy is in carefully transcribing the rolls into bound books. If this is done, the rolls themselves would not need to be handled except on rare occasions. The work can be done by the adjutant general without any extra clerical force, if his salary is fixed at such a sum as will enable him to devote his entire time to the duties of the office. I regard this work as indispensable, and if it is not done in a short time many of these valuable records will become valueless to the territory and to those who are deeply interested in their preservation.

I am glad to say that in the past few months, through the kindness of Hon. Fernando Nolan, I have obtained possession of a number of muster rolls which belong to this office, and many final discharge papers belonging to soldiers, by which I am able to perfect and preserve the military record of many of the veterans of the civil war.

The experience gained in the war with Spain, as well as all other wars in which this country has engaged, teach us that the most difficult thing we have to overcome in the early period of war, is to quickly place in the field a large body of volunteers, who, in addition to their knowledge of tactics, and the evolutions of the company and regiment, may know something of the practical duties of camp life, how to take care of themselves, and preserve their health in this changed mode of living. To do this, should be made a part of the education of the National Guard, and I am of the opinion, this can best be done at an annual encampment, which should extend over one month. Such encampments can be held by companies or battalions, as may be found most convenient. These encampments should be held in places where the ingenuity of officers and men will be taxed to find material for shelter and for bedding; especial attention should be paid to the cooking and to policing the camp, ditching, tents, constructing cesspools, etc. At these encampments there should be occasional practice marches, but squad and company drill should be omitted, at least for one-half the day, and the time given to perfecting camp arrangements.

I respectfully submit, that our young men who voluntarily, and without compensation give their time to learning the duties of

a soldier, should not be compelled to tax themselves for the rent of armories, light, fuel, etc. These should be provided by the territory. The armory too, should be made something more than a place for the deposit of arms and equipment. If the territory should provide such rooms, the officers and men, will of their own accord add reading room, and other club room features, which will conduce to the mental, moral and physical good of the men.

I recommend that provisions be made by the legislative assembly for the pay and expenses of officers and men of the National Guard when ordered on active duty for the preservation of peace or the suppression of disorders. I can conceive of no greater incentive to the growth of the National Guard of the territory, than a law which would guarantee to officers and men reasonable compensation for their time when on active duty. The obligations of their oaths, and the law, compel them to respond to the order of the commander-in-chief, and engage in duty dangerous and disagreeable in the performance of which their private business affairs are neglected and wages are stopped. The territory should not demand such sacrifice of men who give so much of their time to learning the duties of a soldier, so that he may be prepared for his country's defense.

The following is a statement of the indebtedness of the territory pertaining to the office of the adjutant general:

Transportation of recruits .....	\$ 167 55
Tin cups for use of recruits .....	12 77
Blankets bought of A. Staab .....	200 00
Blankets bought of Seligman Bros. ....	42 00
Unpaid salary of adjutant general, from May 1, 1898 to March 1, 1899 .....	1,083 40
To L. B. Prince, agent, rent of armory, from March 1, to November 1, 1897 .....	53 33
Expenses of adjutant attending Interstate National Guard Association, at Chicago, December, 1898..	127 60
Placido Abeytia, janitor .....	10 00
Wells-Fargo Express Co., transportation of blankets..	8 65
C. W. Dudrow, coal for office .....	4 00
W. A. McKenzie, repairs and supplies .....	6 60
Jacob Weltmer, stationery .....	4 95

---

To Miss Henrietta Clark, stenographer and clerk assisting Adjutant General Hersey, recruiting volunteers (11) days at \$3 per day.....	33 00
To W. H. Whiteman, 11 days service as clerk to Adjutant General Hersey, recruiting volunteers...	33 00
To Lieutenant Coleman and squad, pay and expenses of trip to Tierra Amarillo on order of Governor.	630 75

A number of the above claims are properly chargeable against the United States, but cannot be presented until such time as they have been paid by the territory, where, under an act approved July 8, 1898, entitled "An act to reimburse the governor of states and territories for expenses incurred by them in aiding the United States to raise and organize, and supply and equip the volunteer army of the United States in the existing war with Spain," they can be presented to the auditor of the war department for settlement and the territory will be reimbursed for all such expenditures.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. WHITEMAN,  
Adjutant General.

---

“EXHIBIT G.”

## Territorial Librarian.

---

I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the territorial library at the present time:

The affairs of the territorial library are controlled by a library board of trustees. This board is now composed of the following gentlemen: Hon. John R. McFie, ex-officio chairman of the board, and the Hons. T. B. Catron and H. L. Waldo. The board has made the following additions to the library since I took charge of the same:

Indiana Reports, 168 volumes.

Iowa Reports, 91 volumes.

Kansas Reports, 58 volumes.

Kentucky Reports, 73 volumes.

Maine Reports, 80 volumes.

Michigan Reports, 103 volumes.

New York Reports, 373 volumes.

Pennsylvania Reports, 220 volumes.

Texas Reports, 120 volumes.

Vermont Reports, 23 volumes.

One complete set of Session and Compiled Laws of New Mexico from 1851 to 1893, 39 volumes.

Century Dictionary (Inc., Dic. names), 7 volumes.

Spanish-English Dictionary, Lopez & Bensley, 1 volume.

Federal Cases, with index, 31 volumes.

Circuit Court Reports, 54 volumes.

Besides a number of volumes to fill up incomplete sets of some of the states' S. C. Reports.

By the addition of the above named volumes the library has been placed in excellent condition, as nearly all the states are represented, but it is far from complete. New text books are needed; such of these as we have are old and out of date. Such as it is, the library has been very useful to the courts.

The usual system of exchange has been maintained with the libraries of the different states, and we are continually receiving from them their publications. In exchange for this cour-

tesy we have sent them the Session Laws of the last legislature, the New Mexico Reports and the Compiled Laws of 1897.

In pursuance of chapter XXXII of the Laws of New Mexico, 1895, vols. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the New Mexico Reports were published. The territory purchased from the publishing house, at three dollars per volume, three hundred of each of these volumes, and the library board of trustees purchased one hundred of each. These books were delivered by the publishers at the territorial library. About 80 copies of each of the above named volumes have been distributed to state libraries, judges supreme court United States, Judges supreme court New Mexico, attorney general United States, and to such persons and institutions as are designated by law. The remaining volumes are kept in the library.

Under the act of 1897 for the compilation of the Laws of New Mexico, the public printer delivered at the library five hundred volumes of said Compiled Laws in the Spanish language, and one thousand five hundred volumes in the English language. Of this number (136) one hundred and thirty-six copies, as authorized by law, were delivered to the secretary of the territory for distribution to state libraries and members of the last legislature. I have delivered on orders of the territorial treasurer the following number of volumes by him sold, as directed by law, at \$8.50 per volume: English volumes, 144; Spanish, 87; total number of volumes sold, 231, yielding to the territory the sum of \$1,963.50.

The total number of volumes in the territorial library is about 5,000. Over one-half of this number is made up of law books; the remainder consisting of state documents, executive documents, patent reports, pamphlets and miscellaneous books. It is a very valuable property to the territory, and the board of trustees, as a guard against contingencies, has insured the same for \$10,000, as follows:

Five thousand dollars in the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, and \$5,000 in the American Central Insurance Company, of St. Louis.

The condition of the Spanish archives is not what it should be. Laid in ordinary shelves they are exposed to the action of air and dust: these and the constant handling by many people eager to peruse their contents, is a cause of demolition and they are fast crumbling away. Provision should be made for the preservation of these archives as they are very valuable from a historic point of

view. Last fall Prof. Elliott Coues, of Washington, D. C., devoted some time in research here amongst these archives, and in his perusal of the different packages he came across fractions of that important historical document known as the "De Vargas Journal." These fractions were all put together, including others collected before, and the journal forms now one single batch of 100 folios dated 1693. I regret to say that a number of pages of this document are crumbling away, and still others are illegible. These papers, if lost or destroyed, can never be replaced and a vast fund of historical data will be lost to the future historian. The oldest set of papers in the territorial library is made up of one folio dated 1664 in which appears the only genuine signature known to exist in this country of the famous Count de Penalosa; another folio dated 1636, and a third batch consisting of six folios dated 1621. These papers are in a remarkably good state of preservation. I respectfully suggest that the legislature may adopt some measure which will preserve to the territory forever the Spanish archives.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSE SEGURA,  
Territorial Librarian.

**"EXHIBIT H."****Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction.**

In compliance with the requirements of the law, I respectfully submit the following report of the condition and progress of the schools of New Mexico, for the year ending December 31st, 1898.

Very respectfully,

MANUEL C. DE BACA,  
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

**IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION.**

Investigation, agitation, discussion and progress are characteristic of the age in which we live. Popular education, which lies at the foundation of popular government, is attracting greater attention each year, on the part of all persons who look to the common people as the real source of power. To all such persons the free, common schools stand out prominently as the mightiest factor in the training of that intelligent citizenship which is absolutely necessary to the welfare and perpetuity of a free government. It is a difficult matter for any one to realize the size and importance of the vast army employed in the public schools of the United States, or to have conception of the greatness and grandeur of the common schools.

**DISTRICT SCHOOLS.**

A limited investigation will make it plain to any one that lack of organization and system is today the greatest source of weakness in the district schools. While all incorporated towns and cities in the country have recognized the necessity of systematic work, and have effected proper organizations, with carefully prepared courses of study, made effective by proper and efficient supervision the rural school, in which are found a great majority of the entire enrollment of the territory, are in many instances almost without organization, system or supervision. All this is due, in a great measure, to the imperfection of the present school law. It is, however, an undeniable fact that under the present law wonderful results have been accomplished since its enactment, but it has failed to keep pace with the



progress of the times. What was good enough ten years ago is not so now. The time has come when the legislature should take the law in hand and amend it in a great many particulars, especially in the matter of granting more power and authority to the various county superintendents. Under the existing laws they have no power or authority to prevent or correct evils of any nature. They should be clothed with full authority to investigate and approve all contracts of whatever nature, for whatever purpose, before any public school funds are used; to suspend any teacher or school director for cause and to have full control over the supervision of all the common schools in his county, and to be subjected to a penalty for a failure to comply with their duties. At present a county superintendent is a mere figurehead, with no power or authority unless it be to sign warrants for the payment of the teacher's wages.

In spite of all the disadvantages under which we have had to work, it is a matter of sincere congratulation to all the friends of public education to know that great progress has been made during the last few years in educational matters throughout the territory. This is especially true as to our city schools, where funds have been ample to secure the services of competent superintendents and teachers.

Our city schools will compare favorably with those of any city in the Union. The teachers are graduates of some of the best institutions of learning in the United States, and fortunate, indeed, have been our city boards of education in securing the services of such competent instructors.

#### TERRITORIAL INSTITUTIONS.

I beg to call particular attention to the reports of our territorial institutions of learning. They will be found as a part of this report. The territory boasts today of a University; a School of Mines; a College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts; two Normal Schools; a Military Institute and a School for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind.

These institutions are thoroughly equipped in all particulars and have met with most satisfactory progress. The attendance is increasing from year to year, and their fame is spreading all over the

country, as is proven by the students who are coming to attend from without the limits of the territory.

#### TERRITORIAL CERTIFICATES.

Our present school law contains no provision for the granting of territorial certificates. The laws of all the states in the Union contain such provisions, and it is earnestly to be desired that our next legislature will grant authority to the Territorial Board of Education to grant territorial certificates to such teachers as may be entitled to them, on account of their long and successful career. There are many well-known educators in our territory, whose services in the cause of education have been so valuable that they are entitled to the honor of having in their possession life certificates entitling them to teach in any section of the territory.

#### ATTENDANCE.

The statistics of school attendance are watched with much interest, because they indicate the appreciation in which the schools are held by the people.

I am pleased to report that there is a marked increase in the enrollments and attendance in nearly all of the schools of the territory.

#### EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

In looking over the great field of public education in the United States, we perceive, while in general the work has been with the same common aim, which is the diffusion of secular knowledge and civic virtues among the people, yet at a particular epoch in the history of education in the several states the efforts of educators assume varied directions.

In the formative epoch their energies are employed in securing legislation looking towards the creation and preservation of their system. When this has been attained and the school has been placed on a solid foundation, the main object is to convince the people of their necessity and to prevail upon parents to send their children to them regularly for a certain period during the year. In New Mexico we are yet in the formative state in our educational development, because the want of sufficient revenue has somewhat retarded our progress. In the formative period emphasis is especially placed upon securing a sufficient revenue to maintain and

improve the system, the most important duty is to select and support a corps of properly qualified and efficient teachers. It is my opinion that the efficiency of the schools would be greatly augmented by the organization of a permanent board of territorial examiners, for the purpose of passing upon the qualifications of all persons presenting themselves to be examined for positions to teach in the public schools of the territory, such a board to be composed of persons of experience in teaching and in school work of the territory, and by reason of the further experience to be acquired in this particular work they would be accounted the most reliable authority in determining the value of the answers submitted to them. I am confident that a system of this kind would insure the employment of teachers upon the ground of their fitness, scholastically, morally and socially, and would redound to the greatest possible improvement in the schools of the territory. The certificates to teach thus obtained would be valid in every county for the period for which they would be issued, and would free their holders from the annoyance of frequent examinations, to which they are now subjected. Provision should be made establishing a limit to teachers certificates of all grades. Under the present law they are valid indefinitely.

If a territorial board of examiners be provided for, it would not be absolutely necessary for all candidates to appear in person for examination. The questions prepared by the board could be sent to some reliable person in each district, before whom the candidates could answer the questions in writing, and after the same had been examined by the territorial board, a certificate would be issued according to the merits of each candidate.

#### SCHOOL HOUSES.

Some of our school districts, towns and cities have erected handsome and commodious school houses. Among others may be mentioned Clayton, Folsom, Raton, Springer, Las Vegas, Mora, Santa Fe, Cerrillos, Taos, Albuquerque, Socorro, Deming, Silver City, Gallup, Eddy, Roswell, Las Cruces and others. These school houses are models of neatness, cheerfulness, health and comfort. They are pleasant homes for the pupils, make school attractive and change the work from a disagreeable task into a welcome privilege. Our incorporated cities have erected school houses, some of which

are perfect specimens of the improvements of modern school architecture.

#### TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The utility of teachers' institutes as a means of increasing the efficiency of the teaching corps and arousing public sentiment in aid of public education is becoming, from year to year, more generally recognized.

Institutions of this sort, to be productive of good, must be understood and appreciated. They must be adopted from choice and not from compulsion. Educators and school officials will always be found to advocate and favor whatever attempts to promote the good work of public education. There are many good reasons for holding these institutes. All states which provided for them early in the history of the public school system have adhered to them more closely as time has progressed. They are regarded as an essential part of the general work and school legislation of the state. Everywhere it is held to be as binding on the teacher to attend the institute, at least once a year, as it is for the child to go daily to school during the term. These institute meetings become popular wherever they are held; the people approve them, because by their means they are enabled to perceive the character of the teaching and the methods followed in the training of their children. They are thus instructed themselves, and induced to renounce many prejudices that they may have entertained. The great object of institutes is to instruct teachers in the philosophy of their profession. Lectures are delivered to point out how the teacher should conform his teaching to the laws of the development of the child's mind.

It is clearly the duty of the Territorial Legislature to provide the means for institute work. During the past year almost every county in the territory held an institute. The attendance was fair and the work accomplished very satisfactory. When the territory provides the means with which to conduct the institute the attendance will be more than double, and many poor teachers who could not otherwise attend, will get the benefit of such re-unions.

I suggest that the territory be divided into five institute districts and there be appointed by the Territorial board of Education a district conductor for each separate district; that all rules and regu-

lations for the conduct of this institute be made by the Territorial Board of Education, and that for the defraying of the necessary expenses of the work, the legislature appropriate an amount which it may deem sufficient.

Our law concerning normal institutes is a good law, but it is weak in two particulars: It imposes no penalty for non-attendance and requires the teachers to pay a fee for defraying the expenses of the institute. The latter many teachers cannot do. If the law is amended so as to impose a penalty for non-attendance and a small sum of money set aside from the general school fund, say about one hundred dollars from each county, for institute work, the attendance will be more than doubled and the results will be very gratifying.

#### SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

The present law provides that school directors, when once elected, shall remain in office until their successors are duly elected and qualified. Under this law numerous abuses are committed for the reason that the directors are the persons empowered to issue the call for election and to hold the same. In a great many instances no elections are held at all, and consequently the directors perpetuate themselves in office indefinitely. Unless the law is properly amended abuses will continue to be committed, as there is no power at present to remedy the evil, except by invoking the aid of the courts.

In this connection I would respectfully suggest that a law be passed requiring all county superintendents to have their offices in the county seats of their respective counties. Quite a number of our present superintendents have their offices in remote places, which causes great inconvenience to all parties interested in school affairs.

#### ILLITERACY.

I beg to reproduce the following tables and statements from the report of my predecessor as to the illiteracy in this territory. There is no material change in this regard to be reported this year, but I can safely predict that the next official census will show the most gratifying state of affairs in this particular:

#### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to dispel the false ideas current in ref-

erence to the illiteracy and the inability to speak English, with which the inhabitants of the territory are wrongfully charged.

## ILLITERACY.

Total illiterate population ten years of age and over, by states and territories, 1890:

	PER CENT.
Maine .....	5.46
New Hampshire .....	6.81
Vermont .....	6.69
Rhode Island.....	9.76
Connecticut .....	5.28
New York .....	5.53
New Jersey .....	6.50
Pennsylvania .....	6.78
Delaware .....	14.31
Maryland .....	15.70
District of Columbia.....	13.20
Virginia .....	30.18
West Virginia .....	14.41
North Carolina .....	35.71
South Carolina .....	44.95
Georgia .....	39.83
Florida .....	27.79
Ohio .....	5.24
Indiana .....	6.32
Illinois .....	5.25
Michigan .....	5.92
Wisconsin .....	5.73
Minnesota .....	6.03
Iowa .....	3.61
Missouri .....	9.09
North Dakota .....	5.98
South Dakota .....	4.22
Nebraska .....	3.11
Kansas .....	3.99
Kentucky .....	21.65
Tennessee .....	26.64
Alabama .....	41.00

	PER CENT.
Mississippi .....	39.98
Louisiana .....	45.83
Texas .....	19.74
Oklahoma .....	5.37
Arkansas .....	26.65
Montana .....	5.46
Wyoming .....	3.41
Colorado .....	5.24
New Mexico .....	44.49
Arizona .....	23.41
Utah .....	5.59
Nevada .....	12.81
Idaho .....	5.14
Washington .....	4.27
Oregon .....	4.13
California .....	7.67

"The large percentage, 44.49, given by the census report of 1890, is to a large extent due to the fact that in 1890 there were still living many of the original inhabitants, who were living in the territory before it became a part of the United States. It can be safely estimated that at least twenty-two (22) per cent. of the 44 (44) per cent. can be ascribed to them. This class of pioneers is fast disappearing, and the new generation, without exception, owing to our excellent school system, is enjoying all the benefits of modern education, and this element has made excellent use of the facilities afforded during the last seven years, as a total enrollment of 151,000 in the district schools alone proves. This enrollment gives an average of fifty (50) per cent. of the total school census of 316,000, and considering that by the laws of the territory this census embraces all persons of the ages of between six and twenty-one years, while the majority attending school is of eight to sixteen years; and further considering the fact that at least seventy (70) per cent. of the seventy thousand (70,000) new arrivals are above twenty years, it may be safely asserted that there is not a child in the territory, between the ages of eight and sixteen, who fails to attend school. Taking fifty thousand (50,000) as the number of persons of school age, ninety (90) per cent. is a conservative estimate of those able

to read and write. Taking as a basis the census of 1890, with 153,000 inhabitants, the territory has had, during the last seven years, an increase of 90,000, for the actual number of its inhabitants is today 243,000.

"Of this increase of 90,000, 20,000 may be assigned to births and 70,000 to immigrants from other states of the Union. Of these last seventy thousand (70,000) at least 60,000 are able to read and write, which leaves only fourteen (14) per cent. of illiteracy among the new arrivals.

"Deducting the increase of 90,000 from the total of population of 243,000 leaves 153,000, of which 50,000 are of school age and 103,000 above twenty-one years of age.

"Of the older inhabitants there were, according to the last census, in round numbers, fiftyfive per cent. able to read and write; but, taking into consideration the deaths of persons above school age occurring during this period of seven years, and the increase of this class by those who, during their minority, attend school, this percentage can now be conservatively estimated at sixty per cent.

"Consequently, the matter of persons able to read and write in New Mexico can be represented by the following figures:

New arrivals, 1890-1897 .....	70,000	86 per cent
Persons of school age, 6-21 .....	50,000	'90 per cent
Persons above school age .....	103,000	60 per cent
	<hr/>	
	223,000	236 per cent
Persons below school age .....	20,000	
	<hr/>	
Total .....	243,000	

Or an average, in round numbers, of seventy-nine per cent. able to read and write, leaving only twenty-one per cent of illiteracy.

#### ENGLISH.

"In reference to the knowledge of the English language, the following facts will explain themselves and dispel the idea that English only to a slight extent is spoken in the territory.

"The census of 1890 gives 61.11 as the percentage of those unable to speak English; the same factors proving the decrease of illiteracy also prove the increase of the English language.



"First, there is the death rate of the original settlers; second, and immigration of 70,000, all of which with hardly an exception, speak English and are of Anglo-Saxon descent; third, a total enrollment embracing seven years of 151,000 in 550 schools, taught by 745 teachers each and every one speaking and teaching English.

"From the above facts a conservative estimate can be made proving that today the percentage of the inhabitants of the territory unable to speak English, will not at the utmost exceed fifteen per cent."

Territorial Institutions.

University of New Mexico.....	1	9	7	\$11,169 50	\$10,989 38	\$87,025 43	\$8,134 00	\$2,855 38
New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.....	1	10	17	57,418 63	43,502 30	61,500 00	20,161 84	2,384 42
New Mexico School of Mines.....	1	9	3	4,454 46	4,478 42	42,500 00	3,500 00	975 42
Normal School of New Mexico, at Silver City.....	1	.....	72	10,503 01	9,696 91	20,000 00	3,700 05	5,996 91
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>\$83,745 59</b>	<b>\$69,664 91</b>	<b>161,025 43</b>	<b>35,495 43</b>	<b>12,163 53</b>

NOTE:—The Deaf and Dumb Asylum has been closed for lack of funds.

## TERRITORIAL INSTITUTIONS.

1. University.
2. Agricultural College.
3. School of Mines.
4. Military Institute.
5. Normal School, Silver City.
6. Normal School, Las Vegas.
7. School for Deaf and Dumb and Blind.

## COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

## LOCATION.

The New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is situated at Mesilla Park, Dona Ana county, about two miles south-east of Las Cruces. Its location in the Mesilla valley gives it the best advantages for agricultural and horticultural experiments. The location is a good one from a sanitary point of view. The campus is high and dry, and there are no surroundings which can breed disease. The college farm is crossed near the center by a fine drive way from Mesilla Park station to the college buildings. Visitors are always welcome.

Las Cruces is on the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, and is accessible from the different parts of the territory. It has a population of about 2,500 people, and all lines of business are carried on. It has a good public school, several mission schools and a Catholic academy for the education of girls. The Presbyterians, Methodists and Catholics have large congregations and fine churches, and the students are welcomed to their services. The town is noted for being the largest fruit and alfalfa shipping point in the territory, and is rapidly becoming known as one of the finest winter health resorts in the United States.

## ORIGIN.

The New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, under a slightly different name, was established by the Twenty-eighth Legislative Assembly of New Mexico by act approved February 28, 1889. The purpose of the institution is clearly defined in section 19 of this act:

"The Agricultural College created and established by this act shall be non-sectarian in character, and devoted to practical in-

struction in agriculture, mechanic arts, natural sciences connected therewith, as well as a thorough course of instruction in all branches of learning bearing upon agriculture and other industrial pursuits."

The branches in which instruction may be given are set forth as follows in section 20 of the same act:

"The course of instruction of the college hereby created shall embrace the English language, literature, mathematics, philosophy, civil engineering, chemistry, animal and vegetable anatomy and physiology, the veterinary art, entomology, geology and political, rural and household economy, horticulture, moral philosophy, history, mechanics and such other sciences and courses of instruction as shall be prescribed by the regents of this institution of learning."

By section 25 of the same act, the assent of the Legislative Assembly was given to the establishment of experiment stations within the Territory of New Mexico in connection with the Agricultural College in pursuance of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1887, the Hatch act.

#### INCOME.

The revenues of this college are derived from the following sources:

1. Students' fees.
2. Sale of college farm products.
3. Territorial tax and special appropriations.
4. The United States under Congressional act of March 2, 1887, the Hatch fund.
5. The United States under Congressional act of August 30, 1890, the Morrill fund.

The money received from students and from the sale of products from the college farm has, so far, been very limited in amount, and has been used principally for paying expenses not provided for by either of the acts of Congress.

From the beginning the college has steadily grown in the number of students in attendance, and in the confidence of the people, until last year there was a total enrollment of 215 students.

Four general courses are offered, namely. agricultural course mechanical engineering course, civil engineering course and sci-

entific course, each of these being four years in length leading up to the degree of bachelor of science. Besides these there are shorter courses in bookkeeping and stenography and typewriting.

The laboratories are unusually well equipped and are being added to continually. During the past year an electric dynamo and motor have been put in. Considerable additions have also been made to the equipment in the chemical department and the apparatus in the biological department has also been added to. A new building, called a station building, has been completed and in it are located the chemical laboratories and lecture rooms; biological, laboratory and lecture rooms for teaching anatomy and physiology; botanical laboratory; rooms for the entomological department and the bookkeeping department. This building is an ornament to the place and fills a long-felt need. A girls' dormitory was also completed during the year and is now completely furnished and in use.

Many valuable experiments have been conducted and are being carried on in the experiment station. Those relating to the cultivation and care of sugar beets have been especially satisfactory, and large numbers of farmers in different sections of the territory have co-operated in this work, with the result that it has been practically demonstrated that New Mexico can grow as fine sugar beets, running as high in sugar content, as are grown anywhere in the world. The college invites the patronage and confidence of the people of the territory because of its large corps of efficient teachers, its well equipped laboratories, its unsurpassed location and the genial climate of the section in which it is built.

Officers and teachers of the college are as follows:

Cornelius T. Jordan, A. M., president and professor of political science.

Clarence T. Hagerty, M. S., professor of mathematics and astronomy.

Arthur Goss, M. S., A. C., professor of chemistry.

George Vestal, professor of agriculture and horticulture.

Frank W. Brady, M. E., professor of mechanical and civil engineering.

Ida M. Jones, professor of Spanish.

T. D. A. Cockerell, professor of entomology and in charge of physiology and zoology.

Hiram Hadley, A. M., professor of history and pedagogy.

Elmer O. Wooton, A. M., professor of botany, geology and physics.

Frederick F. Barker, LL. B., professor of English and Latin.

Ralph Roy Larkin, B. S., principal of the preparatory and in charge of sub-freshman class.

#### INSTRUCTORS AND ASSISTANTS.

Frank E. Lester, instructor in stenography and typewriting, librarian, college clerk and secretary to the faculty.

R. Fred Hare, M. S., instructor in chemistry.

Charles Mills, instructor in college shops.

Ellen F. Gibson, instructor in elocution and physical culture and assistant in preparatory department.

Joseph F. Bennett, Jr., B. S., instructor in bookkeeping.

Fabian Garcia, B. S., assistant in agriculture and horticulture.

Geraldine Combs, assistant in preparatory department.

Ida E. Freeman, assistant in preparatory department and matron of the girls' dormitory.

Du Val Garland Cravens, B. S., assistant in engineering department.

Katherine Doughty, assistant in preparatory department.

Humboldt Casad, assistant in the preparatory department.

Elizabeth Wickham, assistant librarian.

Helen Mar MacGregor, assistant clerk.

Officers of experiment station are as follows:

Cornelius T. Jordan, A. M., director.

Arthur Goss, M. S., A. C., chemist and vice director.

T. D. A. Cockerell, entomologist.

George Vestal, agriculturist and horticulturist.

E. O. Wooton, A. M., botanist.

C. H. T. Townsend, biographer and systematic entomologist.

John D. Tinsley, biologist.

R. Fred Hare, M. S., assistant chemist.

Fabian Garcia, B. S., assistant agriculturist and horticulturist.

Alfred M. Holt, M. S., second assistant chemist.

Humboldt Casad, assistant agriculturist and horticulturist.

Frank E. Lester, clerk.

Elizabeth Wickham, assistant clerk.

Charles E. Mead, B. S., superintendent of San Juan branch experiment station, Aztec.

John S. Thornhill, superintendent of Las Vegas branch experiment station, Las Vegas.

### UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO.

*Hon. Manuel de Baca, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Santa Fe, New Mexico.*

Dear Sir—I have the honor to make the following report upon the University of New Mexico to the date of present writing:

The session of 1897-98 has been one of advance and extension in nearly all directions. From the condition of a supplementary high school the university has risen, almost at a bound, to that of a college with the same standards and ideals and the same thoroughness as those of older communities. It has been the privilege of the faculty to demonstrate that the youth of New Mexico are not less capable or less ambitious than their comrades in other and older colleges.

The first step was taken by remodeling the curriculum and adapting it to the prevailing standards, so that the conditions for admission to the freshman class should correspond to those in other colleges. It was considered better that things should be called by their right names than that students should be defrauded into the belief that they were completing a college education when the course pursued deserved no such name. In spite of the warning that there would result a loss of students, the change was adopted, and during the year there was a gain in enrollment of over one-fifth over the preceding years. Even after dropping the lowest class the present attendance is satisfactory proof of the appreciation of the effort to maintain a correct standard and there has been a more than proportionate gain in the development of true college spirit. In order to meet the needs of the increased scope of the work it was necessary greatly to increase the teaching force. By rigid economy and the kind assistance of friends this was accomplished without an increased demand upon the public treasury. From eight the faculty was increased to eighteen, some of whom were giving their services for the time being without compensation, and the new appointees are mostly graduates of leading universities and special-

ists in their lines. In this way also a corps of original investigators was secured, who have been working continuously in the investigation of the resources of the territory, and the results of their studies have been widely published in the proper scientific journals, forming an effective advertisement of the territory and one that is continually bearing fruit in letters of inquiry addressed to the president, who, in turn, has referred them to the leading citizens in different parts of the territory. Among these publications may be mentioned a series of articles on the geology of New Mexico published in the "American Geologist," a long monograph on the geology of parts of Socorro, Bernalillo and Santa Fe counties now appearing in the Bulletin of Denison University, a profusely illustrated article on the nervous system of the New Mexican axolotl in the Journal of Comparative Neurology. There is also an illustrated monograph of the lizards of the territory, a paper on bacteriology and another on the cyanide process, all of which will appear in the illustrated bulletin of the University of New Mexico. All of these undertakings have cost the territory nothing thus far.

Especially gratifying is the way the students have responded to these efforts in their behalf. Two prosperous literary societies have been formed, which afford opportunities for the acquirement of experience and freedom in public address and open avenues to social culture, an athletic association has promoted interest in physical culture, and the students have acquired editorial experience by issuing a very creditable "Annual." No cases of discipline have marred the harmony of what may be regarded as a very successful year.

The normal department, reorganized last year, has steadily improved and has so approved itself to the people of the territory that its graduates have, without exception, stepped at once into profitable positions. The model school is in successful operation and there will soon be no excuse for any schools in the territory remaining without a competent and specially trained teacher. The University does not desire to bestow the degree of bachelor of pedagogy for less work than would be required for the bachelor's degree in any other line and will gladly join the other normal departments in a movement to withhold the life certificate till the graduate has had at least one year of successful experience. The normal department has acquired the nucleus of a departmental library of great value.



The commercial department still continues to fill a very evident need and is increasingly patronized. It is interesting to note the steady advance making by the native people as shown by the fact that their children are now reaching a point where they are able to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the University.

The scientific work has been greatly hampered by the lack of room and laboratory conveniences, and while the removal of the family of the custodian to a neat cottage on the campus has provided two commodious laboratories, the need for additional room is still greatly felt. Nevertheless the loan of apparatus for histology and petrography from the private laboratory of the president and the use of his library have enabled the advanced students to do a kind of work not before attempted in the southwest.

The bacteriological laboratory is thriving and doing a quiet work too little known and appreciated by the people. Examinations are made daily and the more progressive physicians are availing themselves of this, the only accurate means of diagnosis. The formal report of the laboratory will appear elsewhere.

The effort to provide for systematic and scientifically conducted physical culture have continued and the statistics gathered have served most powerfully to enforce the desirability of a residence on the plateau for young people with limited lung capacity or phthisical heredity. The statistics show that a residence in the territory during school age will serve to correct the defects mentioned and to create a truly remarkable lung development. These facts are becoming known and parents with the means to do so are now planning to provide for an education of their children in the southwest.

An affiliation has been formed with a group of musicians looking toward the formation of a conservatory of music and, though the plans have been somewhat retarded by several interruptions, a beginning has been made and good work is being done. The music department conducted by Miss Gilmore is deservedly popular and Miss Hamm is ably seconding her efforts. It is hoped soon to add a department of vocal culture.

This department, as well as that of oratory, is conducted at no expense to the institution and it may be proper to call attention to the fact that without increased appropriation the efficiency and scope of the university has been doubled. It has been demonstrated that it only requires a suitable financial backing to put the

institution upon a plane like that of the older western universities that have done so much in furthering the development of the country. The University, particularly, as the head of the educational system of the territory, should be placed above local and partisan interest and jealously cared for and cherished by the citizens of the entire territory. If this shall be accomplished the results of the last two years will prove but the insignificant earnest of what is yet to be.

Among the most pressing needs, in addition to an appropriation adequate to the actual work of instruction, are provision for a dormitory for non-resident students, equipment for a department of electrical engineering, a small provision for carrying on the geological survey already begun, and a few scholarship funds to be granted to worthy but impecunious students from the territory. The latter would be a most worthy form for private benevolence.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. L. HERRICH,  
President of the University.

### NEW MEXICO SCHOOL OF MINES.

*Hon. Manuel C. de Baca, Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
Santa Fe, N. M.*

DEAR SIR—Permit me to offer the following as supplementary to the last annual report of the New Mexico School of Mines:

This school opened September 12 last, with an unusual increased attendance. Today the percentage of increase is 250 per cent over any year in the history of the institution.

The enrollment stands 20 females and 36 males; of the males the majority are young men, averaging nearly 18 years of age.

Of the males 17 are young Spanish-Americans, averaging in age 17 years.

I will add, in conclusion, that the school is now enjoying a most prosperous, successful and popular session, and is fulfilling the purposes for which it was intended.

I have the honor to be yours very truly,

T. A. JONES,  
Director New Mexico School of Mines.

## THE NEW MEXICO NORMAL SCHOOL AT SILVER CITY.

*Hon. M. C. de Baca, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Santa Fe, N. M.*

DEAR SIR—I have the honor of submitting to you the following report of the Normal School of New Mexico, located at Silver City:

The school is now entering upon the fifth year of its existence with brighter prospects than any other since its creation. Its growth along all lines has been steady and substantial. In numbers, in organization, and in popularity with its patrons it has achieved all that is reasonable to expect from so young an institution.

Since making our last annual report the Board of Regents has completed the third story of the Normal building, and has seated the assembly hall with opera chairs, and made such other improvements as their finances would permit. From funds arising from entertainments and other incidental sources considerable apparatus has been purchased, and the number of books in the library greatly increased.

The number enrolled during the year 1897-8 was seventy-two; thus far on the year 1898-9, seventy-nine; and the average daily attendance of the current year indicates an increase over that of the last. The number graduated at the June commencement was seven, all of which were from the professional department.

To show that the Normal has been fulfilling the purpose for which it was created we call attention to the occupation of its alumni.

Four classes, numbering twenty-five in all, have been graduated. Of these, three young ladies have taken upon themselves the responsibility of married life; four are students in higher institutions; fifteen are engaged in the teaching profession; while only three are engaged in other occupations.

The financial aid received from the tax levy is, doubtless, the same as that of the other institutions in the territory, with the exception of the university. This has been most judiciously expended for teachers' wages and incidental expenses. That the amount received is not sufficient to maintain a school of the highest character is generally understood, and that this amount is inadequate to meet the expenses is best known only by those who administer its affairs. As an institution grows it should receive an amount commensurate

with its development. Owing to the competency of the teaching force of the Normal, however, we believe we are doing a work equal to that of any other institution of a similar character in the west. Hence, we earnestly hope that the coming session of the Legislature will deal with us as we merit.

Yours truly,

C. M. LIGHT,  
Principal.

---

## THE NEW MEXICO NORMAL SCHOOL AT LAS VEGAS.

### BOARD OF REGENTS.

Hon. Frank Springer, President, East Las Vegas.

Hon. M. W. Browne, Secretary-Treasurer, East Las Vegas.

Hon. Charles F. Rudolph, Rociada.

Hon. Charles Ilfeld, Las Vegas.

Rev. Geo. Selby, East Las Vegas.

### FACULTY.

Edgar L. Hewett, M. Pd., President, Philosophy and History of Education, Educational Psychology, Child Study.

Richard H. Powell, A. M., Literature and History, Training Work.

Wilmatte Porter, A. B., Biology, Experimental Psychology, Chemistry, Training Work.

Inez D. Rice, A. B., Physiography, Physics, Mathematics, Training Work.

J. Graham McNary, A. B., Ancient and Modern Languages, Vocal Music.

W. L. Edwards, M. Accts., Commercial Department, Actual Business, Stenography, Penmanship.

Maggie J. Bucher, M. E. L., Principal of Model Schools.

Mrs. W. B. Bunker, Model Teacher, Upper Grammar Grades.

Flora Beschle, Model Teacher, Upper Grammar Grades.

Jessie M. Himes, Model Teacher, Lower Grammar Grades.

Caroline W. Brewster, A. B., Model Teacher, Upper Primary Grades.

Minnie Holtzman, Model Teacher, Lower Primary Grades.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Dec. 7, 1898.

*Hon. Manuel C. de Baca, Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
Santa Fe, N. M.*

MY DEAR SIR—I have the honor to report that the New Mexico Normal School, at Las Vegas, opened its doors on the morning of Oct. 3, 1898, with ninety-two students enrolled. At this date (Dec. 7, 1898) the number of students who have enrolled for work in the institution is 150. These may be classified as follows:

Normal department, 60.

Academic department, 48.

Commercial department, 23.

Preparatory department, 19.

#### HISTORY.

The New Mexico Normal School, at Las Vegas, was created by an Act of the Territorial Legislature in 1893. The proceeds of the special tax levied at that time for the erection of a building, with the addition of \$10,000 appropriated by the Legislature in 1895, and about \$18,000 advanced by the citizens of Las Vegas this year, have been applied to the erection of a beautiful sandstone building now nearing completion.

#### BUILDING.

The building is of the Romanesque style of architecture, and is a genuine work of art. It is situated on an eminence in the center of the city of Las Vegas, easy of access from all directions, and surrounded by perfect sanitary conditions. It is furnished with the most modern equipment in every respect. It is heated by steam, perfectly lighted and ventilated, furnished with electric lights, and supplied with mountain water from the Agua Pura water works.

The total cost of the building, when finished and equipped, will be about \$50,000. It is perfectly adapted to the purpose for which it was designed.

#### FUNCTION OF THE SCHOOL.

The Normal School exists for the purpose of training teachers for the public school service. Not all who enter can become teachers. The policy of the institution is to admit all who offer themselves for enrollment, provided their qualifications will permit. The first years of the various courses have to do with the formation of that sound scholarship which is essential to success in teaching, in

business or in professional life. During this part of the course the powers of the student become manifest.

Only those who attain high scholarship, who manifest the character, the spirit and the inclination to make teachers, are then permitted to take the training course. The last two years of the teachers' course are devoted to the study of mental development; of the history and philosophy of education; to the observation and study of methods of teaching as seen in the model schools; and, finally, no student is graduated and given the diploma and life certificate of the school until his teaching power is assured and demonstrated by a year of actual teaching in the training schools. In this way the most accomplished and promising body of young men and women of the land will be selected and trained for the most sacred trust that the commonwealth imposes, that of directing the education of its children.

The Normal School should illustrate every department of primary and secondary education, and should be a constant and persistent exponent of every progressive educational movement.

#### DEPARTMENTS.

In conformity to the above, the following departments have been organized:

##### I. Normal Department.

1. Professional Training Course for Teachers, leading to the Degree of B. Pd.
2. Graduate Course in Pedagogy, leading to the Degree of M. Pd.
3. Extension Courses in Pedagogy, Psychology, Child Study.

##### II. Academic Department.

1. Scientific Course.
2. English Course.
3. Extension Courses in Literature, Languages, Sciences, Mathematics.

##### III. Commercial Department.

1. Actual Business Course.
2. Stenography and Typewriting.

##### IV. Preparatory Department.

A complete course in the common English branches.

V. Model Schools. Public Schools of East Las Vegas.

1. Primary Grades.
2. Grammar Grades.

VI. Training Schools. Public Schools of Old Las Vegas.

1. Primary Grades.
2. Grammar Grades.

It is the intention of the management to open kindergarten and manual training courses as soon as funds will permit.

LABORATORIES.

The school is well equipped for all lines of modern laboratory work. All apparatus for physics, biology and physiography has been recently purchased, and only the best quality of instruments selected. A room has been set aside for a Sloyd laboratory, and will be furnished with Swedish Sloyd benches and woodworking tools.

LIBRARY.

Departmental libraries are now ready for use, and the general library will be developed as fast as funds will permit. All library fees for each term will be devoted to the building up of this all-important department.

MUSEUM.

Ample room has been set aside for this purpose, and every friend of the school is earnestly requested to contribute to this department. New Mexico is rich in geological, botanical and zoological material, as are all the Rocky Mountain states. But in the lines of prehistoric interest it stands alone; the richest field on the continent. Large collections are annually leaving the territory to be placed in eastern institutions. If centered in New Mexico, these would soon make one of the finest museums of anthropology in existence. All specimens will be properly cared for and donors duly accredited.

GYMNASIUM.

Arrangements are being made for scientific work in physical culture. A large room is set aside for that purpose, and is being equipped with suitable apparatus. Regular drills in aesthetic physical culture are given; also a regular course of physiological instruction for both young men and young women. Field athletics for both sexes are also provided for under competent direction.

FACULTY.

Edgar L. Hewett, M. Pd., president, philosophy and history of education, educational psychology, child study, sociology.

Richard H. Powell, A. M., literature and history, training work.

Wilmatte Porter, A. R., biology, experimental psychology, chemistry, training work.

Inez D. Rice, Ph. B., physiography, physics, mathematics, training work.

J. Graham McNary, A. B., ancient and modern languages, vocal music.

W. L. Edwards, M. Accts., commercial department, actual business, stenography, penmanship.

W. B. Giveus, principal of preparatory school.

Porfirio Gonzales, instructor in Spanish.

Maggie J. Bucher, M. E. L., principal of model schools.

Mrs. W. B. Bunker, model teacher, upper grammar grades.

Flora Beschle, model teacher, upper grammar grades.

Jessie M. Himes, model teacher, lower grammar grades.

Caroline W. Brewster, A. B., model teacher, upper primary grades.

Minnie Holzman, model teacher, lower primary grades.

#### SUMMARY.

From the foregoing, it is evident that the establishment of this institution meets a pronounced demand on the part of the people of the Territory of New Mexico. An attendance of one hundred and fifty students during the first term of its existence is an unexpected record. I know of no other state normal school in America that has opened under such favorable auspices. It is already a serious problem with the management how to provide for the number of students that will certainly take advantage of its courses within the next two years. The revenues provided by the present millage tax are totally inadequate for the maintenance of what we already have with the practice of the strictest economy. It should be observed that at present the commercial, preparatory, model school and training school departments are maintained without expense to the territory. It is earnestly hoped that the legislature may find it possible to increase the maintenance fund so as to meet the rapidly increasing demands upon the institution.

I have the honor to be, very sincerely yours,

EDGAR L. HEWETT,  
President.



## SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND.

SANTA FE, N. M., Dec. 10, 1838.

*Hon. Manuel C. de Baca, Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
Santa Fe, N. M.:*

DEAR SIR—Pursuant to your request, I have the honor to submit the following report of the School for the Deaf and Blind. The school was opened last October, and is once more in good order. On account of having failed to receive financial aid from the territory for its support, for a period of eighteen months, it was found advisable to reduce the expenses, and, as a consequence, the scope of the work, and thus confine it to the instruction of the deaf only.

The attendance at this time is as follows:

From this territory.....	7
From Arizona.....	1
Indian children.....	4

Thomas S. Miller completed his course of study in this school last year, and was awarded a diploma, and is now doing good work as a farm hand in Grant county, thus learning an occupation, by means of which he will become not only self-supporting, but a useful citizen.

The Indian pupils receive government aid. Owing to a lack of means, the meritorious work of teaching articulation to the deaf can not be taken up again, nor can any blind children be admitted at present. There are other indigent, afflicted youths throughout the territory, who, for the lack of free transportation and suitable clothing, are unable to receive the benefits of this institution. The department for the blind will be opened next term, if the legislature will grant sufficient means. The deaf and the blind of school age throughout this territory are, with a few exceptions, still in great need of an education in order that they may become self-supporting, useful and intelligent citizens. Many of these children, though naturally bright and capable, are in homes isolated and neglected, who, on account of their misfortunes, are debarred from the privileges of a public school education.

This school was established by me thirteen years ago for the benefit of the deaf and the blind, and it gradually developed in its usefulness year by year until cut off by the last legislature from an adequate appropriation. For the first time in the history of this insti-

tution it was shut down; this was due to a lack of money necessary to carry on the work. The school was ordered to be closed after the fiscal year's meager appropriation had been expended for its three months' maintenance, and not to be again opened until the next fiscal year's appropriation became available.

The pupils are taught under the American Eclectic system, the same as that adopted for most of the schools for the deaf in the United States. This system embraces all systems of instruction. In this the hands, eyes and minds are equally trained in the command of language.

December 10th is set aside as a special holiday in honor of the Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet's birthday. It was he, who established the system of education for the deaf in America.

Is it not a serious mistake on the part of the legislature to fail in giving this institution more liberal financial support?

Is it not a conceded fact that the education of the deaf and blind make them self supporting, while a large per centage of those not educated become dependent on the state as paupers?

Have those most unfortunate children not as great a claim on the public for education, as has the children who are not thus afflicted.

Are we willing to do less for our poor and afflicted youths in this prosperous territory than is done for the deaf and blind in other parts of the United States?

Are we justified in withholding the means for the education of these children while they plead for this training that they may be able to earn their own livelihood and not become dependent on charity for their support? If there are to be any children cut off from the privileges of an education, let it be some of those who have all their faculties unimpaired, for their opportunities in the world are good compared with those who have suffered the loss of sight or hearing. And yet is it necessary that any of our children must be deprived of an education? While large sums of money are being annually appropriated for all kinds of public purposes, must any class of our children be left to grow up in abject ignorance?

We appeal to the higher senses of our legislature in behalf of this most worthy institution. We believe that those who filled our leg-

islative halls at the last session did not fully appreciate the great importance of appropriating means for the support of this school.

We feel assured that the coming assembly will be fully justified in making ample provision for the education of the deaf and the blind children of our territory.

LARS M. LARSON,

### NEW MEXICO MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Roswell, New Mexico, December 18, 1898.

*Hon. Manuel C. de Baca, Superintendent Public Instruction.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the inauguration and progress of the New Mexico Military Institute.

By act of the legislature, this school was in 1893 "constituted one of the educational institutions of the territory," when a donation of forty acres of land for a building site was given by Mr. J. J. Hagerman. In 1895, the legislature authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of \$15,000.00 for the erection of suitable buildings, and at the same session further authorized an annual territorial tax of twenty one-hundredths of one mill for the school's maintenance.

In 1897 the regents negotiated the bonds as provided in act of issue, and the main buildings were completed and received in March, 1898, at a total expense of \$20,000.73. This sum includes our water-works plant, plumbing for heat and gas, engines, boilers and necessary machinery, and all other expenditures of regents to March, 1898.

In April, 1898, the barracks were furnished at a cost of \$3,000, which amount includes the fitting up of bedrooms, offices, kitchen, laundry and mess-hall.

In July, 1898, the school-rooms and section rooms were furnished at a cost of \$600.00; in August, 1898, the gas plant was put in at a cost of \$600.00; and in December, 1898, a ten room residence was erected at a cost of \$2,500.

Thus the total amount expended for fixtures and furnishings to date has been in round numbers about \$27,000.00, and the total cost of erecting and organizing the school, up to September, 1898, something less than \$30,000.00.

The institute barracks are of brick, trimmed with red sandstone, three stories, with a fine basement and forty-five rooms.

There are thirty bed-rooms in main building, ten in residence just completed, affording lodging for the instructors, domestics and seventy cadets. In spite of this, however, we have not had a vacant bed-room, or bed, since the school opened, but have been filled to our utmost capacity.

Our water-works plant is a very good one; hot and cold water on all floors; excellent plunge baths and shower baths, and first class closets and sewerage. We use a 10,000 gallon tank with bottom 55 feet from ground, thus securing a powerful pressure. Water is lifted into tank by a steam pump.

Our acetyline gas plant thoroughly and cheaply lights the entire building, giving us an aggregate of 2500 candle power for little more than a dollar a night.

Our commissary department is well organized, and abundant food is furnished the cadets. All instructors and employes are required to live at the institute, the ten-acre enclosure of which is just outside of the incorporate limits of Roswell.

The health of the cadets is carefully attended to; a regular surgeon is employed; bathing and exercise at stated intervals is compulsory; each cadet is vaccinated upon entrance; the altitude of 3,700 feet is the best obtainable; and, as a result, the average gain in weight during the first four months was 15 pounds per man. No labor or expense has been spared to make every cadet in the corps sound, healthful, and thoroughly able-bodied.

The boys have foot ball, base ball and tennis; a large parade ground; military drill one hour and a half daily; regular study, sleep, meals, diet and exercise.

There has been no insubordination or serious breach of discipline.

We have taken, since September, 1898, when the institute was first opened for students, 102 cadets who are organized into two full military companies, officered by cadets, and a small company of young boys in charge of the Cadet Adjutant. While we are giving only infantry drill, if we had 50 sabres we could have cavalry tactics taught also, as we have instructors and facilities for both.

We received from the adjutant general, 80 Springfield rifles and accoutrements. They are rather heavy for this work. We need 100 cadet rifles. No great guns have as yet been provided, and

hence artillery drill is not taught. Cadets of all ages show great aptitude for military work.

The regents have sought to make for the territory a really practical training school adapted to actual conditions and present needs. The average age of our boys is 17, while the degree of advancement in studies is not greater than for a boy of 14. In genuine intelligence, however, and vigorous energy, these western boys have few peers in the world.

Proper restraint, hearty activity, honest encouragement and strong insistence upon steady, thorough application and mastery, have seemed to us the first essentials.

The corps of instructors is efficient and ample for our needs. They are as follows:

Maj. J. W. Willson (Va. Mil. Inst.), commandant and Prof. Math.

Capt. W. S. Fitzgerald (Vanderbilt), professor of English.

Capt. W. H. Whitten, Jr. (Mass. Inst. Technology), Prof. sciences.

Capt. L. Martini-Mancini (Mil. College Italy, Ex-Lieut. Cavalry), Professor Spanish, Drawing and Fencing.

Good progress has been made by cadets of all ages.

The second and first class could be organized if any cadets could take the work, but as the school has been in operation but a few months, that is of course, impossible. Three classes lower than the fourth are at present maintained. After this year it will be necessary to set examinations at all the county seats when applicants appear before the commissioners for the territorial appointments; these examinations will be for entrance into the fourth class.

The eighteen cadets who hold these appointments, at present, receive their board, lodging and tuition free.

The appointment is valuable; the oldest states in the Union give nothing better. The present law is somewhat vague on this subject, and it is hoped that the next legislature will remove any doubt about it.

The expense of maintaining the institute will probably exceed \$15,000 per year. At present it receives from the territory something near \$7,000. We have earned up to date in tuition fees \$1,340, and will probably earn \$3,000 more. Of the \$7,000 received from the legislature, it is necessary to expend \$3,600 for the sup-

port of the territory's cadets, and thus at present the school is receiving not more than \$3,400 direct aid from taxation.

If we had now twice as great accommodations, there is hardly any doubt but the attendance and earnings would be quite twice as large as at present. We trust the next legislature will favor us as far as is consistent with the public good, and enable us to erect more buildings.

The furnishing of the institute are substantial and well adapted to our needs. Each student has a first-class iron bedstead, mattress and pillow; each room two beds, a table, chairs, washstand, etc. We have no large dormitories where several dozen sleep and live together; two students are put into a room.

The school rooms are furnished with adjustable chair-desks, and the section rooms with best folding seats.

The mess hall seats 70 people at table, and is completely furnished. Our kitchen and laundry outfits are also the best of their class. We are now prepared to feed 100 people daily.

On the whole, the successful opening of the institute, and the favor with which the people have regarded it, is almost phenomenal. Every county in New Mexico is fairly well represented, and several states. If sufficient accommodations are provided, there is no reason to doubt but it will soon take a commanding rank among the best institutions of the West.

Respectfully,

J. G. MEADORS,  
Superintendent.

## City Schools.

Santa Fe.....	9	462	\$8,247 07	\$7,774 90	\$15,000 00	\$6,990 00	\$320 00	\$150 00	\$16,000 00
Albuquerque.....	11	563	9,422 16	8,985 76	25,000 00	5,035 00	3,980 76	84 00	1,400 00
East Las Vegas.....	4	652	5,508 38	4,781 08	8,500 00	4,180 00	601 08	902 34	15,000 00
Raton.....	6	543	3,441 57	3,300 15	23,000 00		521 63		
Silver City.....	6	494							
Socorro.....	7	524							
No. of Schools.	9								
No. of Months Taught.	6								
No. of Teachers.	9								
Census.	1,131								
Enrollment.	462								
Total Daily Average.	420								
Total Receipts.									
Total Expenditures.									
Total Value of School Property.									
Total Amount of Salary Paid to Teachers.									
Total Amount Paid for Light, Rent, Fuel and Miscellaneous.									
Total Amount of Interest on Indebtedness.									
Total Amount of Indebtedness.									

## CITY SCHOOLS.

## ALBUQUERQUE.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Nov. 25, 1898.

*Hon. M. C. de Baca, Superintendent Public Instruction, Santa Fe,  
N. M.*

DEAR SIR—I have the honor of submitting the following report for your consideration: The total enrollment for 1897-98 was 933, average attendance very good.

The corps of teachers for the same year is:

## HIGH SCHOOL.

J. T. Perrigo, superintendent and teacher of mathematics.

J. Everitt Smith, principal.

Miss Bertha Hegman, assistant.

Mrs. T. I. Butts, Spanish.

## FIRST WARD SCHOOL.

Mrs. T. I. Butts, principal, first and second grades.

Miss Helen Booth, third and fourth grades.

Miss Elizabeth Willey, fifth and sixth grades.

## SECOND WARD SCHOOL.

Miss Ella D. Coltrane, principal, sixth and seventh grades.

Miss Edith Stevens, fourth and fifth grades.

Miss Hamm, second and third grades.

Miss Keepers, first and second grades.

## THIRD WARD SCHOOL.

Miss L. M. Anderson, principal, sixth and seventh grades.

Miss Newman, fourth and fifth grades.

Miss Ida Elder, third grade.

\*Miss Cora Armstrong, first grade.

Miss Higgason, first grade.

## FOURTH WARD SCHOOL.

Miss Lou Lee, principal, seventh and eighth grades.

Miss Margaret Lee, fifth and sixth grades.

\*Miss Merritt, third and fourth grades.

Miss Carscallen, third and fourth grades.

Miss Catherine Cameron, first and second grades.

\*Resigned during the year.

The course of study, as recommended by the Territorial Teachers' Association, has been adopted for our first eight grades, and the



course of study for the high school is practically the preparatory course of the University of New Mexico.

The superintendent has been relieved of teaching any classes and devotes his whole time to superintending.

Miss Ella D. Coltrane has been made model teacher in charge of the eighth grade.

At present the enrollment is 770. Present corps teachers:

#### HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. J. F. Messenger, principal.

Miss Blanche Holden, assistant.

Mrs. T. J. Butts, Spanish.

#### FIRST WARD SCHOOL.

Mrs. Butts, principal, first and second grades..

Miss Booth, third and fourth grades.

Miss Willey, fifth and sixth grades.

#### SECOND WARD SCHOOL.

Miss Bertha Hegman, principal, sixth and seventh grades.

Miss Stevens, fourth and fifth grades.

Miss Adams, second and third grades.

Miss Keepers, first and second grades.

#### THIRD WARD SCHOOL.

Mr. Frank Seykora, principal, sixth and seventh grades.

Miss Higgason, fourth and fifth grades.

Miss Elder, third grade.

Miss Newman, first grade.

#### FOURTH WARD SCHOOL.

Miss Lou Lee, principal, sixth and seventh grades.

Miss Margaret Lee, fourth and fifth grades.

Miss Alger, second and third grades.

Miss Cameron, first and second grades.

The schools are in a good condition, and the teachers are enthusiastic in their work.

Respectfully,

M. E. HICKEY,  
Superintendent.

## GALLUP.

GALLUP, N. M., Nov. 10, 1898.

*Hon. Manuel C. de Baca, Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

DEAR SIR—I have the honor of submitting the following report of the public schools of Gallup, for the year ending June 17, 1898:

## SCHOOL CENSUS.

Number of months school was in session .....	10
Enrollment for the year .....	346
Average monthly enrollment .....	265.9
Average number belonging .....	241.98
Average daily attendance .....	228.31
Average percentage of attendance.....	94.35
Number neither tardy nor absent .....	113.6
Number of tardiness for the year .....	56

Compared with the previous year, there was an increase in the following particulars: In total enrollment, of 31; in average monthly enrollment, of 13.8; in average number belonging, of 8.22; in average daily attendance, of 8.14; in average per cent of attendance, about one-fifth of 1 per cent; in number neither tardy nor absent, 14.3; but in the number of tardiness there was a decrease of 86. The average pupil lost more school days on account of sickness, such as mumps, measles, etc., than during any of the four years previous.

For several years the district has maintained a school at the Gibson mine, distant  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Gallup. This year the school board decided to transport the school children from all the mines to our town school building. The system has been a decided success. Not only has their average per cent of attendance increased, but the improvement in their deportment and their scholarship has been great. I am safe in saying that they have learned fully a fourth more in the town schools than they would if the Gibson school had been continued. The cause is not difficult to find. The Gibson teacher would have had seven different grades to instruct and would have been assigned more work than four teachers have in the town schools. Under such circumstances the pupils could not have advanced rapidly enough. While the ride to town and back is long and occasionally cold, the children themselves see the advantages.

The sum of \$55.20 was raised by a small contribution from the teachers and janitor and from an entertainment given at the close of the previous year. This was expended for papers, magazines, supplemental readers, song books, library books and a drum for marching.

Through the liberality of the school board 300 copies of the course of study, prepared by Professor C. M. Light for the schools of New Mexico, were purchased for our own use. Our school work is conducted according to the plan outlined in this course of study.

During the last of the spring term, an exhibit of the school work in the most important studies of the different grades was prepared and sent to the Transmississippi International Exposition at Omaha. A duplicate copy was also exhibited to our town people and was of much use in creating an interest in our educational work and in explaining our system of instruction to the patrons.

Very respectfully,

D. M. RICHARDS,  
Principal.

SANTA FE.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Nov. 25, 1898.

*Hon. Manuel C. de Baca, Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
Santa Fe, New Mexico.*

DEAR SIR—In accordance with your request, I take pleasure in tendering you a report of the Santa Fe public schools.

We have at the present time nine well filled school rooms under the care of an earnest corps of teachers.

The total enrollment is 452 pupils. If an equal distribution of pupils were made to the various rooms it would give 50 pupils to a room.

This is not the case, however. Pupils coming from other wards have over-crowded the Third Ward school, also the first primary of the Second Ward school.

At a recent meeting of the school board a rule was made requiring pupils attending the public schools to go to the school provided in the ward in which they live. It is hoped that this will relieve the over-crowded condition of these schools.

We have followed the course of study, so far as practicable, as adopted by the Territorial Board of Education for public schools.

Monthly teachers' meetings have been held, at which methods of teaching, the general condition of our work and the best manner of meeting the conditions found, have been discussed. It is hoped that as our financial conditions improve we may have better facilities for carrying on the work.

One needful thing in our city is a modern school building, centrally located, capable of accommodating all of the schools.

A public kindergarten was established in Santa Fe in 1896, conducted by Mrs. D. C. Fletcher. This worthy advocate of Froebel's method is with us today. The kindergarten in Santa Fe has lived to win the approval of the public. It is earnestly urged that our Spanish speaking friends send their children to the kindergarten that they may learn to speak the English language before entering upon primary school work.

#### THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Adolph J. Fischer, president.

A. P. Hogle, vice president.

John V. Conway, clerk.

Nicolas Sena.

Manuel Delgado.

Seferino Baca.

Robt. Johnson.

J. M. Anaya.

The following are the teachers for 1898-99:

#### FIRST WARD SCHOOL.

Miss Jessie Smith, principal.

Miss Maggie Johnson, assistant.

#### SECOND WARD SCHOOL.

Miss Louisa Schnepple, principal.

Mrs. Fannie Delgado, assistant.

#### THIRD WARD SCHOOL.

Mrs. L. A. Harvey, primary.

Mrs. D. C. Fletcher, kindergarten.

#### FOURTH WARD SCHOOL.

Sister William Anne, principal.

Sister Nerinckx, assistant.

## UNIVERSITY BUILDING.

High school and grammar, Mrs. E. M. Dunning principal of city schools.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. ELLA M. DUNNING,  
Superintendent.

---

RATON.

RATON, NEW MEXICO, Nov. 26, 1898.

Hon. M. C. de Baca, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Santa Fe, N. M.

DEAR SIR—Following is the annual report of the Raton public schools:

## BUILDINGS.

In addition to the two buildings mentioned in my former annual report, namely, the main building, containing eight rooms, and the Buena Vista building, containing one room, the board of education has rented for temporary use two buildings containing one room each. These buildings are convenient to the pupils for whom they were provided.

August 22, 1898, the city voted \$10,000 in bonds for a new school building, but at this writing no location has been agreed upon for said building.

## COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study, as adopted by the Territorial Board of Education and recommended for use in the public schools of the territory, in the main, is well adapted to the use of our schools, requiring few changes in the course of study followed previous to the adoption of the new course. Eight pupils were graduated from the high school last year. The present senior class contains only two, though there is a marked increase of attendance in the high school.

## LIBRARY.

About one hundred volumes have been added to the library since my former report. These have been purchased, in part, with money voluntarily contributed by the pupils, in part with the proceeds of our annual concert at the close of the school year.

## ATTENDANCE.

The enrollment for 1897-98 was not so large as that of 1896-97 since it was necessary to exclude all pupils under six years of age.

The same has been found necessary for the present year. The enrollment for this year to date has been larger than that of any previous year on corresponding date, although the census of 1898 shows a less number of children of school age in this district than that of 1897.

## TEACHERS.

Following are names of the teachers for 1898-99:

## THIRD WARD BUILDING.

Miss Sallie D. Burnam.

## FOURTH WARD BUILDING.

Mrs. Ona Sweitzer.

## BUENA VISTA BUILDING.

Miss Mary Murphy.

## MAIN BUILDING.

Miss M. Alpha Mitchell, room No. 1.

Miss Lizzie Downing, room No. 2.

Miss Helen Papen, room No. 3.

Mrs. Neville Conn, room No. 4.

Mrs. Cornelia Ellenwood, room No. 5.

Miss Fannie Massey, room No. 6.

Mr. W. T. McClelland, high school room.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR 1898-99.

J. A. Rush, president.

A. K. Letton, vice president.

Bryant Rhea.

C. M. C. Hauck.

Thos. Shaw.

I. L. Brackett.

Thos. Gregory.

Hon. A. C. Voorhees.

Chas. E. Howells, secretary.

A. E. Burnam, treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

R. H. CARTER,  
Superintendent.

## SILVER CITY.

SILVER CITY, N. M., December 3, 1898.

*Hon. Manuel C. de Baca, Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
Santa Fe, N. M.*

DEAR SIR—I herewith submit the annual report of the public schools of Silver City, New Mexico:

In connection with the statistical report would add the teachers for the years 1898-99:

M. R. Koehler, seventh and eighth grades.

Belle Eckles, fourth and fifth grades.

Olive Whitehill, third grade.

Mabel Miller, third grade.

Maud A. Fielder, first grade.

Elizabeth Jackson, first grade.

The board of education consists of:

Robert Black, president.

A. G. Hood.

Martin V. Cox, secretary.

The teachers are all earnest workers, and the schools are in good condition.

Very respectfully,

M. R. KOEHLER,  
Superintendent.

## LAS VEGAS.

*Hon. Manuel C. de Baca, Superintendent of Public Instruction  
of New Mexico.*

DEAR SIR—The schools of the city of Las Vegas opened September 5, 1898, with an enrollment in the eight grades of 527.

This enrollment does not include high school pupils, as by an arrangement made with the Normal school located in this city the high school is incorporated into the academic department of the Normal school. At present the total enrollment for the eight grades is 639. Including high school pupils it is 689, the largest enrollment ever known in the history of the public schools of the city of Las Vegas.

Although our schools are thoroughly graded, one pupil is not kept back an entire year to await the promotion of the grade at the close

of the term. If he, by closer attention to work and a greater development of mind, shows to the teacher and superintendent that he is capable of being advanced, he is allowed to enter a higher grade.

Thanksgiving day observance was made a practical one. Pupils were given the privilege of bringing articles to our school for the benefit of the poor of our city. A most excellent donation was received.

The La Fayette collection which was taken on La Fayette day amounted to \$16. This was forwarded to T. C. Davis, comptroller of the treasury, at Washington, D. C.

Our teachers, twelve in number, are all doing special work under the direction of the special teachers at the Normal school.

At present the public schools are occupying three buildings. Five of the grades occupy the first floor of the Normal building and are used as model schools. At the close of school in May, 1898, there was a graduating class from the high school of ten. The exercises were held in the opera house and a large audience listened to an excellent program.

The graduating exercises of the eighth grade were held the night previous to commencement exercises.

#### TEACHERS FOR 1898-99.

Maggie J. Bucher, superintendent.

Mrs. Bunker, eighth grade.

Flora Beschle, seventh grade.

Lura Davenport, sixth grade.

Virginia M. Keyes, fifth grade.

Jessie M. Hines, fifth and sixth grades.

Caroline Brewster, fourth grade.

Mrs. Douglas, fourth grade.

Mrs. Garlick, third grade.

Belle Rogers, second grade.

Elba Stoneroad, second and third grades.

Minnie Holzman, first grade.

School is in session nine months.

#### STATISTICS FOR FALL TERM OF 1898.

School census of city of Las Vegas .....	938
Number enrolled to date .....	689
Number of teachers .....	12



---

Number of buildings .....	3
Number of rooms used .....	12

BOARD OF EDUCATION, 1898-99.

C. P. Hedgcock, president.

J. M. Cunningham, vice president.

M. W. Browne.

Wm. G. Haydon.

A. C. Schmidt.

Geo. V. Reed.

C. C. Gordon, M. D.

R. B. Rice.

Chas. Tamme, secretary.

Respectfully,

MAGGIE J. BUCHER.

---

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

SAN MIGUEL COLLEGE, SANTA FE.

This college, founded by the Christian Brothers in 1859, still holds its own as one of the leading institutions of learning in the Southwest. In the beginning the Brothers took quarters in rented buildings, but today they have their own buildings, which have cost nearly \$50,000.

The college is unendowed and it has not received any share of the public funds. It has been self-supporting from its foundation.

One hundred and forty pupils have been enrolled during the present year.

The course of study consists of the English language, mathematics, commercial branches, phonography, typewriting, chemistry, assaying and music.

The college has a well stocked cabinet of minerals, and a good chemical laboratory.

The Christian Brothers also conduct the La Salle Institute, at Las Vegas, with an attendance of 110 scholars, and a school in Bernalillo with 100 scholars.

ACADEMY OF LORETTO.

The Academy of Our Lady of Light was founded by the Sisters of Loretto in 1853. The first sisters started from the mother house

in Kentucky June 26, 1852, and arrived in Santa Fe the following October, accompanying the late Archbishop (then Bishop) Lamy, who had gone to the states to procure teachers for his extensive diocese. They were four in number, with Mother Magdalen Hayden as superior. They were unable to open school until January 1, 1853, having to acquire the Spanish language. As soon as this was accomplished they commenced to teach in the house which Bishop Lamy had given them opposite the cathedral. Here they remained until 1855, when they moved to the present site, it being a much more desirable location. The lot on which stands "La Casa Americana," so called because it was the first house with a shingle roof in Santa Fe, was given to the Sisters by Bishop Lamy, who always had the welfare of the school at heart. Here good adobe houses were built and the school began a prosperous career. Its good name spread and soon the house was filled with boarders, fifty being the greatest number. The present academy was finished in 1881, and cost about \$24,000. It is furnished with modern improvements, gas, water, steam, etc., and is noted for its bright, sunny, well ventilated school rooms. The course of study includes the elementary and higher branches of an English education. Phonography, typewriting, painting, music, plain and ornamental needle work, etc., are likewise taught. The number of boarders is not so great as in former years, on account of the branch houses of the order, which are scattered throughout the territory. The academy was incorporated in 1874.

They also have a select day school in connection with the boarding school. The total attendance this year is 80.

The historical old adobe building formerly occupied by the Sisters of Loretto has been torn down and in its place a beautiful three-story brick building has been erected at an expense of about \$10,000.

## Sectarian Schools.

## CATHOLIC.

Name and Location.	Number of schools	Number of months taught.	Number of teachers	Enrollment.	Total daily average.	Value of school property
San Miguel College, Santa Fe.....	1	10	8	140	140	\$40,000
Academy of Loretto, Santa Fe.....	1	10	4	88	80	34,000
De La Salle Institute, Las Vegas.....	1	10	3	100	95	10,000
St. Mary's Parochial School Albuquerque.	1	10	4	80	75	20,000
St. Vincent's Academy, Albuquerque	1	10	4	90	85	40,000
Sisters of Loretto Indian Boarding School, Bernalillo.....	1	10	8	160	160	20,000
Convent of St. Joseph, Taos.....	1	10	4	100	90	3,000
Sacred Heart Academy, San Miguel.	1	10	3	75	70	7,000
Convent of Mercy, Las Vegas.....	1	9	3	60	50	2,500
Academy Immaculate Conception, Las Vegas	1	10	6	135	120	6,000
Orphanage, Santa Fe.....	1	12	2	100	100	10,000
Our Lady of Guadalupe, Sapello.....	2	10	4	115	100	200
Mora Academy.....	1	10	5	110	101	5,000
Socorro.....	1	10*	4	32	30	5,000
Las Cruces.....	1	10	4	40	30	5,000
Mesilla.....	1	10	2	40	30	5,000
Silver City.....	1	10	2	30	25	3,500
Los Alamos.....	1	10	2	35	30	2,000
Total.....	19	10	72	1,602	1,410	217,700

## METHODIST.

Albuquerque.....	3	9	5	55	45	\$10,000
Las Cruces.....	1	10	1	60	.....	.....
Las Vegas.....	1	9	1	58	40	.....
Dulce.....	1	9	2	62	50	.....
Jewett.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Peralta.....	1	4	2	28	20	.....
Martinez.....	1	4	1	25	30	.....
Costilla.....	1	4	1	30	22	.....
Conejos.....	1	4	1	20	15	.....
Ranchitos.....	1	8	1	58	50	.....
Rio Bonito.....	1	4	1	30	22	.....
Total.....	13	67	18	426	284	10,000

## NEW WEST EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.

New West Academy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$25,000
Los Barelaz.....	1	6	1	65	50	.....
Ranchos de Albuquerque.....	1	6	1	64	50	.....
Las Vegas Academy.....	1	10	5	85	70	19,000
Ranchos de Atrisco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4	6	7	219	170	44,000

## PRESBYTERIAN.

Name and Location.	Number of schools	Number of months taught.	Number of teachers.	Enrollment.	Total daily average.	Value of school property
Laguna.....	1	10	2	70	45	\$1,000
Albuquerque.....	1	10	5	50	50	3,000
Santa Fe.....	1	10	6	60	60	14,000
El Rito.....	1	10	1	63	50	1,000
Embudo.....	1	10	1	50	45	.....
Jemez Hot Springs.....	1	10	1	60	45	1,200
Las Cruces.....	1	10	2	100	80	1,500
La Costilla.....	1	10	1	35	20	.....
Arroyo Hondo.....	1	6	1	65	50	.....
Upper Arroyo Seco.....	1	6	1	50	45	.....
Peñasco.....	1	10	1	50	35	1,200
Buena Vista.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500
Cañon Bonito.....	1	10	2	100	75	1,000
Chaperito.....	1	10	1	60	40	600
Corrales.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200
Las Vegas.....	1	10	2	.....	.....	2,000
Los Lentos.....	1	6	1	70	45	.....
Mora.....	1	10	1	40	30	2,000
Pajarito.....	1	10	1	40	30	1,500
Placitas.....	1	10	1	30	28	500
Raton.....	1	10	2	200	160	1,600
Taos.....	1	10	1	50	40	1,800
Prado.....	1	10	1	70	60	500
El Rancho.....	1	10	2	130	100	1,800
Jarales.....	1	6	1	30	30	.....
Total.....	23	9	38	1,505	1,178	37,900

## RESUME.

Denomination.	No. of schools	No. of months taught.	No. of Teachers.	Enrollment.	Total daily avr'ge.	Value of Property
Catholic.....	19	10	72	1,450	1,320	\$217,700
Methodist.....	13	7	18	428	284	14,000
New West.....	5	6	7	219	170	44,000
Presbyterian.....	23	9	38	1,505	1,178	37,900
Total.....	60	32	135	3,600	2,952	313,600

## BAPTIST MISSION SCHOOL.

The Baptist Mission School at Velarde, New Mexico, is in charge of Rev. W. H. Rishel and Mrs. Rishel. It is supported by the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

There are sixty pupils in attendance; Mrs. Rishel having charge of the primary pupils, and Mr. Rishel of the more advanced grades. The work is, as nearly as possible, the same as that done in good public schools. Reading, writing, spelling, geography, arithmetic and language are taught. The school has been in progress two years.

The building used is adobe, with modern school desks and supplies, so far as the means of the Mission will allow.

### SANTA FE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, December 19, 1898.

*To Hon. Manuel C. de Baca, Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
New Mexico.*

SIR—Replying to your communication of the 17th inst., I would respectfully call your attention to the inclosure containing statistics, etc., and to the accompanying letter, which contains all of the matter of interest to the public that I can think of.

Hoping that the matter hereby transmitted may be of use to you, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. VIETS,  
Superintendent.

It is an acknowledged fact that the Pueblos and Navajos are among our most observant Indians. As a class they are the best reasoners among our Indian tribes. They are quick to detect shams, and apt to see the good and bad qualities in men and things. They are more fully alive to the value of that which is good in white men's ways, and equally awake to the bad. They are more eager to adopt that part of our education in which they can see a commercial value, than any Indian whom I have ever met. They see almost instinctively, the difference between a real mechanic and a pretense. They are willing to allow their children to remain a long time as apprentices, provided they can see that the instructor and appliances are of the best. And they do not seem to need any instruction to enable them to judge which is real and which is false.

In making my recommendation to the Indian office, I have had in mind the foregoing characteristics of the people with whom we must deal, and also the other and, perhaps, more patent fact that our field is almost limitless. For instance, in the Santa Fe agency alone are more than 1,000 Indian children of school age who have never been in a school of any kind. Among the Navajos (who are within our reach) are enough to fill three such schools as I ask for, and among the Utes within our reach are as many more. Besides this, our normal department extends to the entire Indian population of the United States; there being only three schools that make any pre-

tense to a normal department, and these departments have just and equal claims upon all graduates of the various Indian schools.

In my recommendations, I have asked that this school be raised in all departments to a real normal training trades school of a capacity of six hundred pupils. I would not have the funds asked for expended slowly, but would expect that not later than November 1, 1899, that the school would be in full operation in all its branches, fully and generously equipped.

My estimates are made upon a very conservative basis, and to make the necessary improvements, so as to put the school in working order with a population of six hundred, will require every dollar that I have asked for. Indeed, I have left not the slightest margin. I append herewith a recapitulation of my request:

For trades building .....	\$ 15,000
For equipment of same .....	5,775
Addition to main building .....	2,600
Addition to warehouse .....	1,500
Addition to school building.....	6,600
New dormitory building .....	26,000
For heating plant .....	8,700
For water and sewerage .....	3,000
For repairs and improvements .....	3,000
Support of 300 pupils at \$167 per capita .....	50,100
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$122,275</b>

In the \$15,000 "Trades" building are to be taught the following branches: Blacksmithing, wagon making, painting, shoemaking, tailoring, tinning, plumbing, printing, sloyd, mechanical drawing, etc.

The equipment means two 80-horse power boilers (to be used for steam heating and power), one 50-horse engine and the necessary shafting and pulleys.

The "addition to the main building" is for modern bath rooms and water closets; the "addition to school building" means four additional school rooms to the building now under construction; the "dormitory" explains itself; the "heating plant" is for piping and radiators within the buildings, and for the pipes from the boilers to the buildings. It is, perhaps, in order to call your attention again

to the fact that this school is already a regular normal school, having quite a class of young men and women from several different tribes, graduates of various Indian schools, preparing themselves for teachers in the service.

**U. S. Indian Industrial School.**

No. of school.	No. months taught	No. of instructors.	Enrollment.	Total daily average.	Total receipts.	Total expenditures.	Total value of school property.	Total amount of salary paid to instructors.
1	12	32	285	285	\$50,030 00	\$50,050 00	\$49,904 00	\$17,680 00

**U. S. STATUTES, FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.**

**CCCLXII.**

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF THE NATURE OF ALCOHOLIC DRINKS AND NARCOTICS, AND OF THEIR EFFECTS UPON THE HUMAN SYSTEM, IN CONNECTION WITH THE SEVERAL DIVISIONS OF THE SUBJECT OF PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE, BY THE PUPILS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE TERRITORIES AND OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND IN THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ACADEMIES, AND INDIAN AND COLORED SCHOOLS IN THE TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled.*

Section 1. That the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and special instruction as to their effects upon the human system, in connection with the several divisions of the subject of physiology and hygiene, shall be included in the branches of study taught in the common or public schools, and in the military and naval schools, and shall be studied and taught as thoroughly, and in the same manner, as other like required branches are in said schools, by the use of text books in the hands of pupils where other branches are thus studied in said schools and by all pupils in all said schools through-

out the territories, in the military and naval academies of the United States, and in the District of Columbia, and in all Indian and colored schools in the territories of the United States.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the proper officers in control of any school described in the foregoing section to enforce the provisions of this act; and any such officer, school director, committee, superintendent, or teacher, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of this act or shall neglect or fail to make proper provisions for the instruction required, and in the manner specified by the first section of this act, for all pupils in each and every school under his jurisdiction, shall be removed from office, and the vacancy filled as in other cases.

Sec. 3. That no certificate shall be granted to any person to teach in the public schools of the District of Columbia or territories, after the first day of January, *Anno Domini* 1888, who has not passed a satisfactory examination in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the nature and the effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics upon the human system.

*Approved May 20, 1896.*

---

## CHAPTER XXV.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE CREATION OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO. C. B. 56, APPROVED MARCH 2, 1897.

*Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico.*

Section 1. That hereafter no school districts shall be created or divided unless it is done by a petition signed by twenty-five heads of families who are the parents of children of school age.

Sec. 2. That no school district shall be hereafter created or divided unless there shall be twenty-five children at least of school age in the new district, and leave at least fifty children of school age in the districts from which such new district is taken.

Sec. 3. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force and effect from and after its passage.



## District Schools.

County.	No. of district.	Teachers.		Enrollment.		Average daily attendance.		No. of scholars between the ages of 5 and 21 years.			No. of schools.	Months taught.	
		Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.			
Bernalillo.....	46	37	26	63	1,397	3,124	1,170	1,021	2,191	3,810	3,435	7,245	5
Chaves.....	12	7	11	18	278	506	210½	240	459½	517	477	994	16
Cofax.....	36	16	25	40	648	998	391	394	782	1,436	1,561	3,030	30
Doña Ana.....	26	6	22	28	438	444	1,062	296	686	1,977	1,894	3,038	27
Edwy.....	13	6	9	15	410	301	318	183	501	496	366	962	15
Grant.....	30	11	32	43	667	501	1,168	320	764	1,558	1,299	2,957	30
Guadalupe.....	14	10	3	13	365	599	292	191	483	641	630	1,260	13
Lincoln.....	43	14	10	24	409	803	1,07	121	281	882	764	1,596	28
Mora.....	39	24	7	31	878	560	1,428	423	1,115	1,720	1,582	3,258	31
San Juan.....	42	33	7	37	878	405	1,383	570	896	878	405	1,283	34
San Miguel.....	93	47	29	76	2,725	4,916	1,218	926	2,144	2,215	1,738	3,953	16
San Miguel.....	37	30	4	34	941	542	1,363	606	964	2,115	1,678	3,963	33
Sierra.....	17	6	8	14	319	522	1,681½	328	582	582	488	1,070	14
Socorro.....	49	25	8	33	744	684	1,428	451	873	2,069	1,864	3,963	33
Taos.....	37	11	2	13	400	601	272	127	399	925	846	1,771	12
Union.....	33	14	4	18	370	349	303	157	360	615	459	1,074	24
Valencia.....	21	18	5	23	854	650	686	483	1,176	1,159	1,402	2,561	24
					620	1,474							4
					9,941	23,061	8,297	6,101½	14,398½	24,049	21,249	45,298	511
	575	318	223	541	13,120								70

## District Schools.—Continued.

County.	Receipts.			Expenditures.				
	Balance Dec. 1, 1897.	From county school fund.	Poll tax, fines, etc.	Total.	Teachers' wages.	Rent, fuel, etc.	School houses and grounds.	On hand. Total.
Bernalillo.....	\$12,704 49	\$14,724 00	\$5,589 81	\$33,106 30	\$12,067 25	\$1,426 61	\$137 90	\$19,476 54
Chaves.....	982 52	4,376 82	2,670 97	8,030 31	5,020 00	275 58	512 38	2,622 35
Colfax.....	4,835 67	8,355 84	3,690 01	14,159 61	5,738 12	52 95	972 66	6,702 04
Doña Ana.....	2,851 68	5,410 80	2,861 77	11,124 25	5,355 11	458 99	1,066 32	4,214 88
Eddy.....	2,214 88	2,294 99	2,312 29	4,607 28	3,910 00	203 70	528 43	1,421 89
Grant.....	621 49	14,739 55	4,100 90	21,116 23	12,618 27	270 75	550 46	7,923 71
Guadalupe.....	1,764 10	3,408 99	22 65	2,235 59	1,247 90	146 46	841 23	2,235 59
Lincoln.....	355 48	4,061 49	1,304 64	6,477 73	4,064 96	258 61	38 00	2,046 17
Mora.....	2,996 31	2,512 45	3,153 00	7,569 97	2,027 75	732 96	.....	1,057 00
Rio Arriba.....	311 95	824 31	1,497 72	2,633 96	3,317 67	806 70	.....	2,955 91
San Juan.....	3,927 03	12,310 39	8,061 01	24,298 43	1,412 02	306 00	.....	431 83
San Miguel.....	2,712 22	3,985 09	463 50	7,141 41	14,234 29	1,517 27	1,109 15	7,367 72
Santa Fe.....	1,708 83	2,247 07	1,069 13	5,024 96	3,596 55	696 58	65 70	2,801 46
Sierra.....	1,943 72	7,337 67	7,621 16	16,902 55	2,655 75	342 69	14 10	2,003 16
Socorro.....	1,578 02	2,171 23	1,113 00	3,862 31	4,619 29	770 87	1,576 84	7,985 65
Taos.....	.....	3,620 59	1,122 00	4,743 59	2,536 00	72 25	86 86	2,173 13
Union.....	1,662 91	649 50	617 91	2,960 32	1,965 87	139 00	50 00	736 94
Valencia.....	43,291 30	92,223 82	50,376 07	185,176 18	88,003 79	8,379 97	6,797 80	865 45
								74,396 93
								178,216 23

---

"EXHIBIT I."Cattle Sanitary Board.

---

I have the honor to submit the following as the report of the Cattle Sanitary Board of New Mexico for 1898.

The season of 1898 opened with an active demand for all classes of cattle, many entire stocks were bought out to be removed from the territory, this demand continued until the financial disturbance caused by the war checked the movement which has not since fully recovered its strength, though there was considerable inquiry during September and October for well graded cattle, but as nearly all of that class in New Mexico had been contracted for there was not much animation, there being no apparent outcome for feeding grain at current prices to indifferent stock, with which the corn growing states, Kansas particularly, was already heavily loaded and as a result the movement of cattle out of the territory during the year was about 70,000 head less than that of 1897.

For the season now opening there is every reason to believe that the inquiry for well graded 2-year old steers to go to the Northern ranges will be strong and that all of that age can be marketed at satisfactory prices, while other classes of cattle will for a time be neglected until the present holdings in the corn belt can be liquidated; as is usual at this season of the year much of a pessimistic nature as to the future of the cattle business has been written and published. "That the shortage as claimed in cattle does not exist" that if it does the deficiency in meat food can be easily supplied by pork and mutton, or by the early maturity of steers, which can be made to weigh 1,000 pounds as yearlings by high feeding from birth, etc., this latter is of very limited application, perhaps not more than ten in a thousand of the very choicest breeds can be so handled, even where the facilities for so doing are of the best and in the case of mutton it is well known that the shortage in sheep is proportionately greater than it is in cattle and that it takes nearly as long to recover from; a shortage in pork can be quickly overcome, but while the American people have the means to buy beef the substitution of pork will not be very satisfactory. Neither does it seem needful for New Mexico cattlemen to be very much

distressed over the situation. There will be a market for all the good cattle they can produce for many years to come and all who are up to date are now breeding up their herds to compete with the best from any where.

During 1898, New Mexico has sustained her past reputation for healthy cattle, at this altitude the insect pests and other ailments incidental to lower levels do not exist, and exotic diseases when introduced have not been able to hold a footing, no cases of Texas fever or kindred diseases have been reported during the year last past, and the prospects for abundant feed in 1899, are more favorable than usual.

The depredations of wolves on all kinds of young stock continue the efforts of individuals to rid themselves of the pest do not afford relief, as there is no concert of action and where they disappear from one section they show up in another, the loss to the community from their ravages remain the same; it is a vital question to the stockmen, and affecting as it does the chiefest interests of the territory, and those from which its greatest revenue is derived, is deserving of the attention of the legislature.

Early in January, 1898, it was reported to this office that a large number of stolen cattle were at Grants station. An inspector of the Board was immediately sent out, who took possession of 278 head, and reported that the band had been divided and the strongest of them taken on to San Juan county. Inspectors were sent after them who found 78 head in one pasture and afterwards cut seven head from a bunch that had been hidden out, making 363 head recovered from this thieving outfit. Of this number 102 head were returned to their owners at Grants; 177 head were sold to be shipped to Watrous and taken out of New Mexico. All that were recovered in San Juan county were sold at Aztec, under the condition that they should not be again turned loose. Of those shipped to Watrous, five head died in transit in consequence of their condition when captured, a great many of them being calves that had been pulled from their mothers and weaned. These cattle were advertised as stolen in February, 1898, showing all the brands on them, and all that have been identified have been paid for. The brands on many of them were so burned that it was impossible to distinguish what they had originally been.

About this time a band of cattle stolen from Western Socorro and Sierra counties were found in a pasture near Albuquerque, by J. F. Cook, of Socorro, who arrested the thieves, who were tried and convicted, and turned the cattle over to an inspector of the Board, who disposed of them as provided by law.

In April Sheriff Kinsell, of Santa Fe county, found some parties at Cerrillos, trying to dispose of 56 head of cattle belonging to the El Capitan Land & Cattle Company; had a fight while trying to make arrest, during which the thieves escaped. An inspector was sent there who shipped the cattle to Watrous and put them in pasture until the owners could be heard from, and they were delivered to their agent in due course.

In consequence of complaints made by a number of the most responsible cattlemen of Colfax county, of the theft of their cattle by a gang living in the mountains near Elizabethtown, a special inspector was appointed to look up the matter and to take charge of any questionable cattle found in their possession to be placed in a pasture at Springer pending an investigation. He found 48 head in unknown brands under close herd in the mountains, but none of the ostensible owners were to be found. One cow in the lot known to belong to a man living several miles away was delivered to him and two were replevined by claimants while passing through Cimarron. The others were held in pasture at Springer for over a month. In the meantime papers purporting to establish title to all of them were presented by their attorneys, but only 16 were found satisfactory and this number the inspector was directed to release. The balance of the lot were shipped out of the territory and sold on the market. All the brands on them will appear on the stray list now in the printers hands. A lot of V, and lightning rod cattle, a remnant of over an hundred head that were driven from the Pecos Valley in 1897, were found, sold and the proceeds remitted to their owners. Thirty-six head were found wandering on the prairie after the sever storm in December, and were restored to their owner at Watrous. Hon. W. S. Hopewell reported that numbers of burnt cattle were showing up on the Sierra county ranges. An inspector was sent to accompany the round up, and 29 head were gathered by him and returned to their owners, mostly Grant county cattlemen.

Altogether, 725 head of strayed and stolen cattle have been

handled by the Board during the past year. The brands on those that have not yet been paid for will appear on the stray list. The table below will show the numbers of cattle and how disposed of since the Law of 1891 went into effect:

1891 Shipped and driven....	189,203	Slaughtered ....	14,612
1892 Shipped and driven....	235,019	Slaughtered ....	14,739
1893 Shipped and driven....	191,064	Slaughtered ....	10,503
1894 Shipped and driven....	196,295	Slaughtered ....	14,284
1895 Shipped and driven....	210,295	Slaughtered ....	11,820
1896 Shipped and driven....	241,726	Slaughtered ....	11,400
1897 Shipped and driven....	244,495	Slaughtered ....	11,419
1898 Shipped and driven....	174,908	Slaughtered ....	11,811
		1,683,005	100,588

Figuring those disposed of from 1891 to 1897, at \$10.00 per head, they produced in round numbers, \$13,500,000.00, and those for the last two years at current values not less than \$11,000,000.

The financial statement, and list of inspectors now in the employ of the Board is hereto attached.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. JACK,  
President.

J. A. LA RUE,  
Secretary.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

#### LIABILITIES.

Balance on hand January 1st, 1898.....	\$ 2,504 49
Cash from inspections .....	5,937 38
Cash from strays and stolen cattle sold .....	7,130 44
Cash from tax as per treasurer's statement.....	3,859 70
	\$19,432 01

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for inspections .....	\$ 10,196 00
Paid for strays and stolen cattle .....	4,306 28
Paid for expense of members .....	566 95
Paid for general and office expense....	537 17

---

Paid for legal services .....	125 00	
Paid for secretary .....	1,000 00	
Paid for stationery and advertising ..	348 50	
Cash balance on hand Dec. 31, 1898....	2,352 11	
		<hr/>
		\$19,432 01

Names and post office address of inspectors now in the employ of the Cattle Sanitary Board.

H. E. Beyers .....	Las Vegas, New Mexico.
O. N. Meyers .....	Kansas City, Missouri.
C. E. Railston .....	Engle, New Mexico.
T. A. Gray .....	Clayton, New Mexico.
J. E. Johnson .....	Endee, New Mexico.
C. L. Ballard .....	Roswell, New Mexico.
S. L. Brown .....	Deming, New Mexico.
J. W. Brown .....	Aztec, New Mexico.
H. M. Love .....	Springer, New Mexico.
J. F. Hinkle .....	Lower Penasco, New Mexico.
W. C. McDonald .....	White Oaks, New Mexico.
D. R. Harkey .....	Eddy, New Mexico.
J. H. Jones .....	Hillsboro New Mexico.
W. H. Fleck .....	El Paso, New Mexico.
C. U. Strong .....	Mora, New Mexico.
Geo. Doyle .....	Catskill, New Mexico.
R. Lewis .....	Albuquerque, New Mexico.
C. F. Hartman .....	Denver, Colorado.
Irwin Wright .....	Tularosa, New Mexico.

#### DEPUTIES.

Samuel Locke .....	Magdalena, New Mexico.
G. E. Lyon .....	Raton, New Mexico.
Marion Littrell .....	Springer, New Mexico.
Chas. Lewis .....	Watrous, New Mexico.
P. D. McElroy .....	Las Vegas, New Mexico.

---

"EXHIBIT J."Exposition Commissioners' Report.

---

The Transmissippi Exposition Commission respectfully presents the following report and asks that it be transmitted to the Legislature, with such recommendations as your excellency may see fit to make:

The commission as originally constituted, under chapter LXIV of the Laws of 1897, consisted of the following persons appointed by the governor on April 27, 1897, viz: Joseph W. Walker, E. O. Faulkner, Felix Martinez, J. T. McLaughlin, John Morrow, Solomon Luna, W. S. Hopewell, G. Mulholland, together with L. Bradford Prince, the vice president for New Mexico previously appointed.

Several members resigned from inability to bestow time necessary to the performance of the duties involved, so that at the time of organization, the commission consisted of the following: L. B. Prince, J. T. McLaughlin, John Morrow, W. S. Hopewell, W. H. H. Llewellyn, J. J. Leeson, S. H. Day, T. J. Curran and R. W. Tansill. Subsequently Major Llewellyn resigned and Louis Hostetter was appointed in his place.

The commission organized by electing Hon. L. B. Prince president; Thomas J. Curran, secretary, and S. H. Day, treasurer. Many meetings have been held during the past year and a half, at Santa Fe and Albuquerque, the members paying their own expenses for attendance, on account of the scarcity of funds and the desire to use every available dollar in making a creditable exhibit.

The amount of funds was so limited that the most rigid economy was necessary in all respects; and the difficulties arising from this condition will be appreciated when it is remembered that this commission had not half as many hundred dollars at its command as the Columbian Exposition Commission had thousands. The only compensation paid to any person in connection with the exhibit was that allowed to the executive commissioner, in order that he should devote his entire time to the collection and transportation of the exhibits to Omaha and taking charge of the exhibit there throughout the entire exposition, and that amount was barely sufficient to cover his actual expenses. At the unanimoouse request of the board,



Commissioner Leeson accepted this position, commencing his duties on March 15, 1898, and continuing until the return of all the exhibits to their owners. The ability and efficiency which he manifested during the entire business are recognized throughout the whole territory and call for the hearty thanks of the commission.

The legislature appropriated \$1,000 of territorial funds and half of the balance of the exposition fund, amounting to \$434.59. Permission was given by law to county commissioners to appropriate funds and this was expected to result in the raising of a sufficient amount to provide for a suitable exhibit. But these expectations were not realized, not a single dollar being received from this source, although appeals were several times made to the county boards by the commission, and an earnest request addressed to them by the governor. The lack of response was not caused by any want of interest, but by the condition of the local finances. The commissioners of Santa Fe county were the only ones who made an appropriation, so far as came to our knowledge, and that was expended locally in securing a mineral exhibit from that county.

The exposition authorities having asked that two ladies in each Transmississippi state and territory be designated, in order that their photographs might be used in preparing a composite typical head to be used on the official medals, etc., the selection of one of the ladies was determined by a ballot in which each vote was paid for at a fixed rate, and this voting contest brought into the treasury the sum of \$122.25. The lady thus selected was Mrs. Otero, wife of Governor Miguel A. Otero, as colleague of Mrs. Adelaida O. Luna, wife of Hon. Solomon Luna, designated by the territorial vice president.

The total sum from all these sources aggregated but \$1,556.84, a sum obviously inadequate to cover the expense of the most economical exhibit.

Much difficulty was experienced in securing the necessary space for exhibits in the different departments, as the exposition authorities charged a certain rate per square foot; and the sum thus required, if we had paid the regular rates, would have exhausted all the funds at our command. A long correspondence ensued on this subject, and finally at the request of President Wattles, two members of the board visited Omaha in January to endeavor to arrange

the difficulty, and the matter finally resulted in our obtaining ample space in the various buildings without charge.

This was specially satisfactory, as New Mexico obtained the most conspicuous and suitable spaces in the mining and agricultural buildings, both being located on the main center aisles.

The A., T. & S. F. railroad and the D. & R. G. railroad generously agreed to carry exhibits from the territory over their lines free; but full freight had to be paid from Kansas City to Omaha and return, and over other roads. Thus the freight on the exhibit from the Pecos valley was \$142 and each car from Kansas City to Omaha cost over \$55. The fresh fruit sent from the horticultural fair had to be sent by express in order to arrive in good order, at considerable expense.

The necessary fixtures, cases, tables, etc., at Omaha, were obtained by Commissioner Leeson at the least possible expense.

While the exhibit was not nearly as extensive as it could have been made, yet the board felt bound to keep the expenses as low as was consistent with the credit of the territory; yet, notwithstanding these limitations, the display made at the exposition was exceedingly creditable and all the New Mexicans who visited Omaha expressed themselves as highly gratified that the territory was so satisfactorily represented.

For a full account of our exhibit, of the results accomplished and of the premiums awarded to New Mexico, we refer to the report of the executive commissioner, hereto annexed.

To each of the Transmississippi states and territories was assigned a particular day for local celebration, and October 11th was thus designated as New Mexico Day, and was suitably observed by the decoration of the territorial headquarters in the Mining building, and an address on "New Mexico, Its Resources and advantages," by Hon. L. B. Prince, president of our commission.

The number of premiums awarded to New Mexico exhibitors was very gratifying, being larger, in proportion to the number of exhibits, than in any other state or territory.

While the most rigid economy was exercised in every particular, and the members of this board as well as local committees, gave liberally of their time and labor, without compensation, yet the small sum appropriated was not quite sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of the exhibit, limited as it was.

As above stated, the total receipts from all sources were \$1,556.84.

The expenditures were as follows:

Stationery, typewriting, postage, telegrams, expressage, etc.....	\$ 125 00
Collecting exhibits, transportation to and from Omaha, expense of exhibition, including cases, tables and all fixtures, and all expenses at exposition.....	1,226 57
Expenses of executive commissioner .....	1,000 00
Total expenses .....	\$2,351 57
Total receipts .....	\$1,556 84
Deficit .....	\$ 794 73

The greater part of this deficiency has been advanced by Commissioner Leeson in order to keep our exhibit in proper condition until the end of the exposition and return the goods properly to their owners; and we ask of the legislature an appropriation of an amount sufficient to pay the same as promptly as possible.

The thanks of the commission are especially due to the governor of the territory for his active and uninterrupted interest in the success of the exhibition; to Secretary Wallace for valuable assistance afforded on various occasions; to the exposition authorities, and particularly to President Wattles, for their kind consideration of our circumstances; to the press of the territory for its ever ready and valuable assistance; to the railroad companies, and especially to Messrs. Frost and Oliver, of the A., T. & S. F. railroad, for the important facilities generously afforded, and to all who in any way contributed to the success of the exhibit.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

#### COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW MEXICO TO THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

*To the Officers and Members of the 33d Legislative Assembly now in Session at Santa Fe, New Mexico:*

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your desires as expressed by an act passed by your honorable body at the session of 1897 we

as commissioners duly appointed by the governor of the Territory of New Mexico beg leave to submit for your consideration the following report. The governor appointed the following commissioners to represent and see that the general sources of New Mexico were fully represented at the "Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition," held at Nashville from the first day of May to the thirty-first day of October, 1897, as per the following official list appended hereto:

F. M. Rose .....	Nashville, Tennessee.
Hon. G. A. Richardson .....	Roswell, New Mexico.
James J. Leeson .....	Socorro, New Mexico.
Ex-Governor L. B. Prince .....	Santa Fe, New Mexico.
Judge A. A. Freeman .....	Socorro, New Mexico.
J. O. Cameron .....	Eddy, New Mexico.
M. B. Stockton .....	Raton, New Mexico.
R. C. Stewart .....	Socorro, New Mexico.
Frank A. Reynolds .....	Socorro, New Mexico.
Judge A. B. Fall .....	Las Cruces, New Mexico.
W. B. Childers .....	Albuquerque, New Mexico.
A. A. Jones .....	Las Vegas, New Mexico.
Vanceslao Jaramillo .....	Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.
J. D. Duncan .....	Las Vegas, New Mexico.
Rev. T. O. O'Keefe .....	Las Vegas, New Mexico.
Malaquias Martinez .....	Taos County, New Mexico.
Mrs. Frank Luse Albright .....	Albuquerque, New Mexico.
Mrs. L. L. Brown .....	Santa Fe, New Mexico.
Miss Roberta Hurt .....	Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The commissioners met and organized and elected the following officers: For president, Hon. A. A. Freeman; for vice president, Capt. R. C. Stewart; for treasurer, Hon. L. B. Prince; for secretary, Hon. J. J. Leeson.

Executive Committee—Honorable W. B. Childers, A. B. Fall, J. O. Cameron, R. C. Stewart and Gov. W. T. Thornton.

General Manager—J. J. Leeson.

Committee on Wool, Live Stock and General Resources—Honorable M. W. Browne, G. H. Wallace, Solomon Luna, F. A. Manzanares, Pedro Perea, W. S. Prager, Vanceslao Jaramillo, Olin E. Smith, Pedro Sanchez, Julian A. Martinez, Reyes Gonzales, W. G.

Sargent, L. M. Ortiz, Manuel Sanchez, and Col. J. Francisco Chavez.

Committee on Transportation—Honorable G. A. Richardson, W. B. Childers, L. B. Prince, A. B. Fall, and Gov. W. T. Thornton.

Committee on Space and Exhibits—Hon. J. J. Leeson.

Committee on Advertisements—Hon. G. A. Richardson.

Committee on Literature—Hon. Thomas Hughes, Lorion Miller and the Bureau of Immigration.

Manager J. J. Leeson was sent by the commissioners to Nashville in April of 1897, to secure space, make rates, etc., in which the Territory of New Mexico was very successful, having secured a fine building between the government building and the Women's building, near the main entrance. This building was known as the New Mexican Building. The exhibits placed therein represented the mining, agricultural, horticultural, sugar beet, and wool interests of the territory. In addition thereto was added a large collection of historic and pre-historic relics. Also the manufactured wares of the Navajoes, Pueblos and Apaches, such as blankets, pottery, baskets, filigree and other wares.

#### THE MINERAL EXHIBIT.

The mineral exhibit consisted of about twenty tons, representing every camp and district in the territory. These were arranged in twenty show cases, twenty long tables and 300 feet of shelving, and was one of the attractive features of the exposition. It is a notable fact that while New Mexico does not produce the tonnage or value of ores that many of the states do, yet, on the other hand, she produces a greater variety of minerals than any state or territory in the union. Every camp and district was fully represented. In addition to the fine display of rare, rich and beautiful minerals, there was an exhibit of turquoise, garnets, onyx, agates, and other gems. Also a fine exhibit of marble, ricolite, granites, sandstones, and other building rock. Also abrasives and fire-clays.

#### AGRICULTURAL.

This exhibit was simply amazing to the many thousands of visitors who had conceived the idea that New Mexico was a barren waste desert. The Agricultural College of Las Cruces deserves the thanks of the entire people of New Mexico for the grand exhibit furnished by them, to-wit: One hundred and eighteen varieties of

wheat, 11 of oats, seven of barley, and nine of rye; besides varieties of other cereals, grasses and seeds; and in addition furnished several large plaques, 3x8 feet, handsomely mounted with different grasses and grains. Also an exhibit of their mechanical department. The following counties also contributed: Colfax, Bernalillo, Chaves, Eddy, Socorro, Grant and Sierra. The exhibit was admired by all who saw it; and its merits was tested and demonstrated by the awards it received.

#### HORTICULTURE.

Owing to the long distance and cost of transportation this valuable product was not represented as fully as your commissioners desired, yet what was exhibited demonstrated the fact that the perpetual sunshine, soil, climate and irrigation were peculiarly adapted to the successful production of fine fruits.

#### HISTORIC AND PRE-HISTORIC.

This feature of the New Mexico exhibit was indeed, to say the least, a leading one. It was admired by over a million of visitors. It consisted of Navajo blankets, shirts, baskets, Apache trophies, scalps, bows and arrows, Pueblo pottery and other wares. The Stone Age was fully represented by stone hammers and idols. The Copper Age was also well represented. There was also New Mexico's old historical bell, compass, bottle, mad-stone, and many other old and interesting curios. All the exhibits in the building were handsomely decorated with bunting, flowers and flags.

#### LITERATURE.

New Mexico led all other states and territories in the amount of literature distributed. The following were distributed during the exposition: Seventy thousand pamphlets issued by the Immigration Bureau; 35,000 pamphlets by the Santa Fe Route; 10,000 special edition of the Daily New Mexican by the New Mexican; 5,000 pamphlets by the Agricultural College; 5,000 pamphlets by C. T. Brown of Water Canon; 5,000 pamphlets by the Maxwell Land Grant Company; 1,000 copies of the Eddy Argus; 10,000 copies of the Governor's Reports; 1,000 copies U. S. Weather Reports for New Mexico, and 2,000 copies daily and weekly papers of the territory.

#### ADVERTISING.

The Territory of New Mexico was indeed very fortunate in this line, having received more advertising from the press of the states

than any other two states or territories combined. It was really marvellous (See Exhibit marked "A.") 154 columns equalling 3,690 inches of reading matter. This taken with the 140,000 pamphlets distributed and the personal viewing of the exhibit by 1,500,000 people gave to New Mexico an advertising that would be hard to compute. The grand results that may in the near future will be directly owing to this feature.

#### SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES, ETC.

The Commercial Club of Albuquerque deserves the recognition and thanks of the entire people of the territory for this feature of the exhibits. Our territorial institutes, such as the capitol building, School of Mines, Insane Asylum, Normal School, Military Institute, Agricultural College, University, Penitentiary and Sanitariums were all represented by large photographs, 16x24. There were also views of 28 public schools, 19 churches, and some 50 photos of smelters, stamp-mills, sugar beet factory, residences, banks and business blocks. These spoke-volumes for our educational resources, and demonstrated the fact that all our institutes, schools and other buildings were all modern and fully up to date with the older states of the union.

#### APPROPRIATIONS.

The legislature appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars and half of the balance of the Columbian World's Fair funds which was in the hands of E. V. Chavez, amounting to four hundred and thirty dollars, making a total of fourteen hundred and thirty dollars. The total expenditures amounted to seventeen hundred and fifty-three dollars and 17 cents (See Exhibit Expense Account marked B.) Leaving a balance due J. J. Leeson of \$323.17, and one years services without compensation.

#### CONCLUSION.

Special thanks should be given to the officials of the Santa Fe Route for the many favors bestowed by them, and their untiring endeavors to assist the advertising of the great and varied resources of New Mexico. Also to Col. Max Frost for his generous donation to the territory of 10,000 copies of the 24-page special edition of the New Mexican. This edition was filled with fine cuts of prom-

inent men, buildings, public institutions, and general resources of our territory, and was ably written and illustrated, and was an advertisement that reflected great credit upon not only the Daily New Mexican, but the Territory of New Mexico in general.

I attach hereto letters and other documents for your perusal.

Respectfully yours,

J. J. LEESON.

Secretary and General Manager.



## "EXHIBIT K."

## Bureau of Immigration.

As secretary of the Bureau of Immigration of New Mexico, I have the honor to report the work and results of the efforts of the bureau for the period from April, 1897 to January, 1899.

The amount of the appropriation per annum by the legislature is \$4,000. The amount collected by the auditor and paid to the treasurer of the bureau on requisition signed by the president and secretary is shown in the accompanying statement of the treasurer.

All moneys of the bureau have been disbursed by the treasurer on duplicate vouchers approved by the president and secretary. These vouchers are in the hands of the secretary and treasurer for public inspection. The secretary has been paid a salary of \$75 per month and an office expense, for rent, light and fuel of \$15 per month has been allowed. No allowance has been made for traveling expenses of the secretary. Members have been allowed their actual expenses in attending meetings. Expenses generally have been curtailed as much as practicable in order to enable the Bureau to issue as many pamphlets as possible for the Nashville and Omaha Expositions. These pamphlets have been issued in bulletin form, treating on the resources of the territory in general and especially on the subjects of climate, schools, agriculture and horticulture and mines and mining. One hundred and twenty-five thousand of these bulletins together with other miscellaneous pamphlets, have been sent to the two said expositions.

As to measuring with accuracy the beneficial results of the Bureau's labors, it is difficult to do. The distribution at Omaha has brought many inquiries to this office, and more inquiries have been received in the last three months of 1898 than in any previous quarter.

The files of the office show one thousand and ten inquiries of which number 436 are general, 252 agricultural and colonization, 198 mining and 124 climate. Thirty-four of said inquiries are from parties representing themselves to be at the head of colonies looking for large tracts of lands; and some of the advance agents are in the territory now looking for suitable tracts. We hear of a number of inquiries from special localities and believe that the

Bureau receives less than half the communications of such class that comes to New Mexico.

The interest taken in our territory by outsiders is rapidly on the increase. The hesitancy that the home-seeker usually shows in locating in our midst is caused by his not understanding the advantages of farming by irrigation. Some legislative enactments, in accordance with the report and suggestions of the Commission on Irrigation and Water Rights, would better regulate and simplify the methods of irrigation and have a tendency to satisfy the home-seeker and greatly assist the work of immigration.

In endeavoring to intelligently answer the many questions that come to this office, the Bureau finds its work unsatisfactory in the absence of statistics clothed with official stamp. Especially is this noticeable in the lack of correct data showing the mineral output. One district in 1898 produced more ore value than the whole territory is generally credited with. This is caused in many instances by the failure to make a record of the output of a mine, until it reaches the reduction works in adjoining states. In the absence of statistics it is impossible for an outsider to form a correct idea of our general wealth and resources, and the business man who is looking at us earnestly wants to see facts and figures.

Respectfully submitted for the consideration of yourself and the members of the 33rd Legislative Assembly,

LORION MILLER,  
Secretary.

Approved: F. A. MANZANARES, President.

**"EXHIBIT L."****Historical Society of New Mexico.**

---

While not required by law to make a report, yet the fact that it is the recipient of funds from the territorial treasury, makes it at least proper that this society should make a report to yourself and through you to the legislature, during each session of that body.

During the past two years, the society has been carrying on its work faithfully, and with as large a measure of success as the limited resources at its command have made possible.

It continues to occupy the easterly end of the Palace building, and the rooms thus used are really not sufficient for its proper accommodation. The greatest need is that of suitable book cases to accommodate the rapidly increasing library. The departments at Washington, the officials of a number of states, and societies devoted to history, archeology, etc., both in our own land and in foreign countries, are constantly sending books of large value, for which there are no proper accommodations. This is very unfortunate, as it prevents the books being utilized; and we are anxious to remedy the difficulty as soon as we are able.

The following newspapers are generously sent to the society and the files are carefully preserved for future reference:

The Albuquerque Daily Citizen, Las Vegas Daily Optic, Raton Range, Colfax County Stockman, Silver City Independent and Lordsburg Western Liberal.

During the past two years a number of valuable gifts have been received.

1. Among these are ancient copper bell, made in New Mexico, dated 1741 and bearing the inscription in Latin "I ring forth tidings and toll for the dead," donated by Col. E. H. Bergmann.

2. The original commission of Kit Carson as second lieutenant of mounted riflemen, dated June 9, 1847, and signed by James K. Polk, president and W. L. Marcy, secretary of war. This was sent by Mr. A. Ross, of Las Vegas, to Governor Otero, and by the latter transmitted to Hon. L. B. Prince as president of the Historical society, to be preserved and exhibited in the rooms of that institu-

tion. An autograph signature of Kit Carson as Indian agent is attached to the commission.

3. A third portion of the Mural tablet of the Church of our Lady of Light, two parts of which were already in the society's rooms. This leaves but one quarter of the stone missing. Presented by Hon. Amado Chaves.

4. A newspaper published at Siboney, Cuba, July 10, 1898, from Capt. W. H. H. Llewellyn, of the "Rough Riders."

5. Original book of way bills of U. S. mail stages from Santa Fe to El Paso, 1858 to 1862, with names of all passengers, presented by J. T. Newhall.

6. One hundred and forty-seven books from C. H. Gildersleeve and 40 books from Adolph Fischer.

7. Iron chain used to fasten a man to a tree in Cuba; found by Capt. Fritz Muller during the Cuban war, with the bones of the unfortunate victim.

8. This brings us to the most important acquisition by gift—the memorial to the late Walter C. Hadley, presented by his widow. Mr. Hadley was an enthusiastic friend of the society and one of its officers at the time of his untimely death. It was therefore very appropriate that this memorial should be placed in the rooms of the society and take a form of permanent interest and value. It consists of the collection of 25 New Mexican stone idols, being by far the finest and most important collection possessed by any public institution. They represent every type of stone idol which has been discovered, from the tall human figure, four and a half feet in height, to the globular heads and the crude images of animals and birds. The collection is in a case appropriately inscribed and occupies a conspicuous position at the east end of the main exhibition room.

The additions by purchase have been few, owing to lack of funds. Among them are four old New Mexican copper kettles and a grate made by hand, of wrought iron.

We have obtained by great good fortune a number of very valuable books from France, by carefully examining all the French catalogues and securing those of most value in New Mexico. We would have been unable to pay for many of these but for a subscription raised by the "New Mexican" for the purpose. The value of this class of books is very great. They are in no other library in the

West and are consulted by students and historians who cannot find them elsewhere. During the past year several literary visitors from the East have expressed great surprise and gratification to find them here. Among these are:

1. Third volume of Ramusio, containing accounts of the expeditions of Cabeza de Vave, Marcos de Noza and Coronado, printed at Venice in 1556.
2. History of Espejo's expedition, printed in 1588.
3. History of a new expedition of the Spaniards to the Island of California; Paris, 1585.
4. Sagahun's History of New Spain; three volumes.
5. History of California; three volumes; Paris, 1766.
6. Cabeza de Vaca's Relation.
7. Castaneda's coronado.
8. Collection of relations as to conquest of Mexico.
9. History of the Incas, Garzalaso de la Vegas; 1715.
10. Civil Wars in the Indies; 1658.
11. History of Mexico; Tezozomoc; two volumes.
12. History of Civilized Nations of Mexico; Brasseur de Bourbourg; four volumes.
13. The Mexican Hieroglyphic System; same author.
14. Commentaries of Cabeza de Vaca.
15. Memoirs of the Emperor Iturbido; Paris, 1824.

The rooms continue to be the most attractive place in the Southwest to the traveler and tourist. A register of visitors is preserved and the janitor reports the annual attendance of about 2,000, mostly from abroad. The rooms are open on all week days from 10 to 12 a. m. and from 2 to 4 p. m., and on Sundays in the afternoon only. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff have been uninterruptedly in charge and extend a welcome to all visitors, with explanations as to the most interesting of the articles on exhibition.

The last legislature appropriated \$600 per annum toward protecting, maintaining and augmenting the collections of the society. If this entire sum had been realized, it would have afforded quite a sum for additional purchases; but the amount actually received was barely sufficient to pay the expenses of keeping the rooms open and comfortably heated and providing the most necessary additions of shelving, cases, etc.

The treasurer's report shows that the receipts were as follows:

1897 .....	\$ 366
1898 .....	426
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$ 792
Payments for expenses .....	\$ 856 25
<hr/>	
Deficit .....	\$ 64 25

The importance of securing the most interesting objects connected with the early history of New Mexico, before they are scattered and beyond reach, is too obvious to require argument.

If not obtained when the opportunity presents itself, they are lost to us forever. Already our choicest treasures have been carried away to enrich collections in the East and in Europe.

If the legislature would appropriate \$1,000 a year instead of \$600, it would provide a small fund, from which purchases could be made when specially desirable articles or books are obtainable. The value of such articles is far more than their cost, and especially so to the state with which they are directly connected. A few hundred dollars judiciously expended now will obtain what will cost thousands in a few years. The officers of this society cheerfully give their time and the benefit of their experience in examining catalogues of books, etc., and articles presented for purchase, so that the territory will obtain the greatest value and most important objects for whatever sums are expended.

We respectfully ask that the annual appropriation be increased from \$600 to \$1,000.

L. BRADFORD PRINCE, President.  
 WM. J. MILLS, Vice President.  
 SOL SPIEGELBERG, Treasurer.  
 WM. M. BERGER, Recording Sec.  
 VENCESLAO JARAMILLO, Cor. Sec.

**"EXHIBIT M."**

## Board of Equalization.

We beg leave to submit our report, covering the 48th and 49 fiscal years.

Inadequate laws and the failure of assessors, tax collectors, and boards of county commissioners to enforce those now on our statute books, are to a great extent, responsible for the financial condition of our territory.

Our opportunities, as members of this board, to observe and note the causes which have frequently, during recent years, forced the territory to make provision to meet deficits created between terms of our legislature, enable us, we think, to enumerate some of the causes which have interfered with the prompt and full collection of taxes throughout the several counties; also enable us to suggest and recommend legislation which we think will tend to remove some of the evils above referred to.

Assessors, with few exceptions, have failed to promptly divide the taxable lands in their respective counties coming under the heads of coal, farming, timber, and grazing, despite the fact that this Board placed values, widely differing, upon property of this character. In some cases values placed by this board upon taxable property were entirely ignored.

Tax collectors have, in many cases and without authority, practically rebated the penalty imposed for failure to pay taxes within the time prescribed by law.

The majority of board of county commissioners have frequently, and illegally, rebated taxes. Some of these boards have, at times, been too eager to compromise with tax payers who usually seek to partially evade the payment of their just dues, thereby placing a premium on the non-payment of taxes.

The course pursued by the public officers above referred to, the small percentage of taxes collected in some of our counties, and the large number of sheep and cattle throughout the territory that escape taxation, are the principal reasons why New Mexico, too frequently, finds it necessary to issue interest-bearing bonds, the proceeds of which are used to cover increasing annual deficits.

The following recommendations, if enacted into law, would, we feel satisfied, greatly tend to enable the territory to increase its revenues.

Assessors should be compelled to divide lands subject to taxation in such a manner as to enable this Board to know the total number of acres coming under the head of coal, farming, timber, and grazing, in their respective counties. They should also be compelled to adopt and respect the valuations placed upon the different classes of taxable property, real and personal, by this Board. A heavy penalty for the failure to comply with these requirements should be imposed.

Boards of commissioners and tax collectors should be fined, or removed, for failing to collect penalty imposed for failing to pay taxes within the time prescribed by law.

Boards of commissioners should be prohibited by law from settling, or compromising, any case that has been taken up to this Board on appeal.

The law granting an exemption on taxable property, of two hundred dollars to heads of families, should be repealed.

We feel confident that if much-needed legislation can be had, our financial condition will promptly improve, and at least \$10,000,000 can be easily added to the amount now returned for purposes of taxation.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

D. C. HOBART, President.

THOS. HUGHES, Secretary.

J. S. DUNCAN,

ROMULO MARTINEZ,

GEO. L. ULRICK.



## "EXHIBIT N."

## Coal Oil Inspector.

In conformity with the law regulating the sale and inspection of coal oil, I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of this office from April 6th up to and including December 31, 1898:

## LAS VEGAS STATION.

## Whole Number of Gallons Inspected.

Months.	
April .....	6,082
May .....	9,281
July .....	4,043
August .....	4,570
September .....	9,447
October .....	4,522
November .....	15,168
	<hr/>
	53,113

## SANTA FE STATION.

## Whole Number Gallons Inspected.

July .....	6,148
October .....	6,147
December .....	6,056
	<hr/>
	18,351

## ALBUQUERQUE STATION.

## Whole Number Gallons Inspected.

May .....	8,554
June .....	8,091
August .....	10,891
September .....	12,288
October .....	9,157
November .....	14,626
December .....	15,372
	<hr/>
	78,979

## SOCORRO STATION.

## Whole Number Gallons Inspected.

May .....	6,148
August .....	4,514
September .....	3,150
October .....	4,570
November .....	6,105

---

 24,487

## LAS CRUCES STATION.

## Whole Number Gallons Inspected.

July .....	4,570
October .....	6,157
December .....	6,164

---

 16,891

## DEMING STATION.

## Whole Number Gallons Inspected.

April .....	3,100
August .....	9,204
November .....	9,155

---

 21,459

## SILVER CITY STATION.

## Whole Number Gallons Inspected.

May .....	4,564
June .....	6,028
September .....	6,147
November .....	10,192
December .....	3,000

---

 29,931

## EDDY STATION.

## Whole Number Gallons Inspected.

April .....	4,527
May .....	3,050
August .....	7,594
November .....	3,000

December .....	6,058
----------------	-------

---

24,229

## LAKE VALLEY STATION.

## Whole Number Gallons Inspected.

July .....	4,579
FROM THE STATIONS OF DURANGO, FLORENCE AND TRINIDAD, COLO.	
April .....	4,745
May .....	7,205
June .....	6,082
July .....	5,270
August .....	7,210
September .....	3,249
October .....	9,587
November .....	18,222
December .....	16,834

---

78,404

Grand total number gallons inspected.....350,423

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. CLARK.

---

**"EXHIBIT O."**

## Board of Pharmacy.

---

I have the honor of submitting herewith the ninth annual report of the New Mexico Board of Pharmacy, to December 1, 1898. On account of the limited amount of funds at the disposal of the board, the reports have usually been confined to a typewritten document to the governor only. This report is intended to be more complete and embraces about all that is of interest to the pharmacists of the territory, showing as it does the work of the board, with a complete financial statement and a list of registered pharmacists, minor pharmacists and temporary certificates. Also a copy of the original pharmacy law, with its amendments and the poison law.

The condition of pharmacy in our territory is, apparently, better than at any time since the law was enacted, and the druggists seem to understand and observe the law more closely. No instance of open or intentional violations of the law have been brought to the notice of the board, and the few minor irregularities have been satisfactorily corrected without the necessity of resorting to the expense or annoyance of a suit.

The board is pleased to observe that the standard of our profession in New Mexico is gradually assuming a position equal to that of any of the states, and desires to express its appreciation of the earnest support and assistance rendered by the pharmacists of the territory.

The meetings of the board have been held semi-annually, as the law provides, except in a few instances when the funds were insufficient to defray the expenses. The minutes of the meetings are not of sufficient interest to warrant their publication in this brief report, but they are open to inspection at any time to any one interested.

Examinations are conducted, both oral and written, and it is the policy of the board to thoroughly test the practical ability of the applicant and to maintain a standard equal to that of any of the older state boards.

During the year 1898 two meetings have been held. One at Silver City, on March 20-21, and one at Albuquerque on October 5-6.

At Silver City there were four applications on file, but only one candidate being present for examination, viz., J. E. Irvine, Deming, who was successful.

At the meeting in Albuquerque six applications were on file. The following passed successful examinations:

Robert Mann, Albuquerque.

Chris Christensen, Albuquerque.

Mrs. Emily K. Hilton, Socorro.

Aside from the above, twelve have been registered on diplomas and credentials from other state boards.

It is to be regretted that the New Mexico Pharmaceutical Association does not receive more earnest support. This association was temporarily organized in 1893, and at a subsequent meeting held at the San Felipe hotel, Albuquerque, Sept. 20, 1894, a permanent organization was effected, but on account of lack of attendance and interest no meeting has been held since the latter date.

It is desirable that this association should be perpetuated, not only for educational and commercial benefits, but as an assistant and stimulant to the Board of Pharmacy.

In most of the states the pharmaceutical associations recommend or nominate the appointees for membership of the pharmacy boards, and in this way our association could assist in the selection of, or recommend to the governor, the names of such as would be most satisfactory or best qualified for appointment.

Respectfully submitted.

W. C. PORTERFIELD.

Secretary and Treasurer.

---

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD, WITH DATE OF EXPIRATION OF TERM FOR WHICH THEY WERE APPOINTED.

Bernardo Ruppe, Albuquerque; term expires March 19, 1903.

E. G. Murphy, Las Vegas; term expires March 19, 1902.

W. C. Porterfield, Silver City; term expires March 19, 1901.

M. G. Paden, White Oaks; term expires March 19, 1900.

A. J. Fischer, Santa Fe; term expires March 19, 1899.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1898.

March 20—Balance on hand, last report.....\$ 196 20

November 1—Seventy and one-half renewal fees..... 141 00

November 1—Twelve examinations .....	60 00
--------------------------------------	-------

---

\$ 397 20

## DISBURSEMENTS.

1898.

March 21—By A. J. Fischer, mileage, per diem and postage .....	\$ 51 10
March 21—B. Ruppe, mileage, per diem and postage ....	44 30
March 21—W. C. Porterfield, mileage, per diem and postage .....	20 00
April 19—Postage .....	1 00
April 19—Postal cards .....	1 00
May 6—Postage .....	1 00
May 6—Postage .....	1 00
July 23—Typewriting report .....	7 50
July 23—Refund H. L. Clark .....	5 00
September 13—Postage .....	3 00
September 26—Postal cards .....	2 00
September 29—Printing—Enterprise .....	6 25
October 5—E. G. Murphy, mileage, per diem and postage ..	22 70
October 5—A. J. Fischer, mileage, per diem and postage ..	18 90
October 5—B. Ruppe, mileage, per diem and postage ....	13 00
October 5—W. C. Porterfield, mileage, per diem and postage .....	37 05
November 29—Examination fee returned to W. E. Davidge .....	5 00
November 25—Postage .....	2 00
November 30—Postage .....	2 00

---

\$ 243 80

Balance on hand .....\$ 153 40

## REGISTERED PHARMACISTS, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

## B

Number of certificate.

23	Bowman, Alex .....	Farmington
51	Becker, John .....	Belen
55	Borrowdale, W. M. ....	Magdalena
79	Byron, J. P. ....	Deming
107	Berry, John C .....	Albuquerque

---

167	Bohn, Carl H.....	Philadelphia, Pa
171	Bird, Cal M.....	Roswell
181	Brewers, Thos. B.....	Santa Fe

## C

111	Collins, Albert.....	Santa Fe
157	Cassels, E. L.....	Deming
184	Christensen, Chris .....	Albuquerque

## D

71	Dawson, W. B.....	Kingston
103	Driscál, Wm.....	Socorro
174	Davis, Bert.....	Hillsboro

## F

14	Fischer, Adolph J.....	Santa Fe
----	------------------------	----------

## G

9	Goodall, Karl D.....	East Las Vegas
90	Goebel, Oscar .....	Belen
144	Grundle, Mark R .....	Raton
177	Griffith, H. M. ....	Rawlins, N. Y.

## H

29	Howell, A. E.....	Socorro
102	Howard, John.....	Mogollon
164	Hinch, F. E.....	Gallup
172	Hernandes, Matias P.....	Juarez, Mex.
173	Hascal, Edward .....	Las Cruces
176	Huber, Samuel .....	Raton
182	Hilton, Emily K.....	Socorro

## I

60	Ireland, Alphonso C.....	Santa Fe
175	Irvine, James E.....	Deming

## J

84	Jackson, W. L.....	Silver City
----	--------------------	-------------

## K

47	Kinnear, James A.....	Deming
58	Kremis, W. H.....	San Marcial
155	Kremis, J. A.....	Springer

## L

8	Lanc, A. G .....	White Oaks
66	Laudenslager, A. E.....	Turquiza
76	Lane, H. B .....	Las Cruces

---

78	Lane, B. E.....	Las Cruces
136	Lester, Geo. E.....	Las Vegas
168	Latimer, Glen M.....	Santa Fe

## M

3	Murphy, E. G.....	Las Vegas
15	Mallette, J. R.....	Albuquerque
75	Miller, C. C.....	Hillsboro
83	Moreno Prislano .....	Las Cruces
127	McLean, J. Walter.....	Worcester, Mass.
145	Mann, Wm. C.....	Norristown, Pa.
152	McEwen, J. S.....	Eddy
158	Moore Gregory S.....	Roswell
161	McConnell, J. Frank.....	Las Cruces
116	Myhre, O. G.....	Silver City
178	Miller, Chas. J.....	Albuquerque
183	Mann, Robert .....	Albuquerque
142	Mead, J. K.....	Bay City, Mich.

## N

71	Nowers, L. E .....	Hillsboro
----	--------------------	-----------

## O

100	Orton, L. S.....	Taos
163	O'Reilly, J. A.....	Albuquerque

## P

5	Porterfield, W. C.....	Silver City
108	Porterfield, W. M.....	Silver City
48	Prewitt, F. E.....	Farmington
49	Phelan, John J.....	Albuquerque
67	Prig, E. J.....	Catskill
85	Pennewill, J. W.....	Silver City
113	Priest, Eli C.....	Rincon
115	Payton, B. D. W.....	Eddy
119	Paden, Melvin G.....	White Oaks
185	Rogers, Frank N.....	Hillsboro

## R

27	Ruppe, Bernard .....	Albuquerque
27	Richards, Joseph.....	Cerrillos
6	Reiling, August H .....	Silver City
68	Robinson, L. B.....	Pinos Altos



---

180	Ross, Ernest H.....	Albuquerque
185	Rogers, Frank N.....	Hillsboro

## S

10	Schroeder, J. B.....	Raton
20	Salisbury, H. L.....	Raton
23	Small, W. H.....	Lordsburg
38	Schaefer, O. G.....	Las Vegas
112	Singerstrom, E. J.....	Catskill
169	Schmalmaack, F. W.....	Albuquerque
186	Simpson, J. H.....	Eddy

## T

65	Tomlinson, J. A.....	Lincoln
165	Thomas, J. C.....	Cerrillos

## V

124	Van Petten, R. J.....	East Las Vegas
125	Van Petten, H. S.....	East Las Vegas

## W

28	Wegman, Martin .....	Chloride
34	Winters, D. C.....	Las Vegas
39	Walton, W. Y.....	Albuquerque
129	Williams, George B .....	Albuquerque
153	Wright, F. B.....	Albuquerque
160	Waldschmidt, C. H.....	Eddy

DROPPED FOR FAILURE TO PAY RENEWAL FEES, AND OTHER CAUSES.

Number of certificate.

1	Creamer, C. M.....	Santa Fe
2	Spencer, E. W.....	Albuquerque
4	Zimmerman, John L.....	Santa Fe
7	Miller, James .....	Cerrillos
11	Burges, Grant .....	Albuquerque
12	Matthews, G. W.....	Cerrillos
16	Hauck, Samuel D.....	Lebanon, Pa.
18	Ozaum, Henry A.....	White Oaks
19	Murphey, M. M.....	White Oaks
21	Phelan, Tom J.....	Albuquerque
22	Hoffman, O. C.....	Raton
25	Pohl, Richard.....	Los Lunas
30	Broyles, L. C.....	San Marcial

---

31	Ungles, W. H.....	East Las Vegas
32	Simpson, A. N.....	Lordsburg
35	Wells, Chas. H.....	Las Vegas Hot Springs
37	Patterson, W. H.....	Kelly
41	Pillsbury, O. S.....	Albuquerque
45	Robinson, S. L.....	Folsom
50	Shaw, A. A.....	San Marcial
54	Wood, John A.....	Chama
61	Baylis, James W.....	Gallup
63	Gilmore, James A.....	Roswell
70	Lewis, David J.....	Pinos Altos
73	Standish, Wm.....	Lala Valley
91	Matthews, J. H.....	Cuba
99	Conklin, Joseph P.....	Santa Fe
104	Curtice, E. C.....	Deming
105	Nix, John N.....	Ackley, Iowa
106	Lambert, E. E.....	Albuquerque
107	Dresser, W. S.....	Raton
109	Leabo, Oscar.....	Raton
118	O'Callahan.....	East Las Vegas
126	Szydlowski, S. H.....	Seven Rivers
129	Frankenberger.....	Catskill
132	Phillips, C. F.....	Albuquerque
135	Davis, H. O.....	Roswell
137	Newton, E. J.....	Santa Fe
138	Kirby, J. H.....	Kansas City
139	Cooper, Charles L.....	Eddy
140	Irkerman, George.....	Raton
141	Sparrow, John W.....	Roswell
143	Haas, George.....	Eddy
146	Drisbuch, W. F.....	St. Louis
147	Martin, Charles W.....	Revere, Mo
148	Gibbons, W. G.....	Las Cruces
149	Demond, O. J.....	St. Joseph, Mo
150	Mittenboeck, Henry.....	St. Joseph, Mo
151	Marshall, L. W.....	Lexington, Mo
154	Wood, C. P.....	East Las Vegas
156	Anderson, George.....	Springer
159	O'Daniels, J. A.....	Shelbina, Mo

---

162	Burges, O. F.....	Santa Fe
166	Noble, C. M.....	Farlington
170	Alexander, C. W.....	Albuquerque

MINOR PHARMACISTS.

Thompson, A. W. ....	Clayton
Skett, Wm. A. ....	Kingston
Buchofsky, Lebrado M.....	Silver City
Likins, F. L. ....	Red River City
Love, J. D. ....	Upper Penasco
Todd, J. G. ....	Catskill
Coe, Mary L. ....	Upper Penasco
White, M. M. ....	Santa Fe
Seward, Edward B. ....	Hopewell
Johnson, James V. ....	Chama
Heller, Richard F. ....	Cabezone
Smith, Wm. C. ....	Upper Penasco
Finch, Arthur L. ....	Bland

NUMBERS REGISTERED SINCE ORGANIZATION OF BOARD.

Registered pharmacists .....	188
Registered under minor certificates.....	13
	<hr/>
Total .....	201
Canceled—all causes .....	100
	<hr/>
	101
Registered pharmacists at this date.....	88
Minor pharmacists .....	13
	<hr/>
Total .....	101

BY-LAWS AND RULES.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

The president shall preside at all meetings, call members to order, and upon the appearance of a quorum, proceed to the following order of business:

1. Roll call.
2. Reading minutes of previous meeting.
3. Remarks by president.

4. Report by secretary and treasurer.
5. Examination of candidates.
6. Report of examination of candidates.
7. Report of committee on complaints and grievances.
8. Report of committee on auditing and finance.
9. Report of committee on adulterations and poisons.
10. Miscellaneous business. Appointment of committees.
11. Election of officers.

In the absence of the president at any meeting, the board shall elect a member, who shall act as president and perform his duties *pro tem*.

The president shall preserve order and decorum in the meetings and shall decide all questions of order, subject to appeal to the board; he shall appoint all standing committees, and shall counter-sign all certificates ordered by the board.

Roberts' Rules of Order shall govern all proceedings of the board.

#### DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

It shall be the duty of the secretary to attend all meetings of the board, and make a full record of the proceedings of the same; he shall keep a book of registration, in which shall be entered the names and places of business of all persons registered under the pharmacy law; also, specify such facts as said persons shall claim to justify their registration. The secretary shall prepare all certificates ordered by the board, and shall notify each member by mail of the meetings of the board, and do such other clerical work as the board may direct; he shall give such bond, to be approved by the board, as the board may from time to time direct.

He shall keep a full account of all moneys received and disbursed, and specify for what purposes, and make a full report of receipts and disbursements and amount of cash on hand, at each regular meeting, or whenever it is demanded by the board.

#### MEETINGS.

The regular meetings of the board shall be held semi-annually as a majority of the board may direct, and at such place as they shall elect. Upon the written application of three members of the board, the president shall call special meetings of the board, and shall cause notice thereof to be given to each member at least seven days in advance of such meeting.

sumed by the framer of the act of 1895, under which this board is acting, that the penitentiary would furnish for the capitol not only the common labor necessary, but also the requisite skilled laborers, such as carpenters, brick-masons, and brick layers. Unless this was contemplated, the fixing of \$75,000 as the amount within which the capital of a great territory should be completed, is inexplicable. In its earnest desire to save every possible cent for the territory, and at the same time to complete the building within the amount provided, this board has conferred on numerous occasions not only with the superintendent of the penitentiary, but with the board of commissioners of that institution themselves, at their meetings from time to time, and have urged upon them the necessity of furnishing for the use of this board all skilled labor at their institution. The board of penitentiary commissioners, in an admirable spirit of comity, directed at one such meeting, that the work of erecting the new cell house at their institution be discontinued, so as to give us the benefit of the labor there employed. We are informed that that work was thereupon discontinued, and that all skilled laborers available were sent to the capitol grounds, and yet throughout the work at the capitol, the number of carpenters secured from the penitentiary has not exceeded one, and the number of brick-layers two, none of even these insignificant numbers being skilled laborers in the usual sense of this term. Thus, outside of the life-convicts, who have done good service as stone-cutters, practically all the skilled labor on the capitol building has been done by paid workmen, as a result of repeated and unsuccessful efforts to procure skilled labor from the penitentiary, and we have been finally forced to the conclusion that there is none such available at that institution, and have thus been relegated to the necessity of employing paid labor for this duty. The difficulty of securing satisfactory labor of this kind has greatly retarded the work, and is the main explanation of the reason why the building is not now more nearly completed. It has in addition greatly added to the expense, since such labor is of a most expensive character, especially when, as in many instances, workmen had to be brought from the east. A glance at the items of expenditures set forth in the attached schedules, will illustrate this. Thus the items for stone-cutters wages aggregate \$5,838.05; those for press-brick layers, \$3,250.61; for carpenters, \$1,500.33. and so

Rule 2. Registered pharmacists who change their location must report the same within ten days, giving their present address to the secretary.

Rule 3. Proprietors of pharmacies not registered themselves, who conduct pharmacies under charge of a registered pharmacist, must report any change they may make in said registered pharmacist within ten days after such change occurs.

Rule 4. This board will recognize certificates issued by other state boards which have been granted by examination, wherein a grade of at least 75 per cent has been attained and a practical experience of at least three years is required. A certificate from the secretary of such board to that effect must accompany the application.

Rule 5. This board recognizes diplomas from an incorporated college or school of pharmacy that requires a practical experience in pharmacy of not less than three years before granting a diploma.

## NEW MEXICO PHARMACY LAW.

### COMPILATION OF 1897.

Section 3717. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, not a registered pharmacist within the meaning of this act, to conduct any drug store, pharmacy, apothecary shop or store for the purpose of retailing, compounding or dispensing medicines in the territory of New Mexico, except as hereinafter provided.

Section 3718. That it shall be unlawful for the proprietor of any such store or pharmacy to allow any person, except a registered pharmacist, to compound or dispense the prescriptions of physicians except as an aid to, and under the supervision of a registered pharmacist. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be liable to a fine of not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars.

Section 3719. The governor shall appoint five persons, all of whom shall have been residents of the territory for three (3) or more years and of at least eight (8) years' practiced experience as druggists or pharmacists, who shall be known and styled The Board of Pharmacy, for the Territory of New Mexico, one of whom shall hold the office for five (5) years: one for four (4) years: one for three (3) years: one for two (2) years: one for one (1) year in the

first instance; and thereafter, the governor shall annually appoint (1) person to serve as a member of the board for five (5) years. The persons so appointed shall constitute the board of pharmacy, and shall hold the office for the term for which they were appointed, or until their successors are duly appointed and qualified. They, the said board, and each of them, shall, within ten (10) days after their appointment, or being apprised of the same, take and subscribe the usual official oath, before a properly qualified officer of the county in which they reside. The said board shall organize within thirty (30) days from and after their appointment and annually thereafter, by the election of a president and secretary. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Said board shall have the power to make by-laws and all necessary regulations for the proper fulfillment of their duties under this act, without expense to the territory. Any vacancy occurring in said board shall be filled by an appointment by the governor, for the unexpired term.

Section 3720. The board of pharmacy shall register in a suitable book, a duplicate of which shall be kept in the office of the secretary of the territory, the names and places of residence of all persons to whom they issue certificates and the dates thereof. It shall be the duty of said board of pharmacy to register, without examination, as registered pharmacists, all druggists and pharmacists who are engaged in business in the Territory of New Mexico at the passage of this act, as owners, principals or clerks of stores for retailing, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or chemicals for medical use, or for compounding and dispensing physicians prescriptions: *Provided*, No druggist's clerk shall be so registered unless he be eighteen (18) years of age and has been engaged in some store or pharmacy where physicians' prescriptions were compounded and dispensed, for the space of three (3) years next preceding the passage of this act. In case of the failure or neglect of any person to apply for registration within sixty (60) days after the organization of the said board of pharmacy, he shall have forfeited the privilege of registering without examination, and shall only be registered after examination as set forth in section three thousand seven hundred and twenty-one.

Section 3721. That the said board of pharmacy shall, upon application, and at such time and place and in such manner as they

may determine, examine each and every person who shall desire to conduct the business of selling at retail compounding and dispensing drugs, medicines or chemicals for medical use, or compounding or dispensing physicians' prescriptions as pharmacists in the territory of New Mexico, and if a majority of said board shall be satisfied that said person is competent and fully qualified to conduct said business of compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or chemicals for medical use, or to compound and dispense physicians' prescriptions, they shall enter the name of such person, as a registered pharmacist, in the book provided for in section three thousand seven hundred and twenty: *Provided*, That all graduates in pharmacy having a diploma from an incorporated college or school of pharmacy, that requires a practical experience in pharmacy of not less than three (3) years before granting a diploma may, in the discretion of the board, be entitled to have their names registered as registered pharmacists by said board, without examination. The board of pharmacy shall issue an appropriate certificate to each person registered, which certificate must be conspicuously displayed in every store or place described in this section. Said certificate must be renewed twelve (12) months after each date of issue.

Section 3722. The board of pharmacy shall be entitled to demand and receive from each person whom they register and furnish a certificate as a registered pharmacist, without examination, the sum of two dollars, and for each and every person whom they examine, the sum of five dollars, which shall be in full for all services. In case the examination of said person shall prove defective and unsatisfactory to the board, and he be declined registration, he shall be permitted to present himself for re-examination within twelve (12) months thereafter, and no charge shall be made for such examination.

Section 3723. The board of pharmacy shall hold semi-annual sessions at such times and places as the board may determine; other sessions of the board may also be held whenever and wherever a quorum of the board is present.

In the interim of the sessions of the board, and upon satisfactory evidence of a fitness of an applicant, any one (1) member of the board may, in his discretion, issue a temporary certificate, which shall authorize and empower the holder to conduct a drug store or pharmacy as set forth in section three thousand seven hundred and



twenty-one. Such temporary certificate must be signed by one (1) member, and shall expire and terminate at the date of the next succeeding semi-annual session of the board after the granting thereof. No fee shall be demanded for the temporary certificate.

Section 3724. Every owner of a drug store in the Territory of New Mexico shall be held responsible for the quality of all drugs, chemicals and medicines he may sell or dispense, with the exceptions of those sold in the original packages of the manufacturer or wholesale dealer, and also those known as proprietary medicines. And should he knowingly, intentionally and fraudulently adulterate, or cause to be adulterated, such drugs, chemicals or medical preparations, he shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, his license as a registered pharmacist shall be thereby revoked, and in addition thereto be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred (\$500) dollars.

Section 3725. Any person who shall procure or attempt to procure, registration for himself or for another under the act by making or causing to be made, false representations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty of not less than five and not exceeding one hundred dollars, and his name, together with the name of the person so registered, shall be stricken from the register.

Section 3726. Any person not a registered pharmacist, as provided in this act, who shall conduct a store or a pharmacy, or place for retailing, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or chemicals, for medical use, or for compounding or dispensing physicians' prescriptions in the Territory of New Mexico, or who shall take, use or exhibit the title of registered pharmacist, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty of not less than five, nor more than one hundred dollars: *Provided, further,* This act shall not apply to physicians putting up their own prescriptions, nor to the sale of patent proprietary medicines, nor to the sale of those articles commonly known as grocers' drugs, except those articles that are denominated poisons under the law known as the New Mexico poison law: nor to any regularly licensed physician of the Territory of New Mexico engaged in the drug business in towns or cities situated twenty miles or more from a regular licensed pharmacist engaged in the drug business.

Section 3727. If any registered pharmacist shall go out of the drug business, and remain out for a period of twelve (12) months, his certificate as registered pharmacist shall thereupon expire.

Section 3728. All suits for recovery of the several penalties prescribed in this act shall be prosecuted in the name of the Territory of New Mexico, in any court having jurisdiction, and it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the county where such offense is committed to prosecute all persons violating the provisions of this act, upon proper complaint being made. All penalties collected under the provisions of this act shall inure to the expense fund of the board which may occur.

Section 3729. It shall be the duty of the said board to grant to persons or merchants in towns or camps having no drug store, minor certificates without charge, as they may deem proper, to vend such medicines, compounds or chemicals as are required by the general public: *Provided*, That this law is not to be so construed as to prevent ranchmen or miners not within reach of a store or place where drugs are sold, from dispensing medicines to their families or employes: *Provided, further*, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of said board to render an accurate annual statement to the governor of the territory, of all moneys received and expended by said board during each year, and he shall also report upon the general condition of pharmacy throughout the territory.

Section 3730. The meetings of the pharmacy board shall be opened to registered pharmacists who shall be permitted to be present at the examination of applicants for registration.

Section 3731. Any member of the board of pharmacy who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall neglect or refuse to report any of the violations of the provisions of this act that may be within his knowledge, within ten days of the time said violation comes to his knowledge, shall be removed from office by the governor upon such showing as may be deemed satisfactory by the executive, and such vacancies shall be filled by the governor as now provided by law.

#### POISON LAW.

Section 1259. Every apothecary, druggist or other person, who shall sell and deliver any arsenic, corrosive sublimate, prussic acid, or any other violent poison, without having the word poison, and

the true name written thereof, written or printed in Spanish and English, upon a label put upon the phial, box or package that contains the same, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Section 1260. That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person not a registered pharmacist to sell or dispense any poisons enumerated in schedules A and B, except as approved by section fourteen of New Mexico pharmacy law, approved February 15, 1889. (Section 3726, Compiled Laws of 1897, quoted hereinbefore in pharmacy law.)

#### SCHEDULE A.

Arsenic, mercury, strychnia and their preparations of salts, acetate of lead, tartar emetic, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, and all other poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, essential oil of bitter almonds, opium and its preparations, except paragoric and such other preparations of opium containing less than two grains to the ounce.

#### SCHEDULE B.

Aconite, belladonna, coca, colchicum, conium, nux vomica, henbane, savin, ergot, cotton root, cantharides, creosote, digitalis and their pharmaceutical preparations and alkaloids, croton oil, chloroform, chloral hydrate, sulphate of zinc, mineral acids, carbolic acid and oxalic acid, without distinctly labeling the box, vessel or paper in which the said poison is contained, with the name of the article, the word poison and the name and place of business of the seller; nor shall it be lawful for any person to sell or deliver any poison enumerated in schedules A and B unless, upon due inquiry, it be found that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character, and represents that it shall be used for a legitimate purpose; nor shall it be lawful for any registered pharmacists to sell or dispense any poisons enumerated in schedules A and B without, before delivering the same to the purchaser, causing an entry to be made in a book kept for that purpose, stating the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name of the poison sold, the purpose for which it is represented by the purchaser to be required, and the name of the dispenser; such book to be always open for inspection by the proper authorities, and to be preserved for at least four years. The provisions of this act shall not apply to the dispensing of poisons in not unusual quantities or doses, upon the prescriptions of

practitioners of medicine: *Provided*, Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the sale of such poisonous articles as are directly used in mining or for the reduction or concentration of ores.

Section 1261. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 1262. All fines recovered under the provisions of this act shall be paid to the treasurer of the territorial board of pharmacy.

Section 1263. It shall be unlawful for any person to keep or maintain a place for the purpose of furnishing opium to others, or what is commonly known as hop joint or opium joint: *Provided, however*, That the provisions of this section shall not, in any wise, apply to druggists who may dispose or sell the same upon the prescription of a physician.

Section 1264. Any person violating the provisions of the preceding section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, or the district court or any competent tribunal shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, or he shall be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor, in the county jail, for a term of not less than one nor more than six months, or both said fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court or jury trying the case.

Section 1265. All fines imposed under the provisions of this act, one-half shall go to the prosecuting witness and the other half to the treasurer for the benefit of the school district wherein the offense was committed.

### EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

QUESTIONS USED AT THE EXAMINATION OCTOBER 5-6, 1898.

(Write legibly, punctuate and spell correctly—numbering each answer to correspond with the number of the question.)

Write your name in full; state your age, date and place of birth and present residence.

Length of time engaged in retail drug store.

Are you a graduate of any college or high school? If so, state where located and give date of diploma.

#### PHARMACY.

1. What is pharmacy?
2. What is the U. S. P.? (a) By whom compiled? (b) How often revised?
3. What system of weights are authorized in the U. S. P.? (a) How many grains in a gramme? (b) How many cubic centimeters in a fluid ounce?
4. What is meant by specific gravity? (a) How determined? (b) Give a rule.
5. From what three natural kingdoms are medicinal remedies obtained? (a) Name a specimen of each and name dose.
6. Define an alkaloid. (a) An acid. (b) A salt. (c) A base.
7. What is a fluid extract, and what proportion of the drug should it represent?
8. What is a tincture, and what proportion of the drug should it represent?
9. What is an emulsion? (a) An infusion? (b) Decoction?
10. What do you understand by the term essential oil? (a) Fixed oil? (b) Mention a few of each.

#### MATERIA MEDICA.

1. What is antipyretic? (a) Name five and give dose.
  2. What is a cathartic? (a) Name a few, with dose.
  3. What is a cardiac? (a) Name a few, with dose.
  4. What is the action of aconite? Dose? Antidote?
  5. What do you know about mercury? Give Latin name, dose, uses, etc.
  6. Give Latin names of six potassium salts, with dose and uses.
  7. Tell what you know about opium, giving doses of all its alkaloids and preparations.
  8. Name the official preparations and alkaloid of nux vomica, with dose and antidote.
  9. What is the active principle of cocoa leaves? Give dose and antidote.
- Give the sources of hydrocyanic acid, dose and antidote.

#### CHEMISTRY.

1. Define chemistry.
2. How many elements are now known?

---

Freight on same, charged above . . . .	\$2,395 21	
Wages ditto . . . . .	3,250 61	
	<hr/>	
Total cost press-brick . . . . .	7,373 77	
Stone . . . . .		1,001 81
Wages quarrymen, charged above . . . .	\$2,345 90	
Freight, charged above . . . . .	765 33	
	<hr/>	
Total cost stone . . . . .	4,113 04	
Material . . . . .		9,088 25
Stone charged above . . . . .	\$4,113 04	
Press brick charged above . . . . .	7,373 77	
	<hr/>	
Total cost of material . . . . .	20,575 06	
New Mexico penitentiary (b'd extra guards) . . . . .		141 10
Coal . . . . .		469 16
Sundries . . . . .		964 28
Repayment to subscribers . . . . .		2,550 00
Sand . . . . .		396 90
Fire insurance . . . . .		500 00
Water . . . . .		102 74
Tools . . . . .		1,564 84
Balance . . . . .		23,436 25
		<hr/>
		\$75,744 58



# TERRITORIAL INSTITUTIONS.

“EXHIBIT A A.”

## BIENNIAL REPORT

# New Mexico Penitentiary.

OFFICERS NEW MEXICO PENITENTIARY,

December 31, 1898.

### BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

Honorable O. A. Hadley, President, Mora County.  
Honorable Chas. F. Easley, Secretary, Santa Fe County.  
Honorable D. S. Miller, Sierra County.  
Honorable Henry Young, Taos County.  
Honorable J. Francisco Chaves, Valencia County.  
Honorable Francisco Miera, Union County.  
Honorable Saturnino Baca, Lincoln County.

Edward H. Bergmann, Superintendent.  
O. L. Merrill, Assistant Superintendent.  
W. S. Harroun, M. D., Physician.

A



## COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

---

In compliance with the requirements of section 26, Session Laws of 1889, we have the honor to submit herewith the following biennial report of the Board of New Mexico Penitentiary Commissioners, accompanied by the detailed report, tables, statements, suggestions and recommendations of the superintendent, from which we trust your excellency will be able to extract and obtain full and complete information covering the two years commencing January 1st, 1897, and ending December 31st, 1898.

This board assumed the duties of office and was organized as provided by law in March, 1897, and has held eleven meetings during the years 1897 and 1898. At each meeting the commissioners have carefully inspected the prison throughout, and have never failed to find it in an excellent state of order. They have furnished the inmates with provisions and general supplies of the best quality, in ample quantity consistent with economy, and at a reasonable cost to the territory.

The sanitary condition of the institution is excellent; the general conduct of the inmates has been good, a fact that speaks well for the system of discipline now in vogue here; while plenty of wholesome food, good clothing, proper literature and systematic religious exercises have all served to contribute to the welfare and comfort of the inmates. Many repairs have been made at the institution, aside from the valuable and permanent improvements, the expense of which has not increased the penitentiary indebtedness, and there was no appropriation of public funds for such purposes. A careful examination of the superintendent's report, and of the items given in the tabulated statements made in the same, is respectfully suggested to your excellency, and to the honorable members of the territorial legislature. We desire in this connection to invite members of the assembly to make a rigid inspection of the institution and its grounds.

In the management of the affairs of the penitentiary there has been harmony between the members of the board and the superintendent, who has at all times been earnest and watchful over the interests of the institution. His suggestions have been practical,

and all the work done has been under his personal supervision. In this connection we desire to impress upon your excellency the wisdom of recommending to the legislative assembly the necessity of compliance with the many and valuable suggestions for appropriations for still further improving the efficiency and utility of this institution. This is a highly important problem that has for years had the best thought of those connected with prison reforms throughout the nation, and we deem the time now opportune to take steps that will bring our institution abreast of those in other states and territories. Among these suggestions may be noted the necessity of modern machinery for the establishment of works for the manufacture of terra cotta ware, pottery, tiling and drainage and irrigation pipes, fire brick, etc., there being an inexhaustible supply of fire and common clays within easy reach of this institution. It appears to us that there is an opportunity for the establishment of an industry that would prove profitable to the territory, while not in the least interfering with the privileges of free labor.

## EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES.

Expenses for 1897 .....	\$ 44,704 75
Earnings for 1897 .....	8,754 40
Net cost .....	\$ 35,950 35
Expenses for 1898 .....	\$ 46,415 49
Earnings for 1898 .....	6,187 55
Net cost .....	\$ 40,227 94

NOTE: The item of \$6,187.55, earnings for 1898, includes \$1,411.60, which amount is due the penitentiary from the United States, and is unpaid.

In connection with the financial condition of the prison, we would call your excellency's attention and that of the taxpayers of the territory, to the tables in the superintendent's report showing the per capita cost and earnings of the convicts per day for the past two years. Your excellency's attention is also called to the itemized statements of the improvements, as set forth by the super-

intendent, that have been made since the last report, among which we especially mention the labor and material furnished for rebuilding the capitol. There has not only been furnished a large quantity of brick, lime and sand, but also a number of expert laborers and stone-cutters who learned their trade in the penitentiary, and who, equally as well as the hired skilled labor, did and are doing splendid work in the rebuilding of the capitol.

In conclusion we desire to call especial attention to the condition of this public institution, believing that it will to-day compare favorably with any of its character, even in the older states.

Respectfully submitted,

O. A. HADLEY, President,  
CHARLES F. EASLEY, Secretary,  
J. FRANCO CHAVES,  
SATURNINO BACA,  
HENRY J. YOUNG,  
FRANCISCO MIERA,  
D. S. MILLER,

Commissioners.

### SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*The Honorable Board of New Mexico Penitentiary Commissioners.*

GENTLEMEN: Again it becomes a pleasing duty to me to herewith render to you a biennial report of my stewardship of the New Mexico Penitentiary, comprising the period from January 1st, 1897, to December 31st, 1898; together with the financial and statistical tables, covering that space of time. These latter contain full and complete statements, carefully prepared, and are to be taken as absolutely correct.

These tables, showing as they do in detail the various items of expenditures, compared one year with another, population and its steady increase, etc., must be of interest and value to the legislature, as well as to the executive and the taxpayers of the territory.

#### POPULATION.

The number of inmates in this prison during the past two years varied but very little. Its highest number in 1897, was 215, and its highest number in 1898, 222. At this day, the number of con-

victs present is showing an increase of 9, compared with the corresponding date of two years ago.

#### EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES.

The expenses for maintaining the prison during the years of 1897 and 1898, according to scrupulously kept accounts, read as follows, to-wit:

Current expenses .....	\$ 91,005 67
*Earnings .....	14,941 95
Net cost .....	\$ 76,063 72

\*This item includes the amount of \$1,411.60 due from the United States Government and unpaid.

#### FINANCIAL.

As the conditions of this section of my report have remained during the past two years, as they existed, at the time previous reports were made; and as the former legislative assemblies took no notice of your representations and appeals, made to them for redress, but on the contrary, for motives other than economy, unjustly cut down the penitentiary allowances in the appropriation bill, and thus manifestly crippled the efficiency of the institution, I must again appeal to the coming legislature, and therefore quote from my last report, page 11, for the information of this honorable body, the following:

"The financial condition of the institution is by no means in a condition that can be called satisfactory. This state of affairs has been brought about through no fault of the penitentiary officials, but through causes over which they had no control.

"To explain this it will only be necessary to say that while the population of this institution was steadily growing larger and the lawful expenditures increasing, the appropriations were materially and unjustly cut down, in spite of the well-known fact, that the earnings of this prison were falling off, owing not only to the fact that the number of United States prisoners, this prison's main source of revenue, was alarmingly decreasing, but also to the fact of being compelled by law

to furnish, gratis, a large amount of penitentiary product, manufactured without any legislative assistance, to another public institution that had received a very generous appropriation besides. Then, again, the constant lack of money in the territorial treasury during the past two years greatly increased the cost of supplies for the maintenance of the prison."

During the 48th fiscal year we maintained 200 and during the 49th fiscal year 209 convicts.

The average cost of keeping each prisoner, including all expenses, was \$0.5038 per day.

This per capita expense, I hope, will be considered by all fair minded taxpayers as a gratifying management. At the same time there was no scaling in anything essential to ordinary comforts of prison life, but the strictest supervision of kitchen and all other departments has been exercised, nothing has been allowed to go to waste, and every effort has been made to prevent expenditures in excess of the appropriation.

The reduction in the appropriations made by the legislature for the support of the Territorial Penitentiary has seriously crippled the efficiency of the institution, in that the amounts set aside for the salaries of guards and other needed employes precludes the possibility of securing competent and trustworthy men to fill those positions; makes it impossible to place the management of the prison on that secure basis which the best interests of the territory demands, and I therefore earnestly recommend that the appropriations made for the support of the New Mexico Penitentiary be increased to a sum more in keeping with the magnitude of the institution and the amount of work it is called upon to perform.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

During the two years under review, many improvements for convenience, comfort and good management have been added, without any legislative assistance. Tables "A" and "B" and "C," describe in detail the improvements made during the respective years.

The Thirty-second Legislative Assembly appropriated for the erection of an addition (south) wing to the prison the sum of \$10,000, and although only 60 per cent. of this amount has been available, yet by dint of close economy and judicious expenditure a great deal has been accomplished with this small sum. All cell

doors and heavy locks, solid iron doors, window bars, slate roofing, tin cornice and nearly all of the lumber are on the ground, all paid for, and ready to be put in place. Although the work on the extension was commenced in May, 1897, but little progress in the erection could be made, as the rebuilding of the Territorial Capitol and the making of brick for the same, required sometimes more men than the actual working strength of the prison was able to supply. But in the face of these obstacles, 2,341 cubic yards of excavations have been made, and the dirt carted away; 440 yards of concrete spread; 1,941 perches of solid stone foundation placed, and upon this foundation 2,150 linear feet of rough ashler wall (30 inches in width), resting on 258 linear feet of nicely cut-water table, has thus far been erected.

The steady increase in the number of convicts makes it an imperative necessity to complete the new cell-house. This can be accomplished under favorable conditions, within six (6) months, but it will require not only the unpaid \$4,000 of the original appropriation, but also an additional one of \$2,000, for which the next legislature should make suitable provision, as that sum will fully be needed for steamfitting and plumbing, iron bunks, windows, and other necessary equipment.

#### ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

The matter of lighting the New Mexico Penitentiary had, from the time of its creation, been unsatisfactory as well as dangerous and expensive. This being the case, I recommended the establishment of an electric plant. Strong opposition was made to this project by influential and interested parties to defeat the measure in the legislature, chiefly among their voluminous arguments being that the large expenditures of such a plant in the hands of non-scientific persons. However, the legislature made the appropriations, the plant was erected at an extremely small cost, the electric current turned on in December, 1895, and since that time the plant has been in constant operation with exceptionally good results, very much to the surprise of the professional men: and the New Mexico Penitentiary may justly claim to be one of the best lighted institutions in the country, and that, too, at a moderate cost.

The Thirty-first Legislative Assembly of New Mexico in the appropriation bill passed and which was approved February 27, 1895, provided as follows:

“For the purchase and erection of an electric light plant of sufficient capacity to furnish the penitentiary, capitol and other buildings with electric lights; and for the purchase and erection of a terra cotta plant, \$7,500.”

Of that amount I have received \$4,500, which has been expended in building the power house at the penitentiary, buying the boiler, engine and pumps now in use, and in wiring and lighting the buildings of the institution, leaving nothing for the purpose of establishing a terra cotta plant.

The new capitol building is rapidly nearing completion, and before the Thirty-fourth Legislative Assembly convenes will be ready for occupancy. To sufficiently light that splendid structure it will require something like 2,000 electric lights of various kinds. The electric light plant at the penitentiary is equipped with an engine of ample power to supply all the lights needed in both the penitentiary and capitol, but another boiler of not less than 100-horse power capacity, and an additional dynamo will be required. Should the Thirty-third Legislative Assembly deem it best to supply the capitol with light from the penitentiary plant, I would suggest that an appropriation of \$5,500 be made for the purpose of buying the boiler, dynamo and wire for connection with the capitol and to defray the expense of placing them. The power building is large enough to accommodate this addition to the present equipment without any changes whatever.

This part of my report may seem a digression, in which I have perhaps stepped outside of my legitimate sphere, but in extenuation of this timidity I plead the importance of the subject and the direction of his excellency to refer to the matter.

Years of experience have almost persuaded me to believe that nearly all the convicts sentenced to the Penitentiary are “innocent (?)” men. From the moment sentence is passed, they, and their friends, endeavor to have it set aside. The governor is pestered with constant importunities for the exercise of executive clemency, which, from the pressure of the multitude of his other duties, precludes his giving each case the necessary personal investigation of

cludes his giving each case the necessary personal investigation of all the facts to guide him to an intelligent conclusion, thereby delaying action for the lack of such knowledge of many, perhaps meritorious cases. Especially is this the case, when persons, even whose guilt may be questionable, or extremely good behavior may entitle them to clemency, who are so unfortunate as not to have influential friends to urge their claims to the notice of the executive.

This injustice arises from the lack of an authoritative body, to whom the appeal could be made with the certainty of a reasonable and speedy investigation of all the circumstances of the applicant's claim for pardon or commutation of sentence.

To remedy this and to relieve the executive of unjust criticism, embarrassment and annoyance would seem a problem easily to be solved, by the creation of a commission, known as a board of pardons, consisting of four members and the superintendent of the penitentiary. And for the purpose of removing this body as far as possible from any political influence, the appointing power should be lodged with the supreme court of the territory, requiring two each of the four members to be of opposing political parties and to be men of probity; men who will cheerfully take office for the honor, and to be citizens capable of taking and weighing the evidence presented, and required to meet as often as every three months at the superintendent's office, to consider such cases as may be deemed by them to be worthy of investigation; and after duly investigating each case, a record of which is to be kept, the finding shall be certified to the executive, and when only a bare majority of the board shall recommend executive action it shall rest with the governor if he exercises clemency by commutation or otherwise, but if the whole board should join in the request for commutation of sentence, or pardon, it shall be the duty of the governor forthwith to issue the necessary papers, to give effect to the finding of the board.

Such a procedure would undoubtedly greatly relieve the executive of much embarrassment and annoyance.

#### DISCIPLINE.

I am gratified to report that the discipline in this prison during the past two years has been good, among both employes and con-



victs. It has been and is now as near perfection as it ever can be in any of the penal institutions. Strict impartiality, just and humane treatment, but sure punishment for any breach of discipline, have been the main factors in establishing the existing discipline.

#### MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Religious services during the past two years, especially morning services, have not been held with that frequency which obtained in former years. Roman Catholic services have been held occasionally by Rev. Paul Gilberton; but the Protestant portion of the convicts have been greatly neglected in this respect. Different causes can be assigned for this. In the first place, the last legislature abolished the office of penitentiary chaplain on purely economical grounds; it being represented that many of the missionary divines would be only too anxious to hold services in the penitentiary every Sunday without any compensation, and that in this manner a saving could be effected. However, this arrangement did not work satisfactorily, as the missionaries seldom came, and, when appearing, the Roman Catholic portion, or more than two-thirds of the convicts, were left without spiritual consolation.

Another cause for being compelled to dispense with Sunday morning services is due to the employment of a large number of convicts on the capitol building. These men, more than fifty in number, are required to work until a late hour on Saturdays, too late to undergo the process of shaving, bathing, etc., which, of course, has to be performed on Sundays, and consumes all the time allotted to divine services.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the prison, under the supervision and efficient management of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wood, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, I am pleased to say, is in a prosperous condition. The meetings of this society, which are regularly held every Sunday afternoon, are eagerly attended.

#### THE LIBRARY.

The Thirty-second Legislative Assembly appropriated \$500 for the exclusive use of the penitentiary library. Of that, \$325 were available and which have been used in the purchase of moral, religious, educational works, fiction and general reading, and thus a nucleus has been formed for a penitentiary library which shall

contain the best works obtainable in both English and Spanish editions. I would respectfully recommend that another small appropriation be made that more books may be added from time to time. The number of volumes in the library at this time is (old and new) 3,141.

#### SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The sanitary condition of the penitentiary is as near perfect as constant care, the best of drainage and the rigid enforcement of sanitary laws can make it. During the past two years the following deaths have occurred: February 5, 1897, convict No. 873, Chianca (Apache), of quick consumption; October 15, 1897, convict No. 710, Pedro Baca, of heart failure; February 11, 1898, convict No. 1004, Bill Hayes, of pneumonia; making a total of seven deaths in six years. At the present time there is not a case of illness among the prisoners.

Since my last report there has been an epidemic of smallpox in the territory, but the preventive measures adopted have resulted in immunity from that disease. On the receipt of a prisoner he is at once vaccinated and all danger of contagion is removed by thorough cleansing agents.

#### PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Santa Fe, N. M., January 1st, 1899.

*Col. E. H. Bergmann, Superintendent of the New Mexico Penitentiary:*

SIR: Since my appointment as physician of the New Mexico Penitentiary, June, 1897, up to and including the 31st of December, 1898, the general health of the prisoners in the penitentiary has been good. The prevailing diseases in the institution are generally those which prevail in the different seasons of the year in the neighborhood, and, as a rule, readily yield to simple treatment. Two deaths have occurred, prisoner Pedro Baca, convict No. 710, died October 15th, 1897, of heart failure and prisoner Bill Hayes, convict No. 1004, died February 11th, 1898, from lobar pneumonia. A very severe case of strangulated hernia has been suc-

cessfully operated upon. The prisoners have been thoroughly vaccinated and revaccinated, and every precaution taken to prevent the introduction of smallpox into the institution.

W. S. HARBOUN, M. D.,  
Penitentiary Physician.

In this connection, the attention of the members of the legislature is called to a matter of grave importance. The present salary of the prison physician is \$300 per year, which is entirely inadequate. No physician of ability and standing, unless he is actuated by motives of humanity and out of sympathy for the unfortunates who find their way into the penitentiary, cares to undertake the daily attendance on the health of over 200 men, and the great Territory of New Mexico ought not to ask it. In justice to the prisoners, the physicians and the people of the territory, I suggest that the salary of the penitentiary physician be fixed at a sum which will be a fair compensation for the work performed.

#### FUTURE EMPLOYMENT.

Referring to this subject I am constrained by experience to emphasize the necessity for furnishing convicts with some constant and mind diverting work, and here beg the privilege of repeating my views and recommendations expressed two years ago.

"Independently of any income derived from the labor of convicts the imperative necessity from constant employment is beyond dispute, the *'conditio sine qua non'* of both moral and physical health of the convict, justice to humanity, the prevention of crime, obedience to the condemnation pronounced by the court of justice, the preservation of prison discipline, and, above all, the reform of the convicts themselves require for them constant employment.

"The care and reformation of criminals has attracted for generations, a vast amount of attention, and caused many discussions in the councils of philanthropists and penologists throughout the world, and although a great deal has been said and written on that subject, still the good people have thus far failed to agree upon a general and practical plan.

"Pray and work should be the motto for every penal institution. Unfortunately, however, a great many good Chris-

tian people, actuated, no doubt, by pure and sincere motives strongly object to the second part of the motto's advice, and advocate in many states the abandonment of prison labor. The social problem of reformation can only be worked out in the individual by habits of industry, and as I have heretofore recommended, compulsorily learned, and continuously exercised until the habit is fixed.

"To attain this result has been my self imposed task during the whole time of my administration and I feel that the results have been most gratifying.

"There are now some notable instances of native criminals at this prison, who have always followed an idle life, that have developed here into skilled and industrious workmen; no longer shirking labor, but eager to execute, and proud to display their work. Two years ago our convicts commenced to learn the dressing of stone in the prison yard, and today we have a dozen convicts who may justly be ranked as first-class workmen. A few good carpenters, quite a number of expert bricklayers, some plasterers and blacksmiths, tailors and even skilled photographers have been developed. In assigning tasks to these convicts and teaching him a trade, my aim has been to appeal to his common sense to teach him something to suit his taste and fancy, and which shall be of use to him as an individual, not requiring assistance of any kind, only good will, to make it available.

"If the convict is not possessed of a morbid mind, he is soon brought to see that it is better policy to be honest than to follow a career of crime which is sure to deprive him of his liberty and of the wages he might honestly earn if he was free.

"But, while it has been my aim to reform criminals and turn them out upon society as useful members and good citizens, it also has been my endeavor to try and reimburse the territory in the outlay required to maintain the convict during this transition period. It seems to me an entirely wrong policy to contend that a prison should not be made self-supporting. Such a proposition is without reason, as it clearly inflicts punishment upon injured society, and not upon the

individual that perhaps willfully caused the injury. The simple loss of personal liberty is not a sufficient punishment, and in nine cases out of every ten is rather enjoyed than regretted.

"Then again, it is 'hard labor' which the judge, who imposes the sentence, directs, and not idleness."

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is necessary to place the Territorial Penitentiary on as near a self-supporting basis as possible. The wisdom of this is plain to every one. It is also equally true that industries should be taken up which will not interfere with the usual employment of the industrious, honest, and worthy wage earners of the land.

This matter has been carefully investigated, and it is believed that the following machinery will supply the best means of carrying out the object above stated:

A brick press of sufficient capacity to furnish employment to a considerable number of men. This machine is needed more especially for the reason that the present one has been in constant use for five years and is practically worn out. The manufacture of brick has been a source of much revenue to the territory. Aside from the number sold over 6,000,000 have been furnished different territorial institutions, representing a saving to the taxpayers of about \$30,000. By putting in this new machine the capacity of the penitentiary brick yard will be materially increased and the earnings of the institution added to in a proportionate degree.

Second. Machinery to manufacture terra cotta lumber, which includes the manufacture of sewer pipe. This industry is unknown in New Mexico and a ready market will be found for the product as far south as Mexico.

#### CONCLUSION.

Before closing this report I desire to acknowledge the valuable services of Assistant Superintendent O. L. Merrill, whose untiring and unselfish labors at all times and under all circumstances have enabled me and the Territory of New Mexico to obtain large results from small means.

To all other officers and employes I return my thanks for the faithful performance of their duties. To you, gentlemen, I ten-

der my sincere thanks for your uniform kindness and unqualified confidence shown toward me during the past two years.

I shall cherish the recollection very highly that during the period covering our official relations not one instance has arisen in which the harmony of our official intercourse has in any way been disturbed.

Respectfully,

EDWARD H. BERGMANN,  
Superintendent.

#### NOTE.

Santa Fe, New Mexico, December 31, 1898.

*Col. E. H. Bergmann, Superintendent New Mexico Penitentiary.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, regarding the question as to the value of the convict stone cutters, etc., employed at the capitol building, we would say that considering the question in all its bearings, that as a fair average their work would be worth two dollars per day.

I. H. and W. M. RAPP,  
Architects.

#### "A"

### NEW BUILDINGS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS ERECTED AND MADE DURING THE YEAR 1897.

#### LIME KILN.

1 double lime kiln containing 114,000 brick at \$10 per thousand..	
In wall .....	\$ 1,140 00
1 new iron door .....	18 00
49½ perch stone for foundation .....	123 75
29 cubic yard dirt excavated for foundation, at 25 cents.....	7 25
3½ thousand fire brick lining, at \$20 per thousand .....	70 00
Iron grates .....	3 50
450 pounds round iron .....	10 80
Rope for crane .....	2 00
2 tackle blocks .....	2 00
1 crane, iron .....	12 50
Iron covers for smoke stacks .....	3 00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 1,392 80</b>

## KENNEL AND YARDS FOR DOGS.

2,000 brick in wall, at \$10 per thousand .....	\$ 20 00
54 feet wire netting .....	7 10
9 iron posts, at 25 cents .....	2 25
54 feet iron pipe, at 7 cents .....	3 78
Gate and door .....	3 25
$\frac{3}{4}$ square steel roofing .....	3 30
Painting .....	50
200 feet lumber .....	4 00
Door butts and lock .....	65

Total .....\$ 44 83

IMPROVEMENTS ON CARPENTER SHOP, BLACKSMITH SHOP  
AND STOREROOM.

1 blacksmith forge .....	\$ 10 00
1 bench .....	3 50
1 anvil .....	7 50
1 blower .....	9 00
Painting roof of building .....	22 50

Total .....\$ 52 60

## BLAST FURNACE.

800 fire brick, at \$20 per thousand in wall .....	\$ 16 00
4 men 3 days at 70 cents per diem .....	8 40
Blacksmith work, 2 men 3 days at 70 cents .....	4 20
1 blower .....	5 00
2 iron ladles .....	2 50
Posts and platform .....	4 00

Total .....\$ 40 10

## BRICKYARD.

Water course around brickyard, 6 men 4 days digging ditch at 70 cents .....	\$ 16 80
63,500 brick lining and walling ditch at \$7.50 per thousand.....	476 25

Total .....\$ 493 05

## MISCELLANEOUS IMPROVEMENTS.

Brick walks, front yard, 3,800 brick laid in walks, at \$7.50 per thousand .....	\$ 27 50
Walling up ditch, side of railroad track, 5,700 brick lining and walling ditch, at \$7.50 per thousand .....	43 75

Total .....\$ 71 25

## STORE HOUSE AND CELLARS.

452 cubic yards dirt excavated and hauled at 25 cents .....	\$ 111 00
191,163 brick in wall at \$10 per thousand .....	1,911 63
2,000 feet matched flooring .....	70 00

2,500 feet 3x12 lumber at \$18 per thousand .....	45 00
2,000 feet sheeting at \$20 per thousand .....	40 00
80 pounds nails at 5 cents per pound .....	4 00
2 doors and frames at \$8 .....	16 00
1,000 feet lumber for shelves and bins .....	20 00
4 windows and frames at \$4.50 .....	18 00
4 carpenters 8 days laying flooring, putting on roof and stair- way, 32 days, at \$1 per day .....	32 00
Painting .....	5 00
2,300 brick in brass foundry wall at \$10 per thousand .....	23 00
Building man holes for sewer and water pipes, 3,200 brick laid in wall at \$10 per thousand .....	32 00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 2,327 63</b>

## EXTENSION TO HOG PEN.

7,500 brick in wall, at \$10 per thousand .....	\$ 75 00
60 feet 1 inch new iron water pipe .....	4 80
900 feet lumber for roof and troughs .....	18 00
20 pounds nails, at 5 cents .....	1 00
Painting .....	2 50
2 carpenters 2 days putting on roof .....	2 80
3 faucets .....	2 25
2 men 1 day laying pipe .....	1 40
4 men 3 days laying foundation .....	8 40
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 116 15</b>

## IMPROVEMENTS ON MAIN BUILDING.

2 men 2 days oiling floors, at 70 cents per day .....	\$ 2 80
5 gallons floor preparation, at \$1.50 .....	7 50
32 days painting, at 70 cents .....	22 40
32 gallons paint, at 80 cents per gallon .....	25 60
8 1½-inch valves, at \$1.50 .....	12 00
Lead pipe for lavatories .....	3 25
Repairing roof and gutters .....	28 00
176 feet 1½-inch pipe .....	15 94
1 sideboard .....	24 00
1 hall tree .....	15 50
4 men 6 days working on steam and water pipes, at 70 cents ..	16 80
Carpets for superintendent's rooms .....	115 50
1 lounge .....	20 00
22 days calcimining, at 70 cents per day .....	15 40
50 pounds whiting used for calcimining .....	2 25
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 326 94</b>

## IMPROVEMENTS ON CELL-HOUSE.

29 days repairing steam pipe, cell-house system .....	\$ 20 30
42 days' work calcimining cell-house and repairing and calci- mining cells, at 70 cents per day .....	29 40
100 pounds whiting .....	3 75



3 men 4 days painting cell-house, at 70 cents per day .....	8 40
6 gallons paint, at 90 cents .....	5 40
15 gallons asphaltum paint, at 70 cents .....	10 50
6 gallons paint on gutters, at 90 cents .....	5 40
4 men 3 days' work repairing gutters on cell-house, at 70 cents .....	8 40
1 rope for draw-bridge .....	2 75
2 new faucets for sink .....	1 50
½ barrel cement for floor .....	3 15
2 new 1½-inch valves for steam pipe .....	3 00
New window glass .....	15 00
24 new slop buckets .....	36 00
1 Yale padlock for door .....	2 25
1 water trough .....	2 50
2 ½-inch faucets .....	1 50
Repairs to corridor .....	3 00
2 men 2 days repairing slate on roof .....	2 80
60 pieces slate, at 17½ cents .....	10 50
New ells and unions for steam pipes .....	2 60
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 178 10</b>

#### REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS ON HOSPITAL BUILDING.

12 new bunks .....	\$ 30 00
3 new valves .....	4 50
110 feet 1½-inch new steam pipe .....	12 65
Repairing steam and water pipes, 2 men 6 days .....	8 40
Painting and calcimining, inside .....	30 00
Painting roof .....	15 00
New door steps .....	3 00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 103 55</b>

#### WORK PERFORMED ON EXTENSION TO CELL-HOUSE, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1897.

1,941 yards dirt excavated, for foundation .....	\$ 485 25
227 yards concrete bottom of foundation at \$1.75. ....	397 25
1,330 perch stone foundations for outside walls, at \$2.50 per perch .....	3,325 00
1,941 yards dirt hauled away .....	194 10
Iron bolts and washers .....	1,515 08
1 8-inch iron pipe inlet to sewer, 12 feet long .....	7 50
Lumber .....	367 04
215 perch stone foundations for cells .....	537 50
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 6,828 42</b>

#### MISCELLANEOUS IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

Repairs on brick machine .....	\$ 15 00
20 new brick molds .....	60 00
Repairs on brick carts .....	10 00
1 pump for brick yard .....	5 00

240 feet 2-inch plank bridging for yard .....	4 30
Repairs, re-tipping brick smoke stack .....	20 00
Painting gates .....	10 00
Painting walks and railings from guards towers .....	15 00
Lights for towers .....	8 50
6 men 8 days hauling cinders and rocks on road, at 70 cents....	33 60
2 teams 8 days hauling cinders and stone on road, at \$3.50.....	56 00
4 platforms for rock wagons .....	20 00
Repairs, window lights, putty, etc., for different buildings....	57 30
2 stone wagons re-built .....	95 00
3 teams 3 days hauling rock for pond .....	31 50
4 men 3 days work with teams, hauling rock for pond .....	8 40
6 men laying rock on embankment, for pond, 3 days .....	12 60
21 days work putting down sidewalk to legislative halls at 70 cents .....	14 70
1 team 1 day .....	3 50
Painting railroad gate .....	2 00
48 days work, covering steam pipe in tunnel from power-house to boiler-house, at 70 cents per day .....	33 60
12 men 6 days connecting steam pipe line with boilers, at 70 cents .....	50 40
3 men 4 days working on door end of pipe line tunnel, at 70 cents .....	8 40
19 days work repairing water pipe in yard and grounds at 70 cents .....	13 30
1 steam gauge for pipe line .....	16 63
7 days' work putting in gauge .....	7 00
Syphon cocks, rubber bushings and valve for pipe line.....	19 20
Putting in the above .....	12 50
Pipe covering and asbestos cement for covering boiler dome and pipe .....	14 77
2 men 3 days putting in same .....	4 20
20 yards muslin for covering cement .....	1 60
Painting same .....	2 00
2 iron rods for hanging pipe .....	1 25
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 667 25</b>

## NEW MACHINERY AND TOOLS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDING.

1 spiral pulley for drill press .....	\$ 6 25
46 feet 3-16-16 shafting, 3 flanged couplings, 4 sets collars and hangers .....	256 50
1 post drill machine with pulleys .....	109 28
6 men 8 days placing same .....	48 00
2 heavy leather beltings for pulley .....	43 60
3 wrenches, 3 oilers and fillers .....	6 59
1 work bench and tool cupboard .....	8 50
1 100 pounds vise, punches and hammers .....	14 86
6 men 4 days setting up drill press and vise .....	24 00
1 set cold chisels .....	2 24
1 Peter Wright anvil, 153 pounds .....	19 13

1 set drills for G. R. drill press .....	11 21
1 set drills for post drill press .....	12 40
1 grind stone .....	4 30
1 frame bench for making iron doors .....	3 75
1 bottom rest for post drill .....	2 50

Total .....\$ 573 11

#### NEW TOOLS AND MATERIAL.

1 pipe stock and dies .....	\$ 20 10
Felloes, spokes, axles and reaches .....	62 34
1 stone wagon .....	40 00
1 mortising machine .....	7 50
Bottom and top swedges, hammers and steel bars .....	66 09
1 derrick, complete .....	137 60
1 set holisting tongs and chains .....	8 50

Total .....\$ 342 13

#### AMOUNT OF LABOR AND MATERIAL FURNISHED THE CAPITOL FOR THE YEAR 1897.

564,500 brick f. o. b. cars, Santa Fe, at \$5 per thousand.....	\$ 2,723 50
234,000 pounds lime f. o. b. cars, Santa Fe, at \$5 per thousand	1,170 00
4,941 days' work as laborers, at 70 cents per day.....	3,458 70
2,245 days' work as mechanics, at \$2 per day .....	4,490 00
8 days' work by teams, at \$3.50 per day .....	28 00

Total .....\$ 11,869 20

#### MATERIAL FURNISHED INSANE ASYLUM AT LAS VEGAS, N. M.

166,000 brick f. o. b. cars, Santa Fe, at \$5 per thousand .....	\$ 830 00
--	-----------

#### RECAPITULATION FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Lime kiln .....	\$ 1,392 80
Kennel and yards for dogs .....	44 83
Improvements on carpenter, blacksmith shop and store room..	252 50
Blast furnace .....	40 10
Brick yard .....	493 05
Brick walks, front yard .....	27 50
Walling up ditch front of railroad track .....	43 75
Store house and cellars .....	2,327 61
Drying oven and chimney .....	23 00
Building man-holes for sewer and water pipes.....	32 00
Extension to hog pen .....	116 15
Improvements on main building .....	326 94
Improvements on cell-house .....	178 10
Repairs and improvements on hospital building.....	103 55
Work performed on extension .....	6,928 42
Miscellaneous improvements and repairs .....	667 25
New machinery and tools for industrial building.....	573 11
New tools and material .....	342 13

---

Amount of labor and material furnished the capitol .....	11,969 30
Material furnished Insane Asylum at Las Vegas, N. M. ....	\$30 00
Grand total .....	\$ 26,312 91

---

## “B”

### NEW BUILDINGS, IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS MADE DURING THE YEAR 1898.

#### NEW ICE HOUSE AND COLD STORAGE BUILDING.

67.197 brick laid in wall, at \$10 per thousand .....	\$ 671 97
26½ perch stone in foundation, at \$2.50 .....	66 25
3,772 feet lumber .....	67 90
700 feet matched flooring .....	24 50
80 pounds nails .....	4 00
1 air tight door for cold storage room .....	10 00
1 12-foot door .....	8 00
3 men 5 days work on cold storage room .....	10 50
Painting cold storage room .....	3 00
6 carpenters 9 days putting on roof, etc. ....	54 00
Painting cornice and doors .....	2 50
1 car saw dust .....	28 00
Painting roof .....	12 50
Total .....	\$ 963 12

#### NEW LIME HOUSE.

34,354 brick laid in wall, at \$10 per thousand .....	\$ 343 54
29 perch stone for foundation, at \$2.50 .....	97 50
3 carpenters 4 days putting on roof .....	12 00
30 pounds nails .....	1 50
2 doors .....	3 50
400 feet lumber for floor .....	7 20
Total .....	\$ 365 24

#### HOUSE FOR FOWLS.

6¼ perch stone for foundation, at \$2.50 .....	\$ 15 62
450 feet new lumber .....	7 10
10,468 brick laid in wall, at \$10 per thousand .....	104 68
Shingles .....	3 25
10 pounds nails .....	50
3 carpenters 2 days work on same .....	6 00
12 panes glass for windows .....	2 40
Total .....	\$ 139 55

#### NEW BUILDING FOR FOUNDRY.

7½ perch stone for foundation, at \$2.50 .....	\$ 18 75
22,440 brick laid in wall, at \$10 per thousand .....	224 40
500 shingles on roof .....	2 15

300 feet lumber for roof .....	6 00
3 carpenters 4 days working on building.....	12 00
2 iron buckets with clamp handles .....	2 50
1 pair hinges for door .....	40

Total .....\$ 266 20

#### REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN HOSPITAL BUILDING.

New brick floor for basement, 1,200 brick .....	\$ 12 00
260 feet, 1 inch steam pipe, drying room.....	22 10
3 men 4 days putting up same.....	12 00
15 gallons paint for roof .....	13 50
2 painters 2 days painting roof .....	4 00
50 pounds whiting for calcimining rooms .....	2 25
10 gallons dustless oil for floor .....	15 00
4 men 8 days oiling floor, painting and calcimining rooms....	22 40
5 gallons white paint .....	4 50
10 pounds red paint for coloring calcimine .....	65
3 steam valves, 1½ inches .....	4 50

Total .....\$ 112 90

#### REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN MAIN BUILDING.

560 feet matched 1½ inch flooring for office.....	\$ 25 20
2 carpenters 2½ days taking up old floor and putting down new floor .....	5 00
Oiling floor .....	2 00
1 new book case for office .....	12 50
1 new book case and reading table for superintendent's office..	6 50
60 gallons oil and white lead, painting interior of building....	54 00
4 painters 11 days painting .....	44 00
25 pounds whiting for calcimining walls and rooms.....	1 15
4 men 3 days calcimining same .....	8 40
3 days' work on roof, 2 men.....	4 20
4 gallons white lead, painting gutters .....	3 60
16½ days' work steam-fitting .....	48 00
6 1½-inch safety valves .....	9 00
2 2-inch steam valves .....	3 50
6 ¾-inch check valves .....	4 50
8 1¼-inch ells .....	80
6 ¾-inch ells .....	48
90 feet 1¼-inch new steam pipe .....	10 80
65 feet 1-inch new steam pipe .....	5 85
3 helpers working 8½ days .....	16 85
New wash-stand for guards's wash-room .....	2 00
1 new 80-feet 1¼-inch cotton rope for dumb waiter .....	14 75
1 Yale padlock for woman's department .....	50
1 stair carpet .....	10 00

Total .....\$ 293 58

## NEW CISTERN FOR POWER HOUSE.

8 men 19 days digging and hoisting dirt, at 70 cents.....	\$ 106 40
23,600 brick laid in wall, at \$10 per thousand .....	236 00
20 feet 2-inch iron pipe .....	4 40
6 barrels cement, at \$6.50 .....	39 00
4 men 5 days laying on cement .....	14 00
2,000 pounds iron T rails for girders top of cistern.....	20 00
105 feet cut stone for covering .....	26 25
1 2-inch valve .....	2 75
1 heavy timber stringer .....	3 00
1 20 feet ladder .....	3 00
3 men 1 day laying stone covering .....	2 10
Total .....	\$ 456 90

## IMPROVEMENT ON INDUSTRIAL BUILDING.

10 gallons mineral paint for roof .....	\$ 7 00
2 men 2 days painting same .....	2 80
3 gallons mineral paint for post and girders .....	2 10
2 men 1 day painting same .....	1 40
6 doors at \$4.50 each .....	27 00
4 doors at \$3.50 .....	14 00
1 door .....	6 00
Roller and track for door .....	21 50
2 pairs 8-inch hinges .....	80
12 yards broken rock for macadamizing floor .....	48 00
Total .....	\$ 130 60

## IMPROVEMENTS IN KITCHEN.

1 new meat block .....	\$ 8 00
2 new $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch valves .....	1 50
1 new 1-inch valve .....	1 00
15 large baking pans .....	16 50
New kettles, coffee boilers, etc., and other cooking utensils.....	18 75
2 gallons white lead paint .....	1 80
Asphaltum .....	1 40
2 men 3 days painting .....	4 20
1 new sink .....	7 50
Total .....	\$ 60 65

## IMPROVEMENTS IN CELL-HOUSE.

582 feet 2-inch oak plank for steps .....	\$ 23 35
Carpenter work on steps .....	3 50
Repairs to walk in corridor .....	5 00
100 pounds whiting for calcimining house and cells .....	3 75
38 days work calcimining and painting cell-house.....	26 60
5 gallons paint .....	4 50
New glass for windows .....	8 50
36 new heavy galvanized iron slop buckets .....	54 00
Repairs on roofs, spouts, etc.....	15 00

1 new 1½-inch gate valve .....	3 50
--------------------------------	------

Total .....	\$ 147 70
-------------	-----------

#### WORK PERFORMED ON THE NEW CELL-HOUSE.

213 yards concrete, bottom foundation for cells, at \$2.50 per yard	\$ 532 50
1,080 perch stone, foundations for cells, at \$2.50 .....	2,700 00
2,150 linear feet rough ashler stone wall, at 90 cents.....	1,935 00
1 iron double door and frame, set in wall.....	35 00
920 days work on 104 cell doors .....	920 00
670 days work on 107 brass cell door locks.....	670 00
3 solid iron doors with frames .....	90 00
105 days work on corridor, iron work .....	105 00
1 sandstone door cap .....	6 00
258 linear feet stone water table, at 95 cents.....	245 10
89 squares Bangor No. 1 slate.....	615 96
Lumber as per itemized bill .....	609 35
Metal cornice .....	195 60
2,200 pounds iron T rails for girders .....	22 00

Total .....	\$ 8,681 51
-------------	-------------

#### MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, TOOLS, ETC.

15 gallons paint for roof on stable.....	\$ 10 50
2 painters 2 days painting same .....	4 00
1,800 feet lumber for flooring loft .....	36 00
1 ¾-inch water faucet .....	75
18 gallons paint for roof carpenter and blacksmith shop.....	12 60
2 painters 3 days painting same .....	6 00
Glass and putty for windows .....	3 50
10 gallons mineral paint for roof on power house.....	7 00
2 painters 2½ days painting same .....	5 00
190 feet 3-inch pipe for power house and cistern.....	57 00
10 men 2½ days digging trench for same.....	17 50
3 men 1½ days fitting and laying pipe.....	4 50
5 fire plugs and couplings for buildings .....	11 25
2 nozzles and wrenches for hose cart.....	4 50
125 yards dirt hauled for leveling ground .....	31 25
4 cords broken stone for macadamizing yard .....	48 00
36 new walnut brick molds .....	108 00
Repairs on brick machine .....	12 50
4 sets new springs for brick trucks .....	9 00
2 pairs new wheels for brick trucks .....	4 00
500 feet 2-inch lumber for mud pit .....	10 00
2 new ¾-inch valves for pipe line, mud pits.....	1 50
5,800 brick for walling up ditch in garden, at \$10 per thousand	58 00
1 lot new carpenter tools .....	40 58
1 lot new barbers' tools .....	17 65
1 lot new shoemakers' tools .....	24 30
1 new rock float .....	10 00
1,350 brick laid in side walks .....	13 50
2,500 brick laid in wall of duck pond.....	25 00

1 new scalding vat .....	8 00
4 new ½-inch iron chains .....	7 80
1 set thimble skeins .....	8 50
1 globe steam valve for pipe line.....	8 50
8 new wheelbarrows .....	24 00

Total .....\$ 675 18

#### LABOR AND MATERIAL FURNISHED THE CAPITOL.

10,127 days' labor, at 70 cents.....	\$ 7,088 90
3,691 days' labor, mechanics, at \$2.....	7,382 00
935,500 brick, at \$5 per thousand .....	4,677 50
478,000 pounds of lime, at \$5 per thousand pounds.....	2,390 00
37 days' labor performed by teams, at \$3.50.....	129 50
145 days' work moving fence at capitol .....	101 50

Total .....\$ 21,779 40

#### BRICK FURNISHED INSANE ASYLUM AT LAS VEGAS.

30, 000 brick f. o. b., Santa Fe, at \$5.....	\$ 150 00
---	-----------

#### MATERIAL ON HAND.

755,260 brick, at \$5.....	\$ 3,776 50
----------------------------	-------------

#### RECAPITULATION.

New ice house and cold storage building.....	\$ 963 12
New lime house .....	365 24
House for fowls .....	139 55
New building for foundry .....	266 20
Repairs and improvements hospital building .....	112 90
Repairs and improvements main building .....	293 58
New cistern for power house .....	456 90
Improvements on industrial building .....	130 60
Improvements in kitchen .....	60 65
Improvements in cell-house .....	147 70
Work performed on the new cell-house.....	8,681 51
Miscellaneous repairs and improvements, tools, etc.....	675 18
Labor and material furnished the capitol .....	21,779 40
Brick furnished Insane Asylum at Las Vegas .....	150 00



---

Material on hand .....	3,776 50
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$ 37,989 03
Total for the year 1897 .....	\$ 26,257 01
Total for the year 1898 .....	37,989 03
<hr/>	
Grand total .....	\$ 64,246 04

"C"

## BRICK STATEMENT.

Dr	Season 1897.		Cr
To brick on hand January 1, 1897	1,287,023	By brick sent to Insane Asylum	100,000
brick manufactured during the year	472,500	brick sent to capitol	564,500
		brick sold	96,470
		brick used in improvements	367,465
		ROYALTIES OF 1895:	
		paid M. Sandoval	7,000
		paid M. Martinez	17,500
		ROYALTIES OF 1896:	
		paid W. H. Walker	18,125
		paid Dr. J. H. Sloan	4,200
		paid Wm. Berger	25,000
		ROYALTIES OF 1897:	
		paid W. H. Walker	5,400
		breakage and loss	21,202
		balance December 31, 1897	467,154
	1,759,523		1,759,123

\*To brick on hand January 1, 1896. 467,154.

\*From the 467,154 brick on hand we owe royalties as follows, to wit:

To Wm. Berger, season 1896	9,525
To Dr. J. H. Sloan, season 1896	18,425
To W. H. Walker, season 1897	18,225
Total	44,175

Dr.	Season 1896.		Cr
To brick on hand January 1, 1896	467,154	By brick sent to Insane Asylum	80,000
brick manufactured during the year	1,753,100	brick sent to capitol	935,500
		brick sold	154,000
		brick used in improvements	108,900
		ROYALTIES OF 1896:	
		paid Dr. J. H. Sloan	18,425
		ROYALTIES OF 1896:	
		paid Dr. J. H. Sloan	28,750
		breakage and loss	28,750
		balance December 31, 1896	755,200
	2,220,254		2,220,654

\*To brick on hand January 1, 1895, 755,200

\*From the 755,200 brick on hand we owe royalties as follows, to wit:

To Wm. Berger, season 1896	9,525
To W. H. Walker, season 1897	18,225
To W. H. Walker, 1898	8,750
Total	36,500

STATEMENT:—Showing amount and kind of work performed by the female convicts in the New Mexico Penitentiary from January 1st, 1897, to December 31st, 1897.

Month. 1897.	New articles made.												Articles mended.					
	Daily average number.	Convicts' mittens.	Canton flannel draw- ers.	Pillow cases.	Pillow shams.	Bands made and sewed on men's hats.	Men's overshirts.	Sheets.	Carpets.	Canton flannel under- shirts.	Napkins linen, stitched.	Dresses for discharged convicts.	Undersuits for dis- charged convicts.	Pillow cases.	Sheets.	Table linen.	Men's half hose.	Rugs.
January.....	20	6	4	1	16	18	6	21	15	12	1	1	2	5	3	2	30	7
February.....	22	16	22	1	16	18	6	21	15	12	1	1	2	5	3	2	30	7
March.....	22	16	22	1	16	18	6	21	15	12	1	1	2	5	3	2	30	7
April.....	22	16	22	1	16	18	6	21	15	12	1	1	2	5	3	2	30	7
May.....	22	16	22	1	16	18	6	21	15	12	1	1	2	5	3	2	30	7
June.....	22	16	22	1	16	18	6	21	15	12	1	1	2	5	3	2	30	7
July.....	22	16	22	1	16	18	6	21	15	12	1	1	2	5	3	2	30	7
August.....	22	16	22	1	16	18	6	21	15	12	1	1	2	5	3	2	30	7
September.....	22	16	22	1	16	18	6	21	15	12	1	1	2	5	3	2	30	7
October.....	22	16	22	1	16	18	6	21	15	12	1	1	2	5	3	2	30	7
November.....	22	16	22	1	16	18	6	21	15	12	1	1	2	5	3	2	30	7
December.....	22	16	22	1	16	18	6	21	15	12	1	1	2	5	3	2	30	7
Total.....	1	48	120	4	1	16	18	6	21	93	12	1	1	5	5	5	30	15

and kind of work performed by the female convicts in the New Mexico Penitentiary, from January 1, 1898, to December 31, 1898.

Month. 1898.	New articles made.										Articles men ed.			
	Daily average number.										Table linen.	Pillow cases	Rugs.	Sheets.
January.....	18	2	2	12	5	36	1	1	6	12	4	12	4	9
February.....	18	2	2	12	5	36	1	1	6	12	4	12	4	9
March.....	18	2	2	12	5	36	1	1	6	12	4	12	4	9
April.....	18	2	2	12	5	36	1	1	6	12	4	12	4	9
May.....	18	2	2	12	5	36	1	1	6	12	4	12	4	9
June.....	18	2	2	12	5	36	1	1	6	12	4	12	4	9
July.....	18	2	2	12	5	36	1	1	6	12	4	12	4	9
August.....	18	2	2	12	5	36	1	1	6	12	4	12	4	9
September.....	18	2	2	12	5	36	1	1	6	12	4	12	4	9
October.....	18	2	2	12	5	36	1	1	6	12	4	12	4	9
November.....	18	2	2	12	5	36	1	1	6	12	4	12	4	9
December.....	18	2	2	12	5	36	1	1	6	12	4	12	4	9
Total.....	94	10	24	22	36	36	3	3	6	12	4	12	10	18

*Prison Population, from January*

Date.	1897.							
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
1.....	195	199	201	205	204	198	202	203
2.....	195	199	204	206	204	198	202	203
3.....	195	199	204	206	203	197	202	203
4.....	196	199	204	207	203	197	202	203
5.....	195	198	204	205	203	197	202	203
6.....	195	198	204	205	203	197	201	203
7.....	195	198	204	205	201	197	201	203
8.....	195	198	204	205	201	197	201	203
9.....	199	198	205	203	201	197	201	203
10.....	199	198	204	203	201	197	201	203
11.....	199	198	204	203	201	197	201	203
12.....	198	198	203	201	201	197	201	203
13.....	198	198	203	202	201	197	201	203
14.....	198	198	203	202	201	197	201	203
15.....	199	198	202	202	199	196	201	203
16.....	200	198	202	204	203	198	205	203
17.....	200	199	202	202	201	200	205	203
18.....	200	199	202	202	199	200	204	206
19.....	200	199	202	203	198	201	204	203
20.....	200	199	204	205	197	201	204	208
21.....	200	199	204	205	197	199	204	202
22.....	200	199	203	205	197	199	204	202
23.....	201	199	203	205	197	199	204	202
24.....	199	199	203	205	197	204	204	201
25.....	199	201	203	205	199	204	204	201
26.....	199	201	204	205	199	204	204	201
27.....	199	201	204	204	196	204	204	201
28.....	198	201	204	204	196	203	204	202
29.....	198	.....	205	204	196	203	204	202
30.....	199	.....	205	204	196	203	204	202
31.....	199	.....	207	.....	199	.....	203	201
Total population...	6,142	5,568	6,311	6,129	6,194	5,976	6,285	6,277
Daily average.....	198	199	204	204	200	199	203	202

Average daily for the year commencing Jan. 1, 1897, and ending Dec. 31, 1897, 200.

Greatest number, 215, Dec. 24, 1897.

Least number, 186, Oct. 15, 1897.

1, 1897, to December 31, 1898.

1897.					1898.					
September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
198	188	195	202	213	215	212	208	215	219	215
198	188	196	202	213	214	212	200	214	219	215
196	187	196	202	213	221	212	210	219	219	214
196	187	196	202	213	221	212	211	219	219	214
196	187	196	202	213	222	209	211	219	219	214
196	188	196	201	212	222	211	212	219	219	213
196	188	196	200	212	221	211	213	219	219	213
196	188	200	200	212	221	211	213	219	218	212
194	188	199	200	212	220	211	213	219	218	212
194	188	199	199	213	218	210	213	219	218	212
193	187	199	199	213	218	210	213	219	218	212
193	187	199	199	214	218	210	213	219	218	212
193	187	199	199	214	218	210	213	219	218	212
193	187	199	196	214	217	210	213	219	218	212
193	186	199	213	214	217	210	213	218	218	212
193	186	199	213	214	217	210	213	218	218	212
192	188	199	213	214	217	210	213	220	220	212
190	188	198	212	214	217	210	213	220	219	212
190	188	198	212	214	217	210	213	220	219	212
191	189	198	212	214	217	210	213	220	219	211
191	188	198	212	214	216	209	213	219	219	211
191	188	204	213	215	216	209	213	219	219	211
191	188	204	213	215	216	209	215	218	218	210
189	189	204	215	215	215	208	215	218	218	210
189	189	203	214	215	215	209	215	218	217	209
189	191	203	214	215	215	208	215	218	217	209
189	190	203	214	215	215	208	215	218	217	209
188	196	204	214	215	213	208	216	218	216	209
188	196	204	215	215	.....	208	216	218	216	209
188	196	202	215	216	.....	208	215	218	215	209
188	196	.....	214	216	.....	208	.....	219	.....	209
5.774	5.857	5.987	6.433	6.631	6.001	6.504	6.388	6.776	6.548	6.558
192	189	200	206	214	218	210	213	218	218	212

Average daily for the year commencing Jan. 1, 1898, and ending Dec. 31, 1898, 208.

Greatest number, 222, Feb. 5, 1898.

Least number, 192, Oct. 18, 1898.

*Prison Population, from January 1, 1897, to December 31, 1898.—Continued.*

Date.	1898.				
	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1.....	206	205	194	195	199
2.....	208	205	194	195	199
3.....	206	205	194	194	199
4.....	206	205	194	195	194
5.....	206	203	193	195	194
6.....	206	203	193	195	199
7.....	208	203	193	195	199
8.....	207	203	193	195	200
9.....	207	203	193	195	200
10.....	207	203	193	195	200
11.....	207	203	193	195	201
12.....	206	203	193	196	201
13.....	206	203	192	197	200
14.....	206	202	192	194	200
15.....	204	202	192	194	201
16.....	206	201	194	199	202
17.....	206	201	194	200	202
18.....	206	200	192	200	203
19.....	206	200	194	200	203
20.....	205	198	195	200	203
21.....	205	198	195	199	205
22.....	205	198	196	199	205
23.....	205	198	196	199	204
24.....	205	198	196	198	204
25.....	203	196	196	197	204
26.....	205	194	196	197	204
27.....	203	193	196	199	204
28.....	205	196	196	199	204
29.....	205	196	196	199	205
30.....	205	196	196	199	204
31.....	206	.....	196	.....	204
Total population.....	6,391	6,008	6,020	5,917	6,255
Daily average.....	206	200	194	197	202

TABLE OF ANNUAL EXPENSES.—*Showing per capita receipts and net cost of subsistence*

Month.	Aggregate population.	Lawful allowances.	Per capita.	Actual savings.	Net cost.	Net per capita
<b>1897.</b>						
January.....	7,067	\$1,140 41	\$0.1614	\$207 01	\$833 40	\$0.1319
February.....	6,419	1,086 60	0.1615	250 31	786 29	0.1225
March.....	7,162	1,155 62	0.1614	260 68	894 94	0.1240
April.....	6,895	1,112 20	0.1613	243 86	868 34	0.1250
May.....	6,969	1,099 89	0.1578	308 03	891 86	0.1279
June.....	6,778	1,029 68	0.1520	159 01	870 67	0.1284
July.....	7,129	1,082 69	0.1520	169 64	913 05	0.1280
August.....	7,099	1,074 57	0.1514	184 56	890 01	0.1253
September.....	6,472	979 88	0.1514	30 45	949 43	0.1467
October.....	6,506	1,001 81	0.1520	131 81	870 00	0.1319
November.....	6,732	1,016 16	0.1509	120 41	895 75	0.1320
December.....	7,162	1,083 30	0.1512	252 75	830 55	0.1160
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>82,480</b>	<b>\$12,812 81</b>	<b>\$0.1553</b>	<b>\$2,218 52</b>	<b>\$10,594 29</b>	<b>\$0.1285</b>
<b>1898.</b>						
January.....	7,340	\$1,110 43	\$0.1512	\$258 45	\$851 98	\$0.1160
February.....	6,759	1,023 01	0.1513	185 57	827 44	0.1225
March.....	7,234	1,064 16	0.1512	187 50	906 66	0.1253
April.....	7,006	1,074 02	0.1513	167 75	906 27	0.1277
May.....	7,559	1,269 56	0.1679	371 56	898 00	0.1189
June.....	7,396	1,224 48	0.1656	170 36	1,064 12	0.1425
July.....	7,432	1,232 39	0.1657	123 64	1,108 75	0.1491
August.....	7,302	1,208 35	0.1655	171 30	1,037 05	0.1420
September.....	6,853	1,136 62	0.1657	130 87	1,004 75	0.1453
October.....	6,808	1,127 45	0.1656	134 83	992 62	0.1458
November.....	6,634	1,097 48	0.1654	140 05	957 43	0.1443
December.....	6,951	1,149 53	0.1654	58 94	1,090 59	0.1568
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>85,364</b>	<b>\$13,746 48</b>	<b>\$0.1610</b>	<b>\$2,110 82</b>	<b>\$11,635 66</b>	<b>\$0.1363</b>

COMPARATIVE TABLE.—*Showing per capita and net cost annually.*

Year ending, December 31, 1897.			Year ending, December 31, 1898.		
Population 82,480.			Population 85,364.		
Cost.....	\$12,812 81		Cost.....	\$13,746 48	
Credit.....	2,218 52		Credit.....	2,110 82	
	\$10,594 29			\$11,635 66	
Net capita \$0.1285			Net capita \$0.1363		



## ACTUAL COST OF MAINTENANCE FROM JANUARY 1, 1897, TO DECEMBER 31, 1897, INCLUSIVE.

### DEBIT.

Value of rations brought forward from year ending December 31, 1896 .....	\$ 2,269 21
Cost of subsistence for an aggregate of 82,480.....	10,594 29
Average, \$0.1285.	
Cost of clothing for an aggregate of 72,933.....	3,275 36
*Average, \$1.0449.	

\*Included in this per cent. is \$0.0072 expense of clothing for discharged convicts.

Miscellaneous expenses for an aggregate of 82,480, including pay of all officers and employes, fuel, water service, hospital, beds, etc., furniture and utensils, keeping horses and blacksmithing, and divers material purchased for improvements..... 24,931 61  
Average, \$0.3023.

### CREDIT.

By rations on hand for an aggregate of 22,682, for officers and employes and convicts for three months .....	\$ 2,914 64
Average, \$0.0321.	
By convicts' earnings, cash .....	8,754 40
Average, \$0.1200.	
By improvements, cash .....	3,008 26
Average, \$0.0364.	
By improvements, labor and material .....	28,882 71
Average, \$0.3502	

## SUMMARY.

### DEBIT.

Average cost of rations brought forward.....	\$ 0.0249
Average cost of subsistence .....	0.1285
Average cost of clothing .....	0.0449
Average cost of miscellaneous expenses .....	0.3023
	\$ 0.5006

### CREDIT.

By rations on hand .....	\$ 0.0321
By convicts' earnings, cash .....	0.1200
By improvements, cash .....	0.0364
By improvements, labor and material .....	0.3502
	\$ 0.5367
By balance, credit .....	\$ 0.0381

## ACTUAL COST OF MAINTENANCE FROM JANUARY 1, 1898, TO DECEMBER 31, 1898, INCLUSIVE.

### DEBIT.

Value of rations brought forward from year ending December 31, 1897 .....	\$ 2,914 64
Average, \$0.0321.	
Cost of subsistence for an aggregate of 85,364 .....	11,635 66
*Average, \$0.1363.	

\*Included in this per cent. is \$0.0069 expense of clothing for discharged convicts.

Cost of clothing for an aggregate of 76,087.....	3,231 88
Average, \$0.0425.	
Miscellaneous expenses for an aggregate of 85,364, including pay of all officers and employes, fuel, water service, hospital, beds, etc., furniture and utensils, keeping horses and blacksmithing, and divers material purchased for improvements .....	23,962 40
Average, \$0.2807.	

### CREDIT.

By rations on hand for an aggregate of 23,499, for officers, employes and convicts for three months .....	\$ 3,202 91
Average, \$0.0341.	
By convicts' earnings, cash .....	6,187 55
Average, \$0.0725.	
By improvements, cash .....	1,902 46
Average, \$0.0223.	
By improvements, labor and material .....	41,787 93
Average, \$0.4895.	

## SUMMARY.

### DEBIT.

Average cost of rations brought forward.....	\$ 0.0321
Average cost of subsistence .....	0.1363
Average cost of clothing .....	0.0425
Average cost of miscellaneous expenses .....	0.2807
	\$ 0.4916

### CREDIT.

By rations on hand .....	\$ 0.0341
By convicts' earnings, cash .....	0.0725
By improvements, cash .....	0.0223
By improvements, labor and material .....	0.4895
	\$ 0.6184
By balance, credit .....	\$ 0.1268

## SENTENCED.

To imprisonment for life .....	35
To imprisonment from 90 to 99 years .....	6
To imprisonment for 60 years .....	1
To imprisonment for 40 years .....	3
To imprisonment for 30 years .....	3
To imprisonment from 20 to 25 years .....	9
To imprisonment from 15 to 19 years .....	7
To imprisonment from 10 to 14 years .....	14
To imprisonment from 5 to 9 years .....	34
To imprisonment from 1 to 4 years .....	96
To imprisonment, under 1 year .....	2

Total ..... 214

OF THE NUMBER OF CONVICTS IN CONFINEMENT DECEMBER  
31, 1897, THERE WERE SENTENCED FROM:

Bernalillo .....	25
Chaves .....	6
Colfax .....	14
Dona Ana .....	18
Eddy .....	6
Grant .....	22
Lincoln .....	8
Mora .....	5
Guadalupe .....	5
Rio Arriba .....	6
San Miguel .....	49
San Juan .....	3
Sierra .....	3
Socorro .....	14
Taos .....	2
Valencia .....	2
Union .....	5

Total ..... 214

## NATIVITY.

Natives of territory .....	113
Mexico .....	15
Arkansas .....	2
Alabama .....	1
Arizona .....	1
California .....	2
Colorado .....	1
District of Columbia .....	2
Georgia .....	3
Illinois .....	4
Indiana .....	2
Iowa .....	2
Indian Territory .....	1
Kansas .....	2

Louisiana .....	1
Michigan .....	2
Missouri .....	3
Maryland .....	1
Montana .....	1
New York .....	5
Nebraska .....	2
Ohio .....	2
Pennsylvania .....	2
Tennessee .....	1
Texas .....	24
Vermont .....	1
Virginia .....	2
British Columbia .....	1
Canada .....	1
China .....	3
Germany .....	3
England .....	2
Cuba .....	1
Italy .....	2
Switzerland .....	2
Spain .....	1
<hr/>	
Total .....	214

COUNTIES FOR WHICH CONVICTS WERE RECEIVED DURING  
THE YEAR JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1897.

Bernalillo .....	14
Chaves .....	5
Colfax .....	9
Dona Ana .....	9
Eddy .....	5
Grant .....	9
Guadaloupe .....	5
Lincoln .....	6
Mora .....	3
Rio Arriba .....	5
Santa Fe .....	10
San Juan .....	1
Socorro .....	5
Union .....	5
San Miguel .....	17
<hr/>	
Total .....	108

TIMES OF EXPIRATION OF THE SENTENCES OF THE CONVICTS  
IN CONFINEMENT DECEMBER 31, 1897.

January .....	5
February .....	10
March .....	2
April .....	4

---

May .....	7
June .....	8
July .....	6
August .....	4
September .....	13
October .....	3
November .....	2
December .....	5
January .....	5
February .....	8
March .....	7
April .....	1
May .....	5
June .....	1
July .....	7
August .....	2
September .....	4
October .....	1
November .....	2
December .....	5
January .....	2
February .....	1
March .....	5
April .....	1
June .....	6
July .....	3
August .....	1
September .....	1
February .....	3
March .....	2
May .....	1
July .....	1
September .....	4
April .....	1
February .....	1
March .....	3
October .....	1
February .....	3
March .....	1
June .....	1
July .....	1
February .....	1
August .....	1
September .....	2
March .....	1
October .....	1
January .....	1
February .....	1
February .....	1
March .....	1

October .....	1
December .....	1
March .....	1
January .....	2
January .....	1
December .....	1
June .....	1
September .....	1
Life prisoners .....	35
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>214</b>

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of convicts that had regular trade when received at the penitentiary .....	35
Number of convicts that have acquired knowledge of a mechanical trade in the penitentiary .....	53
Number of convicts employed as tailors .....	7
Number of convicts employed as shoemakers .....	4
Number of convicts employed as bakers .....	3
Number of convicts employed as blacksmiths .....	4
Number of convicts employed as masons .....	11
Number of convicts employed as machinists .....	1
Number of convicts employed as stone cutters .....	12
Number of convicts employed as engineers .....	2
Number of convicts employed as plasterers .....	1

POPULATION FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING JANUARY 1, 1898,  
AND ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1898.

Number of prisoners in confinement January 1, 1898.....	214
Received from Territorial Courts .....	67
Received from United States Courts .....	11
Recaptured .....	1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>293</b>
Discharged upon expiration of sentence with full allowance of good time .....	54
Discharged without full allowance of good time.....	15
Pardoned by Governor M. A. Otero .....	12
Pardoned by Acting Governor G. H. Wallace .....	1
Respite by Governor M. A. Otero .....	1
Commutd by Governor M. A. Otero .....	2
New trial granted .....	1
Escaped .....	2
Died .....	1
<b>Total number in confinement December 31, 1898.....</b>	<b>204</b>
White .....	189
Indians .....	1
Africans .....	12

Mongolians .....	2	
Total .....		204
From Territorial Courts .....	192	
From United States Courts .....	12	
Total .....		204
Male .....	204	
Female .....	0	
Total .....		204

## RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Roman Catholics .....	135	
Protestants .....	34	
Confucian .....	2	
No religion .....	33	
Total .....		204

## SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Married, (including two widowers) .....	116	
Single .....	86	
Total .....		204

## EDUCATIONAL.

Number of convicts not able to read or write.....	61	
Number of convicts that can read but not write.....	29	
Number of convicts educated in public schools.....	109	
Number of convicts educated in college .....	5	
Total .....		204

## INTELLIGENCE.

Number of convicts of good intelligence .....	97	
Number of convicts of only fair intelligence .....	90	
Number of convicts of deficient intelligence .....	17	
Total .....		204

## SANITARY.

Number of convicts in good health .....	153	
Number of convicts in fair health .....	27	
Number of convicts in bad health .....	19	
Total .....		204

## CONDUCT.

Number of convicts in good conduct .....	198	
Number of convicts of bad conduct .....	6	
Total .....		204

## CHARACTER OF OFFENSE.

Against person .....	79
Against property .....	93
Against public morals .....	32
Total .....	204
Number of convicts who claim to be temperate .....	182
Number of convicts who claim to be temperate ....	22
Total .....	204
On first commitment .....	187
On second commitment .....	12
On third commitment .....	4
Total .....	204

## AGE OF THE CONVICTS CONFINED DECEMBER 31, 1898.

Under 20 years of age .....	1
From 20 to 25 years of age .....	66
From 25 to 30 years of age .....	53
From 30 to 35 years of age .....	34
From 35 to 40 years of age .....	26
From 40 to 45 years of age .....	12
From 45 to 50 years of age .....	8
From 50 to 60 years of age .....	3
Over 60 years of age .....	1
Total .....	204

## SENTENCED.

To imprisonment for life .....	37
To imprisonment for 90 to 99 years .....	6
To imprisonment for 60 years .....	1
To imprisonment for 40 years .....	3
To imprisonment for 30 years .....	2
To imprisonment from 20 to 25 years .....	9
To imprisonment from 15 to 19 years .....	1
To imprisonment from 10 to 14 years .....	19
To imprisonment from 5 to 9 years .....	42
To imprisonment from 1 to 4 years .....	83
To imprisonment under 1 year .....	1
Total .....	204

## OF THE NUMBER OF CONVICTS IN CONFINEMENT DECEMBER 31, 1898, THERE WERE SENTENCED FROM

Bernalillo county .....	26
Chaves county .....	8
Colfax county .....	5
Dona Ana county .....	19
Eddy county .....	4



---

Grant county .....	27
Guadalupe county .....	4
Lincoln county .....	14
Mora county .....	5
Rio Arriba county .....	4
San Juan county .....	2
San Miguel county .....	35
Santa Fe county .....	15
Sierra county .....	4
Socorro county .....	25
Taos county .....	2
Union county .....	4
Valencia county .....	1

---

Total .....	204
-------------	-----

## NATIVITY.

Natives of the territory .....	96
Mexico .....	24
Arkansas .....	2
California .....	3
Colorado .....	2
Connecticut .....	2
Georgia .....	1
Illinois .....	2
Indiana .....	1
Iowa .....	1
Kansas .....	4
Louisiana .....	1
Arizona .....	3
Massachusetts .....	1
Michigan .....	2
Missouri .....	3
Mississippi .....	4
New York .....	3
North Carolina .....	1
Ohio .....	4
Pennsylvania .....	3
South Carolina .....	2
Tennessee .....	1
Texas .....	19
Virginia .....	3
Wisconsin .....	2
England .....	3
Italy .....	1
Canada .....	2
China .....	2
Germany .....	2
Spain .....	1
Utah .....	2

Sandwich Islands .....	1
------------------------	---

Total.....	204
------------	-----

**COUNTIES FROM WHICH CONVICTS WERE RECEIVED DURING  
THE YEAR JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1898.**

Bernalillo county .....	14
Chaves county .....	5
Dona Ana county .....	7
Eddy county .....	2
Grant county .....	9
Lincoln county .....	7
San Juan county .....	1
San Miguel county .....	4
Santa Fe county.....	9
Sierra county .....	2
Socorro county .....	18

Total .....	78
-------------	----

**TIMES OF EXPIRATION OF THE SENTENCES OF THE CONVICTS  
IN CONFINEMENT DECEMBER 31, 1898.**

**1899.**

January .....	6
February .....	7
March .....	18
April .....	3
May .....	1
June .....	3
July .....	7
August .....	3
September .....	10
October.....	3
November .....	9
December .....	3

**1900.**

January .....	5
February .....	4
March .....	8
April .....	3
June .....	7
July .....	4
August .....	2
September .....	3
October .....	2
November .....	3

**1901.**

February .....	3
March .....	1
April .....	1
May .....	1

---

June .....	1
July .....	2
September .....	4
1902.	
March .....	1
June .....	2
1903.	
February .....	1
March .....	1
September .....	1
1904.	
March .....	2
June .....	1
September .....	1
October .....	1
December .....	3
1905.	
January .....	1
February .....	3
June .....	1
July .....	1
1906.	
January .....	1
August .....	1
September .....	2
1909.	
March .....	1
1910.	
February .....	1
October .....	1
1912.	
January .....	1
February .....	1
1914.	
February .....	1
March .....	1
1915.	
October .....	1
December .....	1
1918.	
March .....	1
1940.	
January .....	2
1943.	
January .....	1
1945.	
December .....	1
-1946.	
January .....	1

<b>1948.</b>	
<b>August</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>LIFE.</b>	
<b>Life imprisonment</b> .....	<b>37</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>204</b>

## MISCELLANEOUS.

<b>Number of convicts that had regular trade when received at the penitentiary</b> .....	<b>34</b>
<b>Number of convicts that have acquired knowledge of a mechanical trade in the penitentiary</b> .....	<b>43</b>
<b>Number of convicts employed as tailors</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Number of convicts employed as shoemakers</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Number of convicts employed as bakers</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Number of convicts employed as blacksmiths</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Number of convicts employed as masons</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Number of convicts employed as machinists</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Number of convicts employed as stone cutters</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>Number of convicts employed as engineers</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Number of convicts employed as plasterers</b> .....	<b>5</b>

**"EXHIBIT B B."**

## School for the Deaf and Blind.

On behalf of the committee constituting the managing board of the School for the Deaf & Dumb, located at Santa Fe, I have the honor to make the following report:

By an act of the legislature, approved February 24, 1887, "A school for the education of the deaf and dumb children, residents in this territory," was established. By this act the School was placed under the management of a committee, consisting of the treasurer, auditor and attorney general, and therein, it was provided "that the total sum be paid by the territory, shall at no time exceed the sum of \$100.00 per month, and only indigent children between the ages of eight and seventeen years shall be admitted free to said school." This statute has never been changed except in the amount appropriated for the support of the school in the different years, and is compiled as section 3672 Compiled Laws of 1897; the appropriations, however, for the different years were as follows:

For 1889 .....	\$ 1,200.00
For 1890 .....	1,200.00
For 1891 .....	3,000.00
For 1892 .....	2,400.00
For 1893 .....	5,000.00
For 1894 .....	5,000.00
For 1895, to Deaf, Dumb & Blind School .....	3,000.00
For 1896, to Deaf, Dumb & Blind School .....	4,000.00
For 1897, for Deaf & Blind School .....	2,000.00
For 1898, for Deaf & Blind School .....	2,000.00

In 1893, by chapter 16 of the session laws of that year, there was granted to "the Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb & Blind, \$5,000.00" out of the refund from congress to this territory of \$62,000.00, being the amount of the direct war tax. This amount of money was expended by the committee then in charge, of which I was a member, in the purchase of a suitable site and buildings for the

then needs of the school and furnishing the building with proper appliances, for such a school, so far as that limited sum would reach. There are ample grounds for necessary extensions and additions to the building which is supplied with water from the city works, and the grounds have been planted with ornamental trees.

The above mentioned \$5,000.00, is the only money ever appropriated or received by the school outside of the annual appropriations, which have varied from \$1,200.00 to \$5,000.00 per annum. This institution was originally named the "Deaf & Dumb School." In 1893, the appropriation was made to "The Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb & Blind," and a bill was passed at that session making that the official name of the institution, but by some mischance or oversight, it was not signed by the governor, and never became a law. In 1895 and 1896, the appropriation was made to "The School for Deaf, Dumb & Blind"; in 1897-8, to "The School for Deaf & Blind"; and we earnestly recommend that this institution be hereafter recognized and known as The New Mexico School for the Deaf, and the Blind.

It is not in any sense of the word an "asylum"; but a public institution for the education of the children of the territory who are afflicted in sight, hearing or speech. And it should be recognized in the laws and appropriations as a territorial institution of an educational character, with a sufficient annual appropriation to suitably and properly carry out its beneficent purpose.

The last census report showed that there were in New Mexico, 225 deaf and mute persons: 300 blind in both eyes; all of whom are entitled as of right, not only to sympathy and consideration, but also to an education from the territory in order to fit them to cope with the difficulties which surround them to a greater extent than those who are not so afflicted. Our laws are most liberal towards the public schools of the territory for the education of children who are possessed of all their faculties. The deaf, mute and blind can receive no benefit from these institutions, these public schools, as especial instruction and apparatus are necessary in order to impart knowledge to them. These cannot be had except in some institution like this, especially equipped for that purpose. Ample provision has been made by the territory, by the erection of elaborate buildings and liberal annual appropriations for the

care and maintenance of the insane and criminals of the territory; and it is not only a duty which it owes to the deaf, mute and blind children, to educate them and fit them for useful places in life, but it is a wise precautionary measure to prevent them growing up as idle, incompetent and possibly criminal characters, which they are almost certain to do unless properly instructed. We believe, that with the possible exception of the insane asylum, there is no public institution in the territory which appeals so strongly for its assistance and support as does this, and we know that there is none which has been so neglected in the past.

With this report a bill with reference to this institution is transmitted for your consideration, which, we trust may have your recommendation to the legislature, to be enacted into a law.

The cost of administering the school since its organization has been so small as to be almost ridiculous. The superintendent has received but \$50.00 a month and the matron but \$25.00, and for many months, the matron has also acted as cook, the superintendent acting as teacher, and the instructor of the blind has only been paid \$35.00.

By reason of the failure to collect even the small amount of appropriation made for the conduct of the school in 1897-8, it was impossible to conduct the blind department during those years, the collections received amounting to only \$1,200.00 for each year; the school for the deaf mutes was only conducted as a public institution up to June 1, 1897, and was closed until the first of October, 1898, when it reopened with nine pupils, there being money sufficient on hand to conduct the school for five months from that date. During the time the school was closed the buildings and grounds were in charge of the superintendent, as custodian, at a compensation of \$10.00 per month, and he was allowed to conduct a private school in the building for the benefit of certain Indians, at the cost of the United States.

The present superintendent, Mr. Larson, has been in charge of the institution since it was established, and to his energy and enthusiasm is due the success which it has met under adverse circumstances; both he and his wife have advanced money of their own for the clothing of indigent pupils, and necessary bedding and furnishings for the school. Mr. Larson has, at his own expense, attended

the National Conventions of deaf mutes since 1892, and being a deaf mute himself, is peculiarly adapted for the work he has in charge.

There should be a separate building for the blind of the territory, with appropriation for teachers and apparatus for instruction. The United States government, many years ago, made an appropriation of \$250,000 as a fund to yield an income of \$10,000.00, which was set aside for the purchase of embossed text books, maps and apparatus for the education of blind children. These are distributed among the schools for the blind in the Union, in proportion to the number of pupils attending such school. We received some of this benefit up to two years ago, at which time, for lack of appropriation, the blind department was closed.

The American Eclectic system of instruction for the deaf mutes is employed, which embraces the sign, manual, oral and aural methods of education and is believed to be the best system for such a school.

The territory already owns ample ground at the present site of the school for the erection of additional buildings for its use, and also for a building to be used for the instruction of the blind, the tract containing five and one-third acres. In the present financial condition of the territory, we would not urge an appropriation for the construction of a building for the blind at this time, although its necessity is very great and annually increasing; but we do most strongly urge an appropriation of \$5,000.00 per annum to be used under the control of the board in charge, for the repair of the present building and the maintenance of the school, for the instruction of both, the deaf and the blind, as this amount will enable the blind school to be reopened. It could also receive pupils from the Territory of Arizona, and Indians from the United States government whose tuition would be paid, thus increasing the income, and this school should be placed upon the list of territorial institutions and share in the result of the direct tax for their benefit. In addition to this annual appropriation there should be at least \$1,000.00 appropriated for the construction of a bath house, storage cellar, wood and coal sheds, general repairs of the building and drainage; also, the building should be furnished free with electric light from the plant at the penitentiary, which is only distant about five hundred yards, and would do away with the dangerous and uncleanly coal oil lamps which are now in use.



The committee invites the closest inspection of the institution, buildings and books, as it is believed that no institution in the territory can show so much accomplished at so small a cost, and we cannot too strongly urge upon your excellency the great and pressing need of a sufficient and intelligent appropriation for the conduct and maintenance of this school for the afflicted children of the territory, who, more than any other class, within its borders, are entitled to its substantial sympathy, care and support.

The report of the superintendent, together with a list of pupils in attendance, and his various recommendations are returned herewith.

The bill which accompanies this report is believed to cover the main needs of the institution, and we trust it may receive your recommendation.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL ELDOBT, Treasurer,

MARCELINO GARCIA, Auditor,

EDWARD L. BARTLETT, Solicitor General.

Committee in Charge.

By EDWARD L. BARTLETT, Secretary.

## "EXHIBIT C C."

## NEW MEXICO MILITARY INSTITUTE.

The regents of the New Mexico Military Institute have the honor to submit the following report of the school's erection, equipment and operation during the years of 1897 and 1898.

It is almost needless to recount that the legislature of 1895 authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of \$15,000 to erect suitable buildings, and an annual tax levy of twenty one-hundredths of one mill for the school's maintenance; that the national congress of 1895-96 failed to legalize the acts of the preceding New Mexico legislature; that in consequence it was impossible for the regents to negotiate the said bonds, and that it was not until June, 1897, that they were finally sold and the proceeds rendered available.

From February, 1896, to June, 1897, however, the regents received from the auditor a total of \$8,342, of which sum \$2,748 33 had been expended previous to January 1st, 1897, in the erection of a water works plant, pump house, machinery and necessary out-buildings, fencing the grounds, and various minor incidental expenses which will be found carefully itemized in the regents' report to Governor Thornton, December 31, 1896.

Thus on June 2d, 1897, the regents had available the following:

Proceeds from sale of bonds .....	\$ 14,250 00
Unexpended balance of total received from auditor....	5,593 67
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 19,843 67</b>

Pending the negotiation and sale of bonds, plans for school building had been accepted, surveys had been made, the grounds fenced, planted and irrigated, the water-works system constructed and operated, and all things as far as possible made ready for the erection of necessary school buildings.

Work was promptly begun after final sale of bonds, and in March, 1898, the school buildings were accepted.

The main building is of brick, trimmed with red sandstone, three stories, with additional basement story of gray limestone, containing four large section rooms and study halls, forty-five bed rooms,

library and offices, a large mess hall, kitchen, laundry, armory, store rooms, closets and bath rooms.

The system of water works and sewerage is very complete, affording hot water and cold water on every floor, plunge baths and shower baths and complete drainage. The water closets are the best obtainable; the 10,000-gallon tank, with bottom 52 feet from the ground gives a pressure sufficient to throw water over the main roof, and sweep the main sewer at pleasure. This sewer ends at a much lower level 500 yards away.

The entire building is piped for gas and every room, hall and stairway is so lighted. The acetylene gas plant is cheap, safe and very effective. The generators are placed 100 feet from the building and give a total of 2,500 candle power at a cost of about \$1 per night.

The contractor lost something over \$1,000 and his time, but the territory has one of the best school buildings in the West.

In January, 1898, the regents employed James G. Meadors as superintendent, and in March following he reported for duty and set about the organization and equipment of the school. We submit herewith a copy of his report to the superintendent of public instruction.

In April, 1898, four additional instructors were employed, and ordered to report for duty the following September.

The usual circulars and advertisements were printed and industriously circulated, and the superintendent ordered to make a vigorous, personal canvas of the entire territory. This was done with great effect and at insignificant expense.

During the spring and summer, the buildings were completely furnished with the best equipments obtainable for a first-class boarding school, and the school rooms with the best desks and seats now in use.

One of the regents, an experienced merchant, was sent East, and gave fifteen days of his time to the purchase of furniture.

The furniture, bedding, kitchen, laundry and dining room equipments are not only the best obtainable by the regents for the money at their disposal, but the best now in use at boarding schools. Few hotels are so well or so substantially equipped.

On September 6th, 1898, the regents formally opened the school and 85 students were admitted during the first week; there are at

the date of this report 105 students in regular attendance. Of this number seventeen are county appointees maintained and educated at the institute's expense, and thirteen are young women, leaving a total of seventy-five cadets chargeable with fees for tuition and maintenance and making a total of ninety-two cadets liable for military duty.

It was not the intention of those who originated, introduced or passed the bill creating the Territorial School of Arms to give the eighteen appointees of the county commissioners anything more than free instruction; nor was it their intention to admit girls or women. But it was insisted by commissioners and those versed in the interpretation of law that, according to the reading of the statutes, the school was bound to furnish said eighteen appointees their tuition, board lodging, laundry and medical attendance free of all charge whatsoever, and that no charges could be made for any thing furnished them at the school. Claims were made for even uniform, books and traveling expenses, and lawsuits were threatened if any fees were exacted for ordinary maintenance.

Under these conditions the regents were forced to admit the territorial cadets free of all expense save for clothing, books and traveling expenses. And, while receiving not more than \$7,000 per year from the territory, are thus forced to expend \$3,600 per year for their maintenance and \$900 per year for their instruction, leaving only \$2,400 that can be otherwise directly applied to the school.

Fearing they would be unable to meet expenses until next session of the legislature when the law could be amended, or the appropriations increased, the regents admitted a limited number of young women who attend as day students between the hours of 8 a. m. and 3 p. m., and a considerable number of boys who reside with their parents in Roswell, and attend between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., and are subject to all military duty. Fifty-eight cadets has resided in barracks.

The revenues of the school have thus been increased by a makeshift of which the regents do not approve: for there can be no question but that admission of females is an innovation not contemplated by those who framed the present law, and that the power and usefulness of the school is liable, eventually, to be seriously impaired by the admission of anybody as a cadet who does not reside in barracks throughout the session.

The limited funds have further compelled the admission of many boys who are either too young to subserve the purposes of the school's creation or not sufficiently advanced to enter the regular classes. While it is the determination of the regents to maintain a strong training-school, well adapted to actual needs and existing conditions, it is certainly not desirable to maintain a kindergarten.

The success of the school thus far has had no parallel in our knowledge, conditions considered; but it has been due chiefly to the fidelity of individual citizens, to the energy and efficiency of employees and to Providential good fortune.

The attendance so far exceeded expectations that more room was at once necessary. A ten-room cottage was erected on the grounds for the families of superintendent and domestics, at a cost of \$2,087.

Our barracks are, however, still crowded, and we need quite twice as much room as at present.

We are almost wholly without scientific apparatus; we have no library save a few hundred books owned by private parties; we have no society halls, gymnasium or stables; and we find that we need not less than thirty more bed-rooms for cadets.

We need quite twice as great accommodations as we have at present, and, if supplied at once, we believe the school could be made well-nigh self-sustaining within a few sessions.

Eighty Springfield rifles, model 1884, with their accoutrements, were furnished by the adjutan general, for which satisfactory bond was made. But these rifles are rather heavy for cadet use, and the school really needs 100 cadet rifles.

The school also needs at least 50 sabres and cavalry accoutrements, as provision has been made to teach cavalry tactics, in which branch of the service the western soldiers henceforth should be most proficient.

The school also needs at least enough cannon and ordnance supplies to render possible instruction in artillery drill. We have now ample facilities, otherwise, for giving such work, and trust that the needed guns and supplies will be furnished by the territory or national government.

The military features of the school have been emphasized by the

regents in all possible ways, for it is not intended that the object of creation shall be for a moment forgotten.

Great care has been taken with our commissary which has been well managed. The food supplied for cadets has been thoroughly good, wholesome and abundant. The lodging has been excellent.

The health of cadets has been carefully attended to by a surgeon regularly employed, while the enforced exercise, baths, diet, study and sleep has placed the boys, without exception, in perfect physical condition. In order, however, to maintain a good commissary, it is necessary that the school should earn a large sum of money outside of aid received from the territory, and we question if this is possible unless our accommodations are increased.

It would undoubtedly appear the most economical course to erect sufficient buildings to render the school practically self-sustaining, a matter that now seems possible.

Total cost of school up to date, has been as follows:

#### RECEIPTS.

Total amount received from territorial auditor.....	\$12,842 00
Proceeds sale of bonds.....	14,250 00
Received for board and tuition, first half session, 1898-9 .....	5,094 50
Received for board and tuition, second half session, '99 .....	500 00
Total receipts .....	\$32,686 50

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

Lithographing and selling bonds.....	\$ 146 16
Water-works contract .....	2,034 00
Fencing .....	505 50
Tree planting .....	132 25
Pump house .....	96 00
Procuring title to land.....	85 00
Sewer contract .....	557 75
Insurance .....	272 58
Cost of buildings .....	19,195 40
Furniture and fixtures .....	3,003 06
Salaries .....	2,266 60
Domestic help .....	600 00

---

Commissary .....	1,993 10	
Expense .....	893 71	
Surgeon and medicines.....	111 55	
Laundry .....	132 45	
Lights and fuel .....	450 39	
Office .....	211 00	
Total disbursements .....		\$32,686 50

---

All bills are carefully receipted and filed, and subject to inspection at any time.

In the selection of instructors the regents have employed vigorous men, of experience, and graduates of the best colleges; for they have believed an army of useless employees, is in this country; a needless expense and a business incumbrance.

The same is true of all domestics and other employees.

It has been the aim of the regents to buy nothing not needed, to have nothing not thoroughly usable, and to hire nobody for whom there was not plenty of work ready and waiting.

There have been no jobs, political, social, religious, or otherwise; contracts have been let by sealed bids; the prices have been the best procurable; nor has anything been done except on sound business principles.

The course of study at present is the usual four years of military schools, with three years training-school work below the fourth, or entrance, class.

It is not desirable to maintain more than one or two such preparatory classes.

Hereafter, cadets holding appointments from their respective counties, must be able to enter the fourth class. The present law governing these appointments is practically meaningless, and susceptible of any sort of construction; it does not settle what a county appointee shall be furnished at the school's expense; does not fix the duration of his appointment; does not provide for alternates, time of admission, or define the regents' power of rejection.

The commissioners are supreme, apparently, whether the appointee knows, or does not know, enough to enter, or even knows neither the English nor the Spanish language.

The regents, preferring not to ruin the school at the outset with lawsuits and contentions have accepted the popular construction of

the present law, and thus stating facts and needs, ask of the legislature an increased levy and a better and clearer law governing the appointment of cadets by county commissioners.

It is probable that the total annual cost of maintaining the institution will somewhat exceed \$15,000.

Having already earned something over \$5,000, it is safe to assume that the school will earn from \$2,000 to \$3,000 more before June, 1899. But the unforeseen is always present, and it is evident that the present levy is not only inadequate, but that relative results justify an increase in the appropriations hitherto given by the legislature.

Without undertaking to institute any sort of comparison, the fact remains that, up to now, no school in New Mexico or the entire Southwest ever did so much on so little within so short a time, or took so commanding a position among the people to whom it looks for support.

While we are persuaded that the system upon which it is operated is best adapted to the conditions that now obtain in New Mexico, we are also convinced that the school is wasting no money on superficial fads, impossible ambitions, or impractical schemes.

It has been the design of the regents to make a training-school of the first order, modifying that design as needs and conditions are modified, growing as grows the state, advancing as the people advance.

We believe the facts justify this presentation of the case, and we are sure that the school is a credit to the commonwealth.

Very respectfully,

NATHAN JAFFA,  
President Board of Regents.

By order of the regents:

R. S. HAMILTON,  
Secretary.

---

#### SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the inauguration and progress of the New Mexico Military Institute.

By act of the legislature, this school was in 1893 "constituted one of the educational institutions of the territory," when a donation of forty acres of land for a building site was given by Mr. J.



J. Hagerman. In 1895, the legislature authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of \$15,000.00 for the erection of suitable buildings, and at the same session further authorized an annual territorial tax of twenty one-hundredths of one mill for the school's maintenance.

In 1897 the regents negotiated the bonds as provided in act of issue, and the main buildings were completed and received in March, 1898, at a total expense of \$20,000.73. This sum includes our water-works plant, plumbing for heat and gas, engines, boilers and necessary machinery, and all other expenditures of regents to March, 1898.

In April, 1898, the barracks were furnished at a cost of \$3,000, which amount includes the fitting up of bedrooms, offices, kitchen, laundry and mess-hall.

In July, 1898, the school-rooms and section rooms were furnished at a cost of \$600.00; in August, 1898, the gas plant was put in at a cost of \$600.00; and in December, 1898, a ten room residence was erected at a cost of \$2,500.

Thus the total amount expended for fixtures and furnishings to date has been in round numbers about \$27,000.00, and the total cost of erecting and organizing the school, up to September, 1898, something less than \$30,000.00.

The institute barracks are of brick, trimmed with red sandstone, three stories, with a fine basement and forty-five rooms.

There are thirty bed-rooms in main building, ten in residence just completed, affording lodging for the instructors, domestics and seventy cadets. In spite of this, however, we have not had a vacant bed-room, or bed, since the school opened, but have been filled to our utmost capacity.

Our water-works plant is a very good one; hot and cold water on all floors; excellent plunge baths and shower baths, and first class closets and sewerage. We use a 10,000 gallon tank with bottom 55 feet from ground, thus securing a powerful pressure. Water is lifted into tank by a steam pump.

Our acetyline gas plant thoroughly and cheaply lights the entire building, giving us an aggregate of 2500 candle power for little more than a dollar a night.

Our commissary department is well organized, and abundant food is furnished the cadets. All instructors and employes are re-

quired to live at the institute, the ten-acre enclosure of which is just outside of the incorporate limits of Roswell.

The health of the cadets is carefully attended to; a regular surgeon is employed; bathing and exercise at stated intervals is compulsory; each cadet is vaccinated upon entrance; the altitude of 3,700 feet is the best obtainable; and, as a result, the average gain in weight during the first four months was 15 pounds per man. No labor or expense has been spared to make every cadet in the corps sound, healthful, and thoroughly able-bodied.

The boys have foot ball, base ball and tennis; a large parade ground; military drill one hour and a half daily; regular study, sleep, meals, diet and exercise.

There has been no insubordination or serious breach of discipline.

We have taken, since September, 1898, when the institute was first opened for students, 102 cadets who are organized into two full military companies, officered by cadets, and a small company of young boys in charge of the Cadet Adjutant. While we are giving only infantry drill, if we had 50 sabres we could have cavalry tactics taught also, as we have instructors and facilities for both.

We received from the adjutant general, 80 Springfield rifles and accoutrements. They are rather heavy for this work. We need 100 cadet rifles. No great guns have as yet been provided, and hence artillery drill is not taught. Cadets of all ages show great aptitude for military work.

The regents have sought to make for the territory a really practical training school adapted to actual conditions and present needs. The average age of our boys is 17, while the degree of advancement in studies is not greater than for a boy of 14. In genuine intelligence, however, and vigorous energy, these western boys have few peers in the world.

Proper restraint, hearty activity, honest encouragement and strong insistence upon steady, thorough application and mastery, have seemed to us the first essentials.

The corps of instructors is efficient and ample for our needs. They are as follows:

Maj. J. W. Willson (Va. Mil. Inst.), commandant and Prof. Math.

Capt. W. S. Fitzgerald (Vanderbilt), professor of English.

Capt. W. H. Whitten, Jr. (Mass. Inst. Technology), Prof. sciences.

Capt. L. Martini-Mancini (Mil. College Italy, Ex-Lieut. Cavalry), Professor Spanish, Drawing and Fencing.

Good progress has been made by cadets of all ages.

The second and first class could be organized if any cadets could take the work, but as the school has been in operation but a few months, that is of course, impossible. Three classes lower than the fourth are at present maintained. After this year it will be necessary to set examinations at all the county seats when applicants appear before the commissioners for the territorial appointments; these examinations will be for entrance into the fourth class.

The eighteen cadets who hold these appointments, at present, receive their board, lodging and tuition free.

The appointment is valuable; the oldest states in the Union give nothing better. The present law is somewhat vague on this subject, and it is hoped that the next legislature will remove any doubt about it.

The expense of maintaining the institute will probably exceed \$15,000 per year. At present it receives from the territory something near \$7,000. We have earned up to date in tuition fees \$1,340, and will probably earn \$3,000 more. Of the \$7,000 received from the legislature, it is necessary to expend \$3,600 for the support of the territory's cadets, and thus at present the school is receiving not more than \$3,400 direct aid from taxation.

If we had now twice as great accommodations, there is hardly any doubt but the attendance and earnings would be quite twice as large as at present. We trust the next legislature will favor us as far as is consistent with the public good, and enable us to erect more buildings.

The furnishing of the institute are substantial and well adapted to our needs. Each student has a first-class iron bedstead, mattress and pillow; each room two beds, a table, chairs, washstand, etc. We have no large dormitories where several dozen sleep and lie together; two students are put into a room.

The school rooms are furnished with adjustable chair-desks, and the section rooms with best folding seats.

The mess hall seats 70 people at table, and is completely furnished. Our kitchen and laundry outfits are also the best of their class. We are now prepared to feed 100 people daily.

On the whole, the successful opening of the institute, and the favor with which the people have regarded it, is almost phenomenal. Every county in New Mexico is fairly well represented, and several states. If sufficient accommodations are provided, there is no reason to doubt but it will soon take a commanding rank among the best institutions of the West.

Respectfully,

J. G. MEADORS,  
Superintendent.

**"EXHIBIT D D."****UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO.**

---

On behalf of the board of regents of the University of New Mexico, and in accordance with the requirements of the statute, I submit a report of that institution for the year ending October 31, 1898.

There will be found attached hereto a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the period above mentioned, from which it will be seen that the expenditures have amounted to \$13,903.52 and have exceeded the receipts during the same period by the sum of \$1,238.52. It is to be noted that these expenditures exceed those of the previous year by the sum of \$2,914.14. This increased expense is principally in the items of salaries and insurance. We have paid out for salaries \$1,576.16 more than during the previous year and we have paid \$753 for insurance which is to run for a term of three years. It has also been absolutely essential to expend considerable money upon laboratory and gymnasium equipment.

This increase of expenditures appears to have been unavoidable. During the previous year we had been able to secure the services of some instructors for little or nothing while they were pursuing special studies under the direction of our faculty, but it was not to be expected that this should continue. We have been compelled to add to the number of instructors in order to meet the demands made upon us and to keep up the work which had already been begun.

Your attention is called to the annual catalogue of the University from which it can be seen that the character of the work of the University is growing in importance and breadth, and as we believe that the public is receiving a greater return for the small amount expended than is given by any institution of like character anywhere in the United States. In order to continue this work, however, it is absolutely necessary that there should be an increase in the revenue of the institution. Unless provision is made by the coming legislature for this, it will be absolutely necessary for us so to reduce our expenses as to cripple the institution and possibly lead to our losing the services of the best members of our faculty. Our information is that there is no similar institution in the country paying as low salaries for the same class of services. We have thirteen persons em-

ployed in giving instruction in the University at salaries which aggregate \$937.33 per month. We trust, therefore, that you will strongly recommend to the legislature that provision be made in some way to increase the income of the University.

This is especially of importance not only for the purpose of paying current expenses, but some method should be provided for creating a fund for building purposes. Upon this point I desire to quote from the report which was made to one of your predecessors in 1896, as the statements and requests then made are still applicable to our condition:

"The board of regents desire to call your attention, and, through you, the attention of the legislative assembly, to the fact that it was the intention, in creating the University, to establish an institution which would be of benefit, not to any particular locality, but to the inhabitants of the whole territory. An examination of the enrollment of the students will show, however, that a large majority of them reside in Albuquerque, where the University is located. Since the opening of the present school year there has been, I believe, some increase in the number of students from other places, but still the number of such is not nearly as great as it should be. In the opinion of the board this is principally due to the unwillingness of parents and guardians to send their children and wards to a town like Albuquerque, where these young people would be compelled to live in boarding houses or hotels, practically free from any supervision or control by the school authorities. The erection of a building where students from abroad can be boarded and lodged which shall be conducted under the supervision and control of the faculty is imperatively demanded in order to make the institution what it should be. An examination of our receipts and expenditures will show that with our present income it is absolutely impossible for us to do anything in this direction which would be of any substantial value. Notwithstanding the utmost economy, we can do but little more than bring our expenditures within our income. We earnestly urge upon you that you recommend to the legislature that provision be made so that we may have a building fund of not less than \$20,000 provided in addition to the money now appropriated. If we could double the number of students in attendance they could be instructed and cared for with no great increase of ordinary current expense."

It is true that in consequence of the former report and the statements therein contained the legislature did attempt to provide a means for the board of regents to obtain funds for building purposes, as will be seen by reference to chapter LXII of the Laws of 1897; but it has been quite impossible up to the present time for the board to obtain any money under the provisions of that statute.

Very respectfully,

F. W. CLANCY,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

Receipts and expenditures during year ending October 31, 1898:

**RECEIPTS.**

From territory .....	\$ 12,440 00	
Tuition fees ..	275 00	
Laboratory fees .....	50 00	
		<b>\$ 12,765 00</b>

**EXPENDITURES.**

Salaries .....	\$ 10,613 16	
Expense .....	433 97	
Building .....	8 00	
Improvements .....	23 85	
Fuel .....	330 75	
Furnace....	2 00	
Insurance .....	753 00	
Repairs .....	96 60	
Furniture and fixtures .....	33 00	
Laboratory .....	230 75	
Natural history .....	14 50	
Library .....	359 97	
Gymnasium .....	200 46	
Water .....	63 20	
Scientific apparatus .....	265 95	
Advertising .....	272 30	
Bacteriological laboratory .....	52 08	
Stationery .....	4 80	
Telephone .....	24 00	
Commencement, 1898 .....	121 28	<b>\$ 13,903 52</b>

Excess of expenditures over receipts.. **\$1,238 52**

"EXHIBIT E E."

NORMAL SCHOOL AT LAS VEGAS.

The board of regents of the New Mexico Normal School of Las Vegas hereby submit the following report of the condition of said institution:

Upon the establishment of this institution by the act of the 30th legislative assembly, chapter XIX, approved February 11, 1893, the then board of regents, after procuring a suitable site pursuant to the terms of said act and the amendment thereto, approved February 1, 1895, (acts of 30th legislative assembly, chapter XL), prepared plans for a building commensurate with the anticipated needs of the school, and let contracts for the partial erection of it so far as the available funds would admit. This resulted in the construction of the first two stories, after which the work remained at a stand-still for want of funds to prosecute it. In this condition the majority of the present board found it when coming into office. The expenditures and bills payable on the school building up to June 30, 1896, amounted to \$16,414.07, of which about \$4,000 was unpaid at that date. Nothing was done on the building during the next fiscal year, and the available receipts were absorbed in paying off the expense of previous construction. The appropriation of \$10,000 in bonds by the last legislature rendered it possible to resume the work of construction, and accordingly this board, after due advertisement for proposals, let the contracts on June 24, 1897, to the lowest bidders as follows:

For completing the masonry.....	\$ 6,850 00
For wood and metal work necessary to enclose the building .....	4,590 00
Total .....	<u>\$11,440 00</u>

The sum realized from the bonds, together with current receipts from taxes, provided only sufficient funds for the above work, which did not include any finishing, furnishing, or equipment of any kind.

The board carefully considered the practicability of trying to inclose and finish a part of the building separately, but found that



to do so would seriously interfere with the general plan which had gone too far to be changed.

While the present board of regents, in view of the provisions of the law creating the school, would probably have adopted a different plan, looking to getting the school in operation on a cheaper basis, and at an earlier day, yet we came to the unanimous conclusion that the plan of our predecessors, if it could be carried out in its entirety, would in the end be more satisfactory, and would give results of far greater ultimate benefit to the territory, than any scheme of temporary makeshift which could have been devised. The result has strikingly demonstrated the wisdom of that opinion. Any attempt to open the school with only a small part of the building finished, would have been most unsatisfactory, for the accommodations thereby provided would have been utterly inadequate to meet the attendance at the first term.

During the year 1898, a patriotic movement was inaugurated among the citizens and business institutions of Las Vegas and vicinity, to provide the necessary funds for completing and equipping the normal school building, so that it might open its doors to the pupils of the territory at the beginning of the ensuing school year. This resulted in the raising by subscription of a fund of \$19,335, in the form of an advance to the territory, the subscribers receiving receipts showing that they are entitled to reimbursement *pro rata* out of any fund that may hereafter be provided by the territory for that purpose. With this money at their command, and the small balance on hand, the board of regents were able to proceed with the completion of the building in substantially every respect according to the original plans. After due advertisement for proposals, contracts were let to the lowest bidders, as follows:

Plastering .....	\$2,812 50
Carpenter work and all interior finish, doors, windows, hardware, etc. ....	9,400 00
Steam heating plant.....	2,650 00
Plumbing .....	590 00
Electric wiring .....	250 00
Stone steps .....	810 00
	<hr/>
	\$16,512 50

In addition to this, there has been allowed approximately:

For furniture, library, equipment of physical, chemical and biological laboratories .....	\$ 3,000 00
Extra work on ventilating ducts, boiler room, etc. ....	300 00
Extra registers, fire hose, and fixtures, water closets, etc.	475 00
Grading of grounds .....	400 00
Architects .....	620 00
Total .....	\$21,207 50

The work on the building progressed so far that the school opened promptly on the first Monday in October, 1898, with an attendance of 94, which is the largest first enrollment of any institution of the kind in any of the western states. The attendance has steadily increased until at the beginning of the winter term it reached 160.

Of these 19 are pupils taking a preparatory course, which has been temporarily established to meet the needs of these who have gone through the grammar schools, but cannot pass examinations admitting them to the normal school. This preparatory school is conducted by a special teacher, and the expense of it is entirely defrayed by the fees of the pupils taking it. No public money whatever is used to support it.

The other 141 pupils are pursuing academic, normal or professional studies, from freshman up, entirely above the grammar school grades.

It is believed that the opening of this schools marks another auspicious step in the educational progress of New Mexico; which cannot fail to be of great benefit to us at home and abroad. It is already attracting marked attention both within and without the territory, and will help the cause of statehood proportionally.

The contractors for the interior finish of the building have not yet entirely completed their work, but it is expected that this will be done in a few weeks, when the formal dedication will occur.

It is confidently asserted that this is the cheapest public building in proportion to its size and excellence, that has ever been constructed in New Mexico. It is a three story stone structure, with an attic above containing two large and amply lighted rooms, which will be used for a museum and a gymnasium. It is suitable

for the accommodation of 400 pupils. The heating and ventilating arrangements are according to the most improved modern standard. The site is commanding and healthful. It is located in the heart of the city, so that the city schools are available to the normal students for model and training schools. A temporary arrangement has been made with the board of education of East Las Vegas, by which certain grades of the city schools are to be taught by the city teachers in rooms of the normal school building available for that purpose, as model schools. For these advantages, compensation is paid by the city board, which has enabled the normal school to make an increase in its faculty above what would have been possible with the territorial funds alone. This arrangement is but temporary and was designed to tide over the opening period of the institution until the increase in number of students, and additional provision by the territory for its support, should enable the school to confine itself to higher education and the training of teachers.

The attendance has already become so much larger than was anticipated at this early date, that the energies and strength of the small faculty are being taxed to the utmost. There is a strong need for an immediate increase of the teaching force. This is impracticable without some increase in revenue. It is only by the utmost economy, and the foregoing of many desirable and necessary facilities that we are able to provide means to pay the excellent faculty now employed.

The board has engaged as president of the faculty, Professor Edgar L. Hewitt, heretofore principal of the training department of the Colorado State Normal School at Greeley, and an original investigator of much ability. We believe the territory is fortunate in securing his services, which were most reluctantly spared by the institution with which he was connected. The Colorado Normal School ranks as one of the best in the United States, and Professor Hewitt's endorsements by its authorities, as well as from other prominent educators, are of the highest character. In the short time he has been here, he has already made a strong impression on the educational life of the territory. With four other professors, selected from among graduates of such great institutions as Leland Stanford and Chicago University, the school has opened

with an exceptionally strong, but entirely too small, faculty, and with every promise of usefulness to the people of the territory.

The course of instruction now embraces two main departments; the normal, whose aim is to educate or train teachers for the public schools of the territory; and the academic, which will afford a thorough general education to equip pupils for the duties of life, and also to admit those who desire it to the higher universities.

It is the opinion of the board that the work of this school should be extended by the establishment in connection with it, of a manual training school, and a kindergarten training school. These should be operated as departments of this institution for the purpose of equipping the teachers of the territory with the training to teach these two branches of instruction. There is a growing demand for them, especially the former. There is probably no other branch of instruction which could be of so much immediate and practical benefit to the youth of our territory, as that of teaching them how to use their hands in the useful arts and trades, which enter into the daily life of the people.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditures of this school, from its organization, to January 1, 1899:

From auditor January 25, 1894, to June 30, 1896...\$13,387 79

RECEIPTS.

1896.

July 17, From auditor .....	1,608 00
Sept. 8, From auditor .....	559 11
Dec. 18, From auditor .....	389 86

1897.

Jan. 30, From auditor .....	571 43
May 4, From auditor .....	1,426 70
May 4, Bonds under act of 1897.....	10,000 00
June 11, From auditor .....	633 11
Oct. 4, From auditor .....	1,784 82

1898.

March 12, From auditor .....	2,383 06
July 8, From auditor .....	479 40
Oct. 24, From auditor .....	1,650 31

Total to December 31, 1898.....\$34,873 59

1898.

Add Las Vegas subscription paid in and available as required .....	19,335 00
	<hr/>
	\$54,208 59

Product of 20-100 of a mill received five years .....	\$24,873 59
Average per year.....	4,974 72

## EXPENDITURES.

(Previous to July 1, 1898.)

For building, to June 30, 1895 .....	\$16,414 07
For regents' office furniture and fixtures, 1894.....	142 70
Pay of regents to June 30, 1897.....	1,144 50
Paid attorney, 1895 .....	175 00
Stationery, 1894 to 1896.....	130 40
Advertising bids.....	24 00
Interest, 1896 .....	445 50
Sundries to 1896 .....	221 14
Building July 1, 1897, to June 31, 1898.....	11,484 00
Expense of negotiating bonds .....	500 00
Sundry petty expense .....	45 00
	<hr/>
Total to June 30, 1898 .....	\$30,726 31

(Since July 1, 1898.)

On building .....	\$13,664 53
Furniture, library and apparatus.....	2,562 76
Work on grounds .....	398 90
Salaries of teachers, including 3 mos. salary of president before school opened.....	2,311 02
Fuel .....	134 00
Janitor .....	201 15
Stationery .....	32 05
Printing and advertising .....	77 20
Laboratory supplies .....	10 62
School supplies .....	22 30
Traveling expenses of president on business of school .....	68 60

---

Regence since June 30, 1897.....	99 50
July 1, 1898, to January 1, 1899.....	\$19,573 73
	<hr/> \$19,573 73
Total to January 1, 1899.....	\$50,300 04
The money received from the territory from the 20-100	
of a mill tax for the five years, was.....	\$24,873 59
Average amount per year.....	4,974 72

With the same tax, and for the same period, the normal school at Silver City has been allowed by the auditor and paid \$1,864.77 more than the above amount. Repeated efforts by this board to secure the rectification of this palpably erroneous action have been unavailing.

The annual expenses at present are:

Salary of president .....	\$2,000 00
Four professors at \$900 each .....	3,600 00
Fuel and lights, (estimated).....	600 00
Janitor expense.....	600 00
Insurance.....	400 00
Miscellaneous .....	300 00
	<hr/> \$7,500 00

It is hoped that the tuition fees and rent of model school rooms, will amount to enough for the current year when added to the revenue from the territory to meet the above expenses, without allowing anything for many additional necessities.

The salaries paid are too small, being far below those paid at other territorial institutions, and we cannot hope to long retain the services of the excellent instructors we now have, without some increase of compensation. Indeed it was only with the expectation of such increase that the services of some of them were secured. Besides this, there is already an urgent need of more instructors. Those we have are all over-worked, part of them doing the work of other departments than their own. A large addition to library and laboratory facilities (as to which we have had to practice the most rigid economy) is necessary to meet the wants of the increasing number of students.

A comparison of the revenues from public funds, number of professors, and number of pupils above preparatory and grammar school grades, of the several educational institutions, will show how inadequate the present provision for this school is:

Institution.	Revenues from Territory and Government.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils above preparatory and grammar grades.	Average expense per pupil.
Agricultural College.....	*\$29,000 00	24	126	\$230 00
University.....	13,500 00	17	109	125 00
School of Mines.....	5,000 00	3	21	240 00
Normal School at Silver City.....	5,000 00	5	27	180 00
Normal School at Las Vegas.....	5,000 00	5	141	35 00

\*Excluding Hatch Fund.

Finally, we urge upon your attention the justice of the claim of the subscribers to the normal school building fund, to legislative action to provide for their reimbursement.

Respectfully submitted,

THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE NEW MEXICO NORMAL SCHOOL  
AT LAS VEGAS,

By FRANK SPRINGER,  
President.

---

**"EXHIBIT F F."**

**COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.**

---

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the eighth annual report of the board of regents of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, concerning the agricultural experiment station connected therewith.

Respectfully,

DEMETRIO CHAVEZ,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

---

**DIRECTOR'S REPORT.**

The officers of the experiment station for the year ending June 30, 1897, were as follows:

CORNELIUS T. JORDAN, A. M.,	Director
ARTHUR GOSS, M. S., A. C.,	Chemist
JOHN D. TINSLEY	Biologist
T. D. A. COCKERELL	Honorary Entomologist
GEORGE VESTAL	Agriculturist and Horticulturist
R. FRED HARE, M. S.	Assistant Chemist
FABIAN GARCIA, B. S.	Meteorologist and Asst. Agriculturist [and Horticulturist]
FRANK E. LESIER	Clerk
HARVEY H. GRIFFIN, B. S.	Superintendent of San Juan [Banc Experimental Station, Aztec, N. M.]
F. O. KIHLEBERG	Superintendent Las Vegas Branch [Experiment Station, Las Vegas, N. M.]

The work has progressed in a satisfactory manner and includes much that is of great scientific and practical value. The tendency has been to concentrate effort upon a few leading lines, and to increase the amount of co-operative work done by the different members of the station staff. As far as possible the efforts of the director and all of the station workers have been directed to the development of a policy that would become definite and permanent.

The equipment has been strengthened by additions of needed machinery and by the completion of a greenhouse which adds much to the appearance and usefulness of the farm plant.



The following bulletins were issued during the year:

No. 20. Seeds, by Professor George Vestal.

No. 21. Results of Experiments at the San Juan sub-station, by H. H. Griffin, superintendent.

No. 22. Alkali in the Rio Grande and Animas valleys, by Arthur Goss and H. H. Griffin.

No. 23. Sugar beets, by C. T. Jordan, director.

The different departments have been hampered in their work by a lack of funds, but it is believed that the amount available for operating expenses has been used to the best advantage.

The work at the sub-stations has been along the same lines as heretofore, and some interesting and valuable data has been secured.

So far nothing has been done to secure an adequate water supply and this remains a crying necessity.

Harmony has existed among the different station officers, and faithful and efficient service has been rendered by each one. The possibilities before us are numerous and great. Concentration of effort, wise economy in the use of the funds at our disposal, and the adoption of a fixed policy will enable us to meet those responsibilities incident to the work and to turn them to good account.

I herewith submit reports from the different departments.

Very respectfully,

CORNELIUS T. JORDAN, A. M.

Director.

---

#### DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

I have the honor of submitting a brief outline of the work done on the experiment station farm during the year ending June 30, 1897.

The growing season of 1896 was in the main favorable for the growth of crops, although there was no water for irrigating purposes during the month of June. Later on, however, there was enough water, and with the assistance of light rains most of the crops in the experiments mentioned in my last report matured, and much valuable data was collected and recorded in permanent books of the station farm.

The experiment with the thirteen one-acre plots of alfalfa to ascertain if possible the best time for sowing, the most profitable

amount of seed to sow, the best methods of sowing (drill or broadcast), with and without nurse crops, was completed during the past year. It is necessary to carry on experiments with most field crops through a series of years to be able to come to anything like accurate conclusions from the results obtained. In this experiment with alfalfa seeding it is believed valuable results were obtained with one year's work. The land on which this experiment was conducted was rather poor and contained spots of adobe, sandy and loamy soils. In several of the plots there were spots of white alkali. All the plots contained some of each kind of soil, and in this respect might be said to be of uniform fertility. The land was plowed and pulverized at leisure times during the winter, and leveled or smoothed with home made drag a few days before seeding. The thirteen plots were seeded January 28, 29 and 30, and irrigated January 30, 31 and February 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. The weather following the irrigation was favorable to germination and by the 20th of February the young plants were up in all the plots. Germination was the best in the loamy soil; that on heavy loam next best; followed by that on adobe; the very sandy spots showing the poorest germination. The young plants made their appearance first in the broadcast plots, not being covered quite as deep as in the drilled plots. Although seed was sowed at only one date on the college farm, repeated observations were made on sowings in the neighborhood made at later periods. After comparing the results of the different times of sowing no other conclusion can be reached but that the early seeding, say from February 1st to March 1st, is the best time to sow alfalfa seed in this part of New Mexico.

The amount of seed used in the experiments was at the rate of 15, 20 and 25 pounds per acre. The conclusions reached were that when the ground is well prepared, 15 pounds of seed was all that was necessary; only one exception to this can be made, and that is where the soil is very sandy, twenty pounds being required, as many of the young plants died on such soil before June 1st, from drouth and heat. More than 15 pounds on well prepared loamy soil is seed thrown away.

The best method of seeding was found to be with the drill. The seed is covered at a uniform depth, evenly distributed, and being on the average in the ground deeper than the broadcasted seed, the young do not die out as badly as they do when the seeds are sown

broadcast. On seven of the plots wheat, oats, barley and rye were used as a nurse crop. These were used at the rate of one-half bushel of seed per acre. The nurse crops did not seem to either benefit or injure the alfalfa. They were cut for hay when the grain was in the milk. It did not yield much, but if the wheat had been allowed to ripen as it was in another plot of alfalfa not in this experiment, there would have been some profit in the so-called nurse crop without any material injury to the young alfalfa. This is the only profitable way to procure a crop of any kind with newly sown alfalfa. These plots are laid off permanently with irrigating borders between each acre plot and can be used for corn and feeding experiments at any time.

The other experiments with sweet potatoes, garden peas, forage plants, wheat, corn, canaigre, etc., were carried out and much valuable data secured. These experiments are being continued during the growing season of 1897 with the view of making the conclusions reached of more value than when the experiments are carried through but a single season.

In addition to the experiments which are being continued from last year, work with tomatoes and sugar beets have been undertaken. This spring two acres of sugar beets were planted, choice seed having been secured in this country and Europe. A good stand has been secured and the plots are so divided as to allow careful experiments to be made on methods of seeding, cultivating, irrigating and harvesting.

Data is still being carefully collected in the orchard and vineyard, noting the time of blossoming, growth and ripening of the different varieties of fruit. A description of each variety as it develops in this climate is also recorded. As the principal drawback to fruit culture in this locality is the late spring frosts this data as it relates to the time of blooming will be invaluable to the tree planter when published.

The introduction and trial of ornamental plants has received considerable attention and many beautiful plants, shrubs and trees have been found which will do well in this climate. This work will be continued as there is a need of a greater variety of plants for ornamental planting which will thrive in this climate.

An extensive collection of grain and other products was furnished by this department for exhibition at the Nashville exposition.

A popular bulletin on "Seeds" was issued during the year which attempted to furnish a lot of valuable information to farmers whose knowledge on such subjects must be necessarily limited.

The farm is very much in need of a stable and tool house. The structure now used for that purpose is only a temporary-shed built against the east side of the "seed house." It is in poor repair and totally unfit for that purpose.

A wind mill and tank would be a great acquisition, as the water used for stock and the green house is now pumped by hand.

Another improvement which should be made is the plastering of the outside of the farm building commonly called the "seed house," as well as the painting of the gables, door frames and other wood work which has not yet been painted.

GEORGE VESTAL.

---

## DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY.

*C. T. Jordan, Director.*

I have the honor to submit a statement of the principal lines of work carried on in the chemical department of the experiment station during the year ending June 30, 1897. They are as follows:

1. An investigation of the alkali of the Rio Grande and Animas valleys. The results of this investigation were published in bulletin No. 22 of the New Mexico station.

2. A continuation of the study of the food of the native people of the territory, and the study of the composition of an average New Mexican range steer. This work was conducted under the direction of the office of experiment stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture and will be published as a bulletin of the department.

3. As a part of the duties of the A. O. A. C. Reporter on Soils and Ash, considerable work was done in the laboratory on new methods for the analysis of soils. Samples were secured from Rothamsted, England, and the Pennsylvania experiment station for this work. Some interesting results were secured which will be published in the proceedings of the A. O. A. C. for 1897.

4. Considerable preliminary work has been done in preparing for the sugar beet investigation to be carried on in the territory during the growing season of 1897.

5. Miscellaneous analyses have been made during the year, as usual, of a considerable number of samples of various substances. Between July 1, 1896, and July 1, 1897, 134 regular numbered samples have been analyzed.

The equipment of the department has been fully maintained during the year, and in some respects slightly increased.

Very respectfully,

ARTHUR GOSS.

---

## REPORT OF THE ENTOMOLOGIST.

Year 1896-97.

The principal lines of work which occupied the entomologist were as follows:

1. Studies of the codling moth with a view to discovering some method of preventing its ravages in New Mexico. These studies were made chiefly in Mesilla, and have not been concluded at the time of writing. The full particulars of the work done will be found in a bulletin issued by the station in 1898.

2. Studies of life-zones. Part of the results appeared in a bulletin published in 1897, but after the close of the year covered by this report. Much the greater part of the data remains in manuscript at the time of writing, awaiting publication.

In July, 1896, a very successful trip was made to Rincon, Colorado, Deming, Silver City, Pinos Altos and Lone Mountain. In May, 1897, a trip was made to El Paso and Juarez.

3. Studies of scale insects. This included not only the examination of various species (several new) found in New Mexico, but also the study and identification of numerous specimens submitted by other experiment stations and by the Department of Agriculture. In view of the interest being taken in measures to prevent the introduction of injurious scale insects from abroad, an essay was written (No 31 in list of titles below) setting forth some of the facts known to the entomologist, and this was printed by the horticulturists of California and widely circulated. The collection of scale insects was much increased during the year.

4. Studies of wild bees. This work, originally undertaken with educational ends in view, has proved to yield facts of much value in elucidating the life zones and faunulæ. Many papers were pub-

lished containing descriptions of new bees, and the collection was greatly increased.

Further particulars will be found in the various publications cited below, and also in my monthly reports to the director, which are all on file at the college.

The entomologist has published 103 articles and notes during the year, of which the following are the more important:

1. The smaller Bees of the genus *Andrena* found in New Mexico. *Canad. Entom.*, July, 1896, pp. 179-184.
2. The Bees of the genus *Andrena* found in New Mexico. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 1896, pp. 78-92.
3. New Bees of the genera *Xenoglossa* and *Podalirius* (*Anthophora*). *Canad. Entom.*, 1896, pp. 191-197.
4. A Check List of the Coccidæ. *Bull. Ills. State Lab. of Nat. Hist.*, vol. IV, pp. 318-339.
5. Three new Bees of the genus *Calliopsis* from Colorado. *Entom. News*, Sept., 1896, pp. 221-223.
6. A gall making Coccid in America. *Science*, Sept. 4, 1896, pp. 299-300.
7. Still another *Aphilanthops*. *Canad. Entom.*, 1896, pp. 221-222.
8. New Coccidæ from Massachusetts and New Mexico. *Canad. Entom.*, Sept., 1896, pp. 222-226.
9. Notes and descriptions of the New Coccidæ collected in Mexico by Prof. C. H. T. Townsend. *Bulletin 4. Tech. Ser., Div. Ent., Dept. Agriculture*, pp. 31-39.
10. Some Coccidæ found by Mr. Alex. Craw in the course of his Quarantine Work at San Francisco. *T. C.*, pp. 42-46.
11. Some New Species of Japanese Coccidæ, with notes. *T. C.*, pp. 47-56.
12. Specific characters among the Mutillidæ. *Nature*, Sept. 17, 1896, p. 461.
13. Some additional species of *Prosapis*. *Psyche*, 1896, pp. 437-439.
14. The Seventy-second *Perdita*. *Entom. News*, 1896, pp. 255-256.
15. New North American Bees. *Ent. Mo. Mag.*, 1896, pp. 218-221.

16. New Bees of the genus *Melissodes*. Entom., 1896, pp. 304-308.
17. Descriptions of New Bees Collected by Prof C. H. T. Townsend in the State of Vera Cruz. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1896, pp. 282-295.
18. New Species of *Nomada* and *Chyphotes*. Canad. Entom., 1896, pp. 284-285.
19. Scientific Research as a Means of Education. Inland Educator, vol. 3, pp. 246-249.
20. The Codling Moth. S. W. Farm and Orchard, Dec., 1896, Jan., 1897, May, 1897.
21. A Mexican *Aleurodicus*. Canad. Entom., 1896, p. 302.
22. New Species of Insects, taken on a trip from the Mesilla Valley to the Sacramento Mts., New Mexico. Jn. N. Y. Ent. Soc., 1896, pp. 201-207.
23. Coccidæ or Scale Insects. Bull. Jamaica, Botan. Dept. 1896, pp. 256-259.
24. Some species of *Perdita* from Nebraska. Entom. News, Jan., 1897, pp. 23-24.
25. Descriptive Notes on two Coccidæ. Entomologist, Jan., 1897, pp. 12-14.
26. On the Mexican Bees of the genus *Augochlora*. Canad. Entom., 1897, pp. 4-6.
27. *Dactylopius*, or Mealy Bugs, with a new species. Science Gossip, 1897, pp. 199-201.
28. The Bees of the genus *Colletes* found in New Mexico. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1897, pp. 39-52.
29. Scale Insects: Coccidæ Associated with Ants. Sci. Gossip 1897, pp. 239-241.
30. A Parasite of Hemipterous Eggs. Canad. Entom., 1897, pp. 25-26.
31. On the Danger to American Horticulture from the Introduction of Injurious Insects. 4pp.
32. New Forms of *Osmia* from New Mexico. Canad. Entom., 1897, pp. 65-66.
33. Further Notes on *Augochlora*. Canad. Entom., 1897, pp. 68-70.
34. A Southern Race of *Datana perspicua*; var. *mejillæ*. Psyche, 1897, p. 41.

35. Specific Characters. *Nature*, March 4, 1897, pp. 414-415.
36. Definite Variations. *Nature*, March 11, 1897, p. 439.
37. Changes in Fauna due to Man's Agency. *Nature*, March 18, 1897, pp. 462-463.
38. (With W. J. Fox) New Fossorial Hymenoptera from New Mexico. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 1897, pp. 135-141.
39. The Third American Kermes. *Ent. News*, 1897, pp. 94-95.
40. Notes on New Coccidae. *Psyche*, 1897, pp. 52-53.
41. [With G. B. King] New Coccidae found associated with Ants. *Canad. Entom.*, 1897, pp. 90-93.
42. A New Mealy-bug [*Dactylopius pseudonipae*]. *Sci. Gossip*, 1897, p. 302.
43. The Function of Disease in the Struggle for Existence. *Nature*, April 8, 1897, pp. 534-535.
44. Some New Hymenoptera from the Mesilla Valley, New Mexico. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 1897, pp. 394-403.
45. A New Coelioxys from New Mexico. *Can. Entom.*, 1897, p. 120.
46. Notes on Scale Insects. *California Fruit Grower*, May 8, June 5 and July 3, 1897.
47. New Hymenoptera from New Mexico, U. S. A. *Entom.*, 1897, pp. 135-138.
48. Physiological Specific Characters. *Nature*, May 6, 1897, pp. 11-12.
49. The Utility of Specific Characters. *Nature*, May 13, 1897, p. 31.
50. The Virginia Colony of *Helix nemoralis*. *Science*, June 25, 1897, pp. 985-986.
51. A New Aleurodes on *Rubus* from Florida. *Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc.*, June 1897, pp. 96-97.

Respectfully submitted,

T. D. A. COCKERELL,  
Entomologist.

---

#### DIVISION OF BIOLOGY.

*C. T. Jordan, Director.*

SIR: The work of the biologist for the year 1896-97 has been along the following lines:



(a) A card catalogue of the flowering plants and ferns in the herbarium has been prepared.

Additions have been made to the herbarium by collection; and about 300 specimens have been added to the herbarium by exchange, mostly of plants from the eastern states.

(b) Work upon *Dactylopius* and allied genera of coccids has been begun, with a view to monographing these genera.

Since many species of these genera are among the most troublesome insect pests, it is very necessary that we become familiar, not only with those native to the United States, but those of the whole world; in order that we may guard against the importation of injurious species.

(c) Answering inquiries regarding injurious insects and other miscellaneous correspondence; about fifty such letters have been written.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN D. TINSLEY,  
Station Biologist.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

Agricultural experiment station of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. In account with the United States appropriation, 1896-'7.

Dr.

To receipts from the treasurer of the United States  
as per appropriation for fiscal year ending June  
30, 1897, as per act of congress approved March  
2, 1887 .....\$15,000 00

Cr.

By salaries, abstract 1 .....	8,252 03
Labor, abstract 2.....	2,604 90
Publication, abstract 3 .....	323 03
Postage and stationery, abstract 4.....	212 56
Freight and express, abstract 5 .....	267 94
Heat, light and water, abstract 6 .....	101 76
Chemical supplies, abstract 7 .....	381 71
Seeds, plants, sundry supplies, ab. 8....	479 79
Fertilizer, abstract 9 .....	62 40

	CR.	DR.
Feeding stuffs, abstract 10.....	92 74	
Library, abstract 11 .....	136 83	
Tools, implements, machinery, ab. 12..	182 62	
Furniture and fixtures, abstract 13 ....	131 97	
Scientific apparatus, abstract 14.....	55 72	
Live stock, abstract 15 .....	55 72	
Traveling expenses, abstract 16 .....	754 50	
Contingent expenses, abstract 17 .....	209 50	
Building and repairs, abstract 18 .....	750 00	
Balance .....	750 00	
Total .....		\$15,000 00

## SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT.

To receipts from other sources than the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1897:

Farm products .....	\$ 163 40
From territory* .....	14,335 18
	—————\$ 14,498 58

By building and repairs .....	\$14,335 18
Student labor .....	163 40
Total .....	—————\$ 14,498 58

\*Note.—Of this amount \$14,250 was received for buildings. Contract has been let for two buildings for an amount not exceeding this sum. Only one of these buildings, the larger one, is for station purposes.

### Agricultural Experiment Station.

I have the honor to transmit herewith, the ninth annual report of the board of regents of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, concerning the agricultural experiment station connected therewith.

Respectfully,

PHILIP H. CURRAN,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

## DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

The station staff for the year ending June 30, 1898, was composed as follows:

C. T. Jordan, A. M., director.  
Arthur Goss, M. S., A. C. chemist and vice director.  
George Vestal, agriculturist and horticulturist.  
John D. Tinsley, biologist.  
T. D. A. Cockerell, entomologist.  
C. H. T. Townsend, biogeographer and systematic entomologist.  
R. Fred Hare, M. S., assistant chemist.  
Fabian Garcia, B. S., assistant agriculturist and horticulturist.  
A. M. Holt, M. S., second assistant chemist.  
Humboldt Casad, assistant agriculturist and horticulturist.  
F. E. Lester, clerk.  
Elizabeth Wickham, assistant clerk.  
Charles E. Mead, B. S., superintendent of San Juan sub-station.  
John Thornhill, superintendent of Las Vegas sub-station.

The work done by the experiment station for this year has been in many respects the most important so far to any done by the station, and quite a number of very gratifying results have been obtained. Among the very valuable experiments that have been made, particular attention may be called to those looking to the destruction of the codling-moth and sugar beets experiments, experiments in irrigation, and the beginning of the work of plant physiology. All of these lines of work are still being carried on. During this year there has been completed a most excellent building containing seventeen rooms, most of which are devoted to station work. This building gives some of the much needed room, and places us in a very much better condition to do good work. During the year the following bulletins have been issued and published:

No. 24. Life Zones in New Mexico, by Professor T. D. A. Cockerell.

No. 25. Preliminary Notes on the Codling-Moth, by Professor T. D. A. Cockerell.

No. 26. New Mexico Sugar Beets, 1897, by Professor Arthur Goss.

No. 27. Report on Plums, by Professor George Vestal and Fabian Garcia.

We still need a good and sufficient supply of water for the experiment station, and it is proposed to make an earnest effort when the legislature meets next winter to have this long-felt want supplied. It is absolutely necessary for us to have this water in order that the experiments in irrigation which we hope to make, may be successfully carried on. The lines of work mentioned in our last report are almost without exception being carried on to completion. I herewith append reports from the different station workers.

CORNELIUS T. JORDAN,  
Director.

---

### DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

I beg leave to submit the following report of the work done on the experiment station farm for the year beginning July 1, 1897, and ending June 30, 1898.

The season of 1897 was favorable for the growth of crops and as it was a good fruit year in the valley, we secured a large amount of valuable data from the college orchard, many of the varieties perfecting their fruit for the first time in our orchard. This data will be published in due time and will be of great value to tree planters. The peaches and plums which have proved the best are those which bloom after the late spring frosts. We can recommend the following varieties of plums: Clyman, Wild Goose, Pond's Seedling, Yellow Egg, Silver Prune, Robe de Sargent, Imperial Gage, German and French Prune. The following peaches have proved the best here: Alexander, Hines Surprise, Jessie Kerr, Early Rivers, Crawford's Early, Crothers, Wonderful, Crawford's Late.

The sugar beets mentioned in my last report matured, although a good many of them died we suppose by hot weather, as the behavior of the crop during the entire summer seemed to indicate that this part of New Mexico is a little too warm for successful sugar beet culture.

The analysis of beets grown in different parts of the territory made by the chemist, show the beets grown in northern New Mexico run higher in saccharine matter than those raised in the southern, although the latter filled all the factory requirements.

The beets in the experimental plots were allowed to remain in the ground over winter and analysis made at intervals of one month

The beets gained in saccharine matter continually until they began to grow in the spring. This would seem to be of great advantage as the beets would not have to be dug and stored to protect against cold as is the case in part of the north.

The experiments in sugar beets are being continued this year (1898), and at this date are more promising than last year.

The garden peas, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, wheat, corn, fodder crops all matured and valuable data collected.

The work for 1898 is to a great extent the same as last year, it being impossible to form conclusions which would be of any value with one or two season's work.

One bulletin, "Report on Plums," has been issued by the department during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE VESTAL.

---

### CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

Below will be found a brief outline of the work of the chemical department of the experiment station for the year ending June 30, 1898.

During the Christmas holidays, the department was moved from the former crowded quarters in the basement of the main college building to the elegant new quarters provided on the first floor of the new science hall. A large portion of the work of the department during the year has been in planning and fitting up the new laboratories.

As considerably more floor space has been assigned to the department, it has been possible to make the separation of the college and station work much more complete than in the past. Two good sized laboratories, and a well lighted room used as office, balance room and library, have been set apart for the station work. Besides the above, there has also been provided for the use of the department, a conveniently located store room, and a brick storage room at a distance from the building in which is kept gasoline and other combustible and explosive substances.

Owing to the fact that the funds available have been limited in amount, it has been necessary to employ the working force of the department to a very large extent in fitting up the new laboratories. This has, necessarily, resulted in less time for strictly chemical

work, but on the other hand, it has resulted in a more convenient arrangement of the laboratory fittings and fixtures than would otherwise have been possible. There is considerable of this kind of work still to be done.

The equipment of the department has been very materially increased during the year. In the office, a large book case and a bulletin case have been put in; also a table for the station chemical balances which is supported on brick piers in contact with the ground, thus doing away with the effect of floor vibration in weighing. A large new double work desk has been put in one of the laboratories, which, with two desks brought over from the old laboratories, makes three well-equipped desks for station use. A new sink has also been added, making two for the exclusive use of the station work. A large fume closet and a brick and sheet iron covered furnace table as well as several new furnaces have also been added.

Besides the above, a new 200 light gas machine with an automatic regulator whereby the gas is kept of uniform quality has been put in for the exclusive use of the science building. As the apparatus has been conveniently located, and is under the direct control of the chemical department, there should be little trouble in the future on account of lack of gas. Gas, as well as water, has been piped to all laboratories.

The general equipment of the department, other than that already mentioned, has been fully maintained and slightly increased in some respects.

The most prominent feature of the station chemical work during the year has been in connection with the sugar beet investigation. In the spring, beet seed was sent to 152 farmers of the territory. The beets produced therefrom were analyzed upon receipt in the laboratory. Beginning the middle of September, 31 plots of beets grown on the station farm were analyzed once each month. This series, in a number of cases ran until the middle of March. In all, 274 samples of beets were analyzed during the season. The results from a number of localities in the territory were very encouraging indeed as will be seen by referring to station bulletin No. 26 in which the details of the investigation were published.

Besides the sugar beet work, a considerable number of analyses were made during the year, as usual, of waters, soils, and various other substances from different parts of the territory. In all, 338

samples were analyzed during the year as compared with 134 for 1896-97.

Very respectfully,

ARTHUR GOSB.

## REPORT OF THE ENTOMOLOGIST.

(Year 1897-98.)

The work of the previous year has been continued. A trip was made to Paraje in the spring, to investigate the supposed extinction of the codling moth at that place. There has been some work done in two new subjects: (1) A study of the mammals of New Mexico, in conjunction with Mr. C. M. Barber. (2) A study of the grasshoppers, etc. (Orthoptera) of New Mexico.

Some pot experiments, to test the fertility of various New Mexico soils, were conducted in co-operation with Mr. F. Garcia. This work was suggested by some studies made in connection with the life-zones.

The principal publications of the year have been as follows:

1. New and Little-known Coccidæ from Florida. *Psyche*, July 1897, pp. 89-90.
2. Two forms of Fluted Scale, *Psyche*, July 1897, p. 94.
3. [Review] The Present Evolution of Man. By G. Archdall Reid. *Science*, July 2, 1897.
4. Contributions to Coccidology 11. *American Naturalist*, July 1897, pp. 588-592.
5. The San Jose Scale and its Nearest Allies. *Bull. 6, Tech. Ser., Div. Ent., U. S. Dept. Agriculture*, pp. 31, figs. 15.
6. [Review] Report on Vital and Social Statistics in the United States, at the 11th Census. Pt. 11. By J. S. Billings. *Science*, July 30, 1897.
7. [Review] The Coccidæ of Ceylon, by E. E. Green. *Am. Nat.*, Aug. 1897, pp. 701-704.
8. Letters to Teachers and Students. I-VII. *Inland Educator*, 1897-1898.
9. New and Little-known Bees. *Trans. Amer. Entom. Society*, 1897, pp. 144-162.
10. The Bees of the genus *Halictus* found in New Mexico. I. *Trans. Amer. Entom. Society*, 1897, pp. 163-168.

11. The food-plants of Scale Insects (Coccidæ). Proc. U. S. National Museum, XIX, pp. 725-785.
12. The New Mexico Bees of the genus *Heriades*, and a new *Halictus*. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Aug. 1897, pp. 135-143.
13. Life-zones in New Mexico. Bull. 24, N. M. Agr. Exp. Sta., Aug. [publ. Sept. 6.] 1897.
14. The New Mexico species of *Anthidium*. Canad. Entom., Sept. 1897, pp. 220-223.
15. A New Attid Spider. Canad. Entom., Sept. 1897, pp. 223-224.
16. Notes on the Coccidæ, a Family of Homoptera, with a table of the species hitherto in Brazil. Revista do Museu Paulista, 1897.
17. A New species of Coccidæ of the genus *Lecaniodiaspis*. Ent. News, Sept. 1897, pp. 161-162.
18. Notes on New Mexican Flowers and their Insect Visitors. Botan. Gazette, Aug. 1897, pp. 104-107.
19. The Green scale of Coffee. Garden and Forest, Sept. 1, 1897.
20. Species or Subspecies. Nature, Aug. 26, 1897.
21. Coccidæ, or Scale Insects. X. Bull. Bot. Dept. Jamaica, 1897, pp. 107-109.
22. The Aphilidæ of the Black-timber Zone in Colorado. Entom. News, Oct. 1897, pp. 201-202.
23. Biological notes on some Coleoptera from New Mexico. Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., Sept. 1897.
24. "The Present Evolution of Man." Science, Oct. 8, 1897.
25. Directions for Collecting and Preserving scale Insects (Coccidæ). Pt. L. of Bull. 39, U. S. National Museum, 1897, p. 9.
26. An Experience with Paris Green. Bull. 9. Div. Ent., Dept. Agriculture, p. 25.
27. Notes on Slugs. Nautilus. Nov. 1897, pp. 75-79.
28. Abnormal leaves and Flowers. Botan. Gazette, Oct. 1897, pp. 293-294. 2 figs.
29. New and Little-known North American Bees. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, Sept. 1897, pp. 334-355.
30. Coccidæ, or Scale Insects. XI. Bull. Bot. Dept. Jamaica, 1897, pp. 149-151.



31. Some new and Little-known Coccidæ collected by Prof. C. H. T. Townsend in Mexico. *Canad. Entom.*, Nov. 1897, pp. 265-271.
32. Insects and Flowers. *Natural Science*, Nov. 1897, p. 358.
33. Physiological species. *Entom. News*. Dec. 1897, pp. 234-236.
34. A New Lecanium on Magnolia from Florida. *Psyche*, Dec. 1897, p. 152.
35. On the generic position of some bees hitherto referred to *Panurgus* and *Calliopsis*. *Canad. Entom.*, Dec. 1897, pp. 287-290.
36. New species of *Andrena* from North America. *Entomologist*, Dec. 1897, pp. 305-309.
37. New Insects from Embudo, New Mexico. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Dec. 1897, pp. 510-515.
38. The Codling Moth. *S. W. Farm and Orchard*. Jan. 1898, pp. 3-5.
39. A New *Orthezia*. *Canad. Entom.*, Jan. 1898, pp. 19-20.
40. Further Notes on Coccidæ from Brazil. *Revista do Museu Paulista*, 1897, pp. 383-384.
41. Synopsis of the North American Bees of the genus *Nomia*. *Entom.*, Feb. 1898, pp. 31-33.
42. Some Bees of the genus *Megachile* from New Mexico and Colorado. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Feb. 1898, pp. 125-130.
43. The Insect Visitors of Flowers in New Mexico. I. *Zoologist*, Feb. 1898, pp. 78-81.
44. Observations on Mr. Barlows's bill, now before Congress, to provide rules and regulations governing the importation and inspection of nursery stock. Mimeograph circular, reprinted in various journals and newspapers. March, 1898.
45. Two New Scale-Insects quarantined at San Francisco. *Psyche*, March 1898, pp. 190-191.
46. Preliminary notes on the Codling Moth. *N. M. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull.* 25. Feb. [publ. March 5.] 1898.
47. New and Little-known Bees. *Canad. Entom.*, March 1898, pp. 50-53.
48. Two New Scale-Insects. *Entom.*, March 1898, pp. 65-66.

49. The San Jose Scale. Entom. News, April 1898, pp. 95-96.
50. Three New Coccidæ of the subfamily Diaspinæ. Psyche, April 1898, pp. 201-202.
51. Notes on some bees of the genus *Andrena* from Hartford, Connecticut. Canad. Entom., April 1898, pp. 103-104.
52. Further notes on *Andrena*. Entom., April 1898, pp. 88-90.
53. [Review of] Botanical observations in the Azores. By Wm. Trelease. Science, April 15, 1898, pp. 538-539. \*
54. New and Little-known bees from Washington State. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1898, pp. 50-56.
55. [With J. D. Tinsley.] On a New Wax-producing insect found in Jamaica. Journ. Institute of Jamaica, 1897. [publ. 1898.] p. 468.
56. [Review of] Darwin, and after Darwin. III. By J. G. Romanes. Science, April 29, 1898.
57. Note on *Mariaella dussumieri*. Nautilus, May 1898, pp. 9-10.
58. Quarantine against Injurious Insects. Entom. News, May 1898, pp. 119-120.
59. [With C. M. Barber.] A New Weasel from New Mexico. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1898, pp. 188-189.
60. The Diverse Floras of the Rocky Mountain Region. Science, May 6, 1898, pp. 625-627.
61. [Review of] Report on the Work and Expenditures of the Agricultural Experiment Stations for the year ended June 30, 1897. By A. C. True. Science, May 27, 1898.
62. A new scale insect of the genus *Lecanium*. Entom. News, June 1898, pp. 145-146.
63. Three new Aleurodidæ from Mexico. Psyche, June 1898, pp. 225-226.
64. New Bees from New Mexico. Canad. Entom., June 1898, pp. 146-148.
65. [Review of] A. Classified Catalogue of the Land Shells of North America. By H. A. Pilsbry. Science, June 10, 1898.
66. Life-Zones, and Injurious Insects. Bull. 2, N. M. Bureau of Immigration.
67. Some new Coccidæ of the subfamily Lecaniinæ. Entom., June 1898, pp. 130-132.

68. New Coccidæ from Mexico. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., June 1898, pp. 426-440.

Respectfully submitted,

T. D. A. COCKERELL,  
Entomologist.

## DIVISION OF BIOLOGY.

(1897-98.)

Work upon the new Science hall was begun during the summer of 1897, and a considerable portion of my time during the fall and winter was devoted to overlooking its construction. From the middle of December until the first of April, nearly the whole of my time was devoted to designing the new laboratory furniture, superintending its construction and placing in position. I have done the plumbing in the biological laboratories, thereby saving the institution several hundred dollars.

The apparatus had all to be moved from the old quarters, and arranged in the new. Owing to the work mentioned above, there has not been as much regular station work done as would have been done otherwise.

The principal station work has been as follows:

- a. Adding to the herbarium by collection and exchange.
- b. Continuation of the work, begun last year, on *Dectylopius* and its allies. Quite a number of specimens have been identified for other entomologists; several species which had not previously been collected here were collected and described; and much material and information of value has been accumulated. I would especially mention the collection of mounted slides of this group.

The following papers have been published in the "Canadian Entomologist" during the year:

- 1st. Two New Species of *Orthezia*.
  - 2d. An Ant's-nest Coccid from New Mexico.
  - 3d. Some New Species of Coccidæ. In "Psyche."
  - 4th. A New Ant's-nest Coccid.
- c. In April work was begun on transpiration of leaves, and evaporation from a free water surface.

d. The usual miscellaneous correspondence pertaining to the department has been conducted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN D. TINSLEY,  
Biologist.

---

*Prof. C. T. Jordan, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of New Mexico.*

I have the honor to report as follows concerning the work done in my department since I took charge April 1, 1898.

1. During the first two weeks in April I worked over, in conjunction with Professor Cockerell, the greater part of a large collection of Mexican Coccidæ, collected for the agricultural department by Mr. Albert Koebele and myself and sent to this station for determination. The results of my work on this collection will soon appear in the Journal of the New York Entomological Society.

2. During a two weeks' trip to southern Mexico, from middle of April to first of May, made at my own expense for purpose of bringing up my library and collections, I collected 75 pill boxes of Coccidæ, comprising probably over 50 species, collecting these at all possible points en route, going and coming. This collection is of much interest, revealing much important coccid material not before known. Some vials of alcoholic material, and some pinned insects were also collected.

3. During the month of May, the work of getting my books, collections, and material into its quarters in Science building, ordering material needed for the summer's field work, and arranging the whole in working order, was accomplished. Besides this, much preliminary work was done on Coccidæ, in the way of compiling a reference catalogue of American species, and a supplemental list of species described since last check-list, so as to be ready for systematic work on the group. Some field work was also done in collecting.

4. During the month of June while engaged by permission of the station board, on work on the cotton weevil in Texas for the agricultural department, I collected a few hundred pinned specimens of insects, and a small collection of fifteen or more pill boxes of coccidæ, all that could possibly be found in the region traversed,

which is much poorer in coccid fauna than most parts of Mexico. Incidentally it may be stated that the results of my mission to Texas for the agricultural department were very satisfactory, the object being to experiment with the view of finding a remedy for the cotton weevil. The three weeks' work resulted in demonstrating the success above all other remedies of a poisoned molasses solution for killing the weevils on the plants (molasses, arsenic and water); and the feasibility of killing the wintered-over weevils in spring on volunteer plants smeared with undiluted molasses and arsenic mixture.

5. During the last of June to about the middle of July, preparations were made for the summer's field work in the White and Organ mountains. Getting materials, provisions, wagon, horses, proper outfit, etc., ready took up nearly all of the time. Some collecting, and work on material was, however, done besides.

6. The field work in the White and Organ mountains extended from middle of July to end of first week in September, and was highly successful. Fifty-two cigar boxes were filled with pinned specimens of insects, comprising some 5,000 or 6,000 specimens: 250 vials were filled with alcoholic insects, of which 75 are ants, and the rest spiders, larvæ, phalangiids, myriopods, and miscellaneous, some of the material being of very especial interest and importance. Several pill boxes were filled with micro-insects, the result of sweepings, which were packed unmounted between layers of white velveteen. A dozen or two pill boxes of coccids, snails, etc., were collected, also several skins of small mammals with a dozen skulls; and a tank full of alcoholic reptiles, etc., embracing probably 30 or 40 specimens. A collection of 50 plants was made on flowers or leaves of which the insects collected were taken, and specimens of insects all labeled so as to be connected with the plants found on. Careful notes of elevation, topography, distribution of plants, insects, etc., were made, to be made use of in working up the results of the collections secured.

7. The work during the remainder of the present month (September) has been in labeling and beginning work of identifying the material collected. A considerable number of Diptera have been named by myself; certain Hymenoptera by Professor Cockerell, as also the snails in part; the plants by Professor Wootton; and one or two sendings have been made to specialists for determination.

The material so far worked up has proved very interesting, revealing certain new elements in the fauna of the territory, and showing a number of new undescribed species already.

The work of my department for the remainder of the fiscal year will consist of (1) identification and arrangement of the material in insects, etc., now accumulated in my department, until the collections are fully worked up and systematically arranged. Papers to be published from time to time will record the new results obtained, and the description of new forms. Work will be done on determination of the *diptera* and *coccids* by myself, while the other material will be worked by other specialist. (2) It is desired to publish a biogeographic paper embracing the results of the summer's work in the White mountains, especially, discussing the geographical distribution as exhaustively as the collection made will warrant. This cannot be done in full, till the collections are fully worked over. This paper ought to be published as a scientific bulletin by the station. For such contributions a *technical* series of bulletins should be established, as has already been done at very many stations. If this paper cannot be published by the station, it will be sent to some scientific society. (3) The economic bearings of the biogeographical or life-zone work in all its details, will be studied for New Mexico. I cannot do better than to refer you to Dr. Merriam's new *Bulletin 10, Division of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture*, just out. This shows exactly what it is proposed to do in this department, except that the work will be confined to New Mexico, instead of to the whole United States. Dr. Merriam's details are defective; especially so is his information as to New Mexico, and a great amount of work will have to be done in mapping and determination of faunal areas, before this territory can be presented biogeographically upon the map with correct details. The work the past summer has been exactly in line with this work. (4) Such other routine work, in correspondence and general entomology, as may come up, will be attended to.

Very respectfully,

C. H. TYLER TOWNSEND.

---

### TREASURER'S REPORT.

Agricultural experiment station of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. In account with the United States appropriation, 1897-8.

M

Dr.

To receipts from the treasurer of the United States as per appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, as per act of congress, approved March 2, 1887.....\$15,000 00

Cr.

By salaries, abstract 1 .....	\$8,025 66	
Labor, abstract 2 .....	2,583 55	
Publications, abstract 3 .....	211 90	
Postage and stationery, abstract 4 .....	347 51	
Freight and express, abstract 5 .....	377 92	
Heat, light, and water, abstract 6.....	99 70	
Chemical supplies, abstract 7 .....	34 17	
Seeds, plants, sundry supplies, ab. 8 ...	490 67	
Fertilizers, abstract 9 .....	90 49	
Feeding stuffs, abstract 10 .....	84 72	
Library, abstract 11 .....	15 45	
Tools, implements, machinery, ab. 12 ..	46 60	
Furniture and fixtures, abstract 13 ....	833 33	
Scientific apparatus, abstract 14 .....	833 33	
Live stock, abstract 15.....	833 33	
Traveling expenses abstract 16 .....	795 45	
Contingent expenses, abstract 17 .....	540 58	
Building and repairs, abstract 18 .....	422 30	
Balance .....	422 30	
Total .....		\$15,000 00

## SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT.

To receipts from other sources than the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1898.

Fees .....	..\$ 198 83	
Farm products .....	127 20	
		326 03
By building and repairs .....		326 03

## MORRILL REPORT.

Seventh and eighth annual reports of the president of the college and the treasurer of the board of regents to the Secretary of Agricul-

ture and the Secretary of the Interior, under act of Congress of August 30, 1890.

1896-1897.

#### REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

1. Condition and progress of the institution for the year ended June 30, 1897.

The progress of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts for the year ending June 30, 1897, has been marked, and in many respects satisfactory. There are decided evidences of growth and expansion, and a hopeful feeling among the officers and the regents.

The engine room, machine shop, draughting room and physical laboratory are all located in the new building which was built in 1895, and are fairly well equipped, and about in good operating condition. A new forty-horse power boiler, thirty-horse power engine of the latest design, iron planer, iron lathes with all modern improvements, drill press, emery grinders, etc., are some of the most important additions to the shop equipment. The wood room has had some additions, chiefly, a new planing machine and a number of new hand tools.

The issue of \$15,000 of territorial bonds, having been approved by Congress, and the bonds having been sold, a part of the proceeds are now being used in putting up an experiment station building, in which will be located the college laboratories, as well as those of the station. A part of this fund is also being used in the building of a girl's dormitory. These two buildings will probably be completed by the 1st of January 1898.

The graduating class for the year consisted of three young gentlemen, all of whom completed the scientific course, and received the degree of B. S.

The course of study has been enlarged, and made to conform as near as possible to the requirements of the law establishing agricultural colleges, and to meet the needs and requirements of the locality in which it is situated. The requirements for admission into the freshman class have been slightly raised, and are about in accordance with those recommended by the committee of the Association of Agricultural College Presidents for standard colleges.

The enrollment for the year was 153. The percentage of the increase in the college classes was slightly more than that of the sub-



freshman department. This latter department must of necessity be large, until there are sufficient high schools in the territory to furnish students to the college, who are prepared to enter the freshman class.

2. Receipts for and during the year ended June 30, 1897.

(1)	Balance on hand July 1st, 1896 .....	\$15,130 54
(2)	State aid:	
	(a) Income from endowment granted by state ..	.....
	(b) Appropriation for current expenses .....	2,614 43
	(c) Appropriations for buildings and other special purposes .....	17,177 58
(3)	Federal aid:	
	(a) Income from land grant, act of July 2 1862 .....	.....
	(b) For experiment stations, act of March 2, 1887 .....	15,000 00
	(c) Additional endowment, act of August 30, 1890 .....	22,000 00
(4)	Fees and other sources .....	826 62
Total .....		\$72,749 17

3. Expenditures for and during the year ended June 30, 1897:

(1)	Instruction in the subjects specified in section 1, act of August 30, 1890 .....	\$25,605 99
(2)	Instruction in all other subjects, if any, not mentioned in question 1 of this series ....	
(3)	Administrative expenses (president's, secretary's, treasurer's, librarian's salary, clerical service, fuel, light, etc .....	1,941 80
(4)	Experiment station .....	15,163 40
Total .....		\$42,711 19

4. Property, year ended June 30, 1897:

Value of all buildings, \$32,500; of other equipment, \$32,000. Value of above property (an estimate only is expected) not used for instruction in the subjects specified in section 1 of act of August 30, 1890, buildings, \$2,000; of other equipment, \$1,500.

Total number of acres, 250; acres under cultivation, 100; acres used for experiments, 75; value of farm lands, \$10,000; amount of all endowment funds, none.

Number of bound volumes, June 30, 1897, 3,079; pamphlets, 750.

5. Faculty during the year ended June 30, 1897:

(1) College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts:

	Male.	Female.
(a) Preparatory classes.....	1	2
(b) Collegiate and special classes .....	13	1
	—	—
Total, counting none twice .....	13	3
(2) Number in all other departments (excepting duplicates) .....	1	0
(3) Number of staff of experiment station..	8	0

6. Students during the year ended June 30, 1897:

(1) College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts:

	Male.	Female.
(a) Preparatory classes .....	48	23
(b) Collegiate and special classes .....	34	22
(c) Post graduate courses .....	1	0
	—	—
Total, counting none twice .....	105	48
(2) Number in all other departments.....	25	3
(3) Number of students that pursued course in agriculture, 2; mechanical engineering, 6; civil engineering, none; electrical engineering, none; mining engineering, none; architecture, none; household economy, none; veterinary science, none; military tactics, none; scientific, 24; special, 24.		

(4) What degrees and how many of each kind were conferred in 1896-97:

On men, four; one master of science, three bachelors of science.

On women, none.

(5) What and how many honorary degrees were conferred in 1896-97:

None.

(Signed)

C. T. JORDAN, A. M.,  
President and Director.

Date: Oct. 1st, 1897.

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

## Receipts.

Balance on hand July 1st, 1896 .....	\$16,643 93
Date of receipt of installment for 1896-97, July 26th	
1896; amount .....	22,000 00
<hr/>	
Total available for the year ended June 30,	
1897 .....	\$38,643 93

## Disbursements.

## Agriculture:

1. For salaries of instructors:  
George Vestal .....\$800 06
  2. For facilities as follows  
Text-books and reference books ..... 26 63  
Apparatus, machinery, stock and material 25 00
- 
- Total .....\$851 69

## Mechanic arts:

1. For salaries of instructors:  
F. W. Brady .....\$1,600 00  
Charles Mills ..... 900 00  
Joseph F. Bennett ..... 245 00  
Edward J. Coe ..... 52 50
  2. For facilities as follows:  
Text-books and reference books .... 76 85  
Apparatus, machinery, stock and ma-  
terial ..... 4,796 41
- 
- Total .....\$7,670 76

## English language:

1. For salaries of instructors:  
W W. Robertson .....\$1,000 00  
Ida M. Jones ..... 900 00  
Ellen F. Gibson ..... 450 00  
F. E. Lester ..... 1,000 08  
Geraldine Combs ..... 350 00  
Helen M. MacGregor ..... 250 00  
Elizabeth Wickham ..... 200 00

## 2. For facilities as follows:

Text-books and reference books.....	198 28
Apparatus, machinery, stock and material .....	151 94

Total .....	\$4,500 30
-------------	------------

## Mathematical science:

## 1. For salaries of instructors:

Clarence T. Hagerty .....	\$1,600 00
W. W. Robertson .....	839 95
George W. Miles .....	750 00
Ellen F. Gibson .....	450 00
Geraldine Combs .....	350 00

## 2. For facilities as follows:

Text-books and reference books .....	39 66
Apparatus, machinery, stock and material .....	31 25

Total .....	\$4,060 86
-------------	------------

## Natural or physical science:

## 1. For salaries of instructors:

Arthur Goss .....	\$1,200 00
J. D. Tinsley .....	1,200 00
George W. Miles .....	750 00
R. Fred Hare .....	750 00

## 2. For facilities as follows:

Text-books and reference books .....	236 52
Apparatus, machinery, stock and material .....	613 82

Total .....	\$4,750 34
-------------	------------

## Economic science:

## 1. For salaries of instructors:

C. T. Jordan .....	\$1,857 29
John P. Owen .....	1,830 00

## 2. For facilities as follows:

Text-books and reference books .....	65 83
--------------------------------------	-------

Apparatus, machinery, stock and material .....	18 92
Total .....	\$3,772 04
Total expended during the year.	\$25,605 99
Balance remaining unexpended	
July 1st, 1897.....	\$13,037 94

I hereby certify that the above account is correct and true, and, together with the schedules hereunto attached, truly represents the details of expenditures for the period and by the institution named, and that said expenditures were applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural and economic science, with special reference to their applications in the industries of life and to the facilities for such instruction.

DEMETRIO CHAVEZ,  
Treasurer.

#### REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

1. Condition and progress of the institution, for the year ended June 30, 1898:

(1) The courses of study and methods of instruction were not materially changed.

(2) A building especially designed for laboratory work was completed during the year. The twenty-one rooms are all taken up by work for the experiment station and botanical, chemical, entomological and physiological laboratories for college classes. The cost of this building was about \$12,500. A dormitory for girls was also completed. The cost was about \$6,000.

(3) A dynamo and motor was added to the equipment of the mechanical department and is used for purposes of instruction solely.

2. Receipts for and during the year ended June 30, 1898:

- (1) Balance on hand July 1, 1897, over and above  
all indebtedness (excluding funded debt,  
if any) .....
- (2) State aid:
- (a) Income from endowment granted by state. ....
- (b) Appropriation for current expenses .....\$ 4,350 60

(c) Appropriations for building or for other special purposes .....	296 68
(3) Federal aid:	
(a) Income from land grant, act of July 2d, 1862 .....	
(b) Additional endowment act of August 30, 1890 .....	23,000 00
(c) For experiment stations, act of March 2, 1887 ..	15,000 00
(4) Fees and other sources .....	1,272 74

---

Total ....

3. Expenditures for and during the year ended June 30, 1898:

(1) Instruction in the subjects specified in section 1, act of August 30, 1890 .....	26,444 30
(2) Instruction in all other subjects, if any, not mentioned in question 1 of this series.....	
(3) Administrative expenses (president's, secretary's, treasurer's, librarian's salary, clerical service, fuel, light, etc.) .....	2,713 65
(4) Experiment station .....	15,326 03

---

Total .....\$44,483 98

4. Property, year ending June 30, 1898.

Value of all buildings, \$51,000; of other equipment, \$36,000. Value of above property (an estimate only is expected) not used for instruction in the subjects specified in section 1 of act of August 30, 1890, buildings, \$12,000; of other equipment, \$2,000.

Total number of acres, 250; acres under cultivation, 100; acres used for experiments, 75; value of farm lands, \$10,000; amount of all endowment funds, none.

Number of bound volumes, June 30, 1898, 3,316; pamphlets, 1,000.

5. Faculty during the year ended June 30, 1898:

(1) College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts:		
	Male.	Female.
(a) Preparatory classes .....	1	3

N

	Male.	Female.
(b) Collegiate and special classes . . . . .	14	3
Total, counting none twice . . . . .	14	3
(2) Number in all other departments (excepting duplicates) . . . . .	1	2
(3) Number of staff of experiment station. . . . .	..	12
6. Students during the year ended June 30, 1898:		
(1) College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts:		
	Male.	Female.
(a) Preparatory classes . . . . .	98	36
(b) Collegiate and special classes . . . . .	54	26
(c) Post graduate courses . . . . .	1	..
Total, counting none twice . . . . .	153	62
(2) Number in all other departments. . . . .	..	..
(3) Number of students that pursued courses in agriculture, 4; mechanical engineering, 10; civil engineering, 2; electrical engineering, none; mining engineering, none; science, 14; architecture, none; household economy, none; veterinary science, none; military tactics, none.		
(4) What degrees and how many of each kind were conferred in 1897-98:		
On men, six—bachelor of science.		
On women, two—bachelor of science.		
(5) What and how many honorary degrees were conferred in 1897-98:		
None.		
(Signed.)	C. T. JORDAN,	President.

Date: Dec. 28, 1898.

#### REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

##### Receipts.

Balance on hand July 1st, 1897. . . . .	\$13,037 94
Date of receipt of installment for 1897-98, January 5th, 1898; amount . . . . .	23,000 00
Total available for the year ended June 30, 1898 . . . . .	\$36,037 94

## Mathematical science:

### 1. For salaries of instructors:

Clarence T. Hagerty .....	\$1,800 00
W. W. Robertson .....	800 00
Ellen F. Gibson .....	450 00
Geraldine Combs .....	450 00
Joseph F. Bennett .....	600 00
Ida E. Freeman .....	175 00
Viola Peacock .....	146 00
Janie Robertson .....	19 00
Lunah Wallace .....	10 00

### 2. For facilities as follows:

Text-books and reference books .....	50 98
Apparatus, machinery, stock and material .....	52 80

Total .....	<hr/> \$4,553 78
-------------	------------------

## Natural or physical science:

### 1. For salaries of instructors:

Arthur Goss .....	1,000 04
John D. Tinsley .....	1,200 00
George W. Miles .....	1,600 00
R. F. Hare .....	1,000 00

### 2. For facilities as follows:

Text-books and reference books .....	235 00
Apparatus, machinery, stock and material .....	1,720 08

Total .....	<hr/> \$6,755 12
-------------	------------------

## Economic science:

### 1. For salaries of instructors:

C. T. Jordan .....	\$3,000 04
John P. Owen .....	2,000 00

### 2. For facilities as follows:

Text-books and reference books .....	44 53
--------------------------------------	-------



A. A. Jones, Las Vegas; term expires 1901.

Philip H. Curran, Las Cruces; term expires 1902.

At the regular quarterly meeting, March, 1898, the board was re-organized by re-electing the same officers as for the previous year: G. A. Richardson, president, and P. H. Curran, secretary and treasurer.

The present session opened on September 7th, 1898, under many encouraging circumstances and with an unusually large enrollment. The prevalence of smallpox in the vicinity of the college prevented a much larger attendance and has been a source of great trouble and annoyance. With this exception the work has progressed favorably and a profitable session is confidently looked for.

There has been a large increase in the attendance of the Spanish speaking students and students of Spanish descent and it is the policy of the board of regents and the faculty of the college to encourage to the fullest extent this class of students. Results in the highest degree satisfactory have so far attended efforts in this direction.

New buildings have been built since last report as follows: A large science hall on the campus north of the main building, and a girls' dormitory on the college farm west of the main building and on the avenue leading through the college farm. These buildings are well equipped and add greatly to the plant and efficiency of the college. Good board, including room, fuel, light and washing, is now furnished young ladies for fifteen dollars per month. A club house for young men has been built as a private enterprise on the grounds near the college, and a good cook employed. Here young men are enabled to get board at about \$10 to \$12 per month. A good dormitory and boarding house for young men is a crying need.

The present water supply is wholly inadequate and it is earnestly hoped that the legislature will do something to relieve the present unsatisfactory condition in this particular.

The territorial fund is scarcely adequate to meet the demands that must be made upon it, viz., to pay a teacher of Spanish, janitors, fuel, lights, insurance, printing catalogues, advertising, stationery, student labor, traveling expenses and all other incidental expenses, none of which can be paid out of the Morrill and Hatch funds.

The department at Washington is constantly opposing the use of any of the Hatch fund for the maintenance of the sub-station, and it seems that the time has now come when the territory must make some provision for these sub-stations or they must be discontinued.

For detailed information as to the work of the agricultural experiment station, the regents call attention to the 8th annual report of the Hatch fund. For information relating to the work of the college, see report of the president, which is attached to this report.

Herewith you will find a list of the professors, instructors and assistants employed in the college for the year 1898-1899:

#### FACULTY.

Cornelius T. Jordan, A. M., president and professor of political science.

Clarence T. Hagerty, M. S., professor of mathematics.

Arthur Goss, M. S. A. C., professor of chemistry.

\*George Vestal, professor of agriculture and horticulture.

Frank W. Brady, M. E., professor of mechanical and civil engineering.

Ida M. Jones, professor of Spanish.

T. D. A. Cockerell, professor of entomology and in charge of physiology and zoology.

Hiram Hadley, A. M., professor of history and pedagogy.

Elmer O. Wooton, A. M., professor of botany, geology and physics.

Frederick F. Barker, LL. B., professor of English and Latin.

Ralph Roy Larkin, B. S., principal of the preparatory department and in charge of sub-freshman class.

#### INSTRUCTORS AND ASSISTANTS.

Frank E. Lester, instructor in stenography and typewriting, librarian, college clerk and secretary to the faculty.

R. Fred Hare, M. S., instructor in chemistry.

Charles Mills, instructor in college shops.

Ellen F. Gibson, instructor in elocution and physical culture and assistant in the preparatory department.

Joseph F. Bennett, Jr., B. S., instructor in bookkeeping.

---

\*Deceased October 24th, 1898.

Fabian Garcia, B. S., assistant in agriculture and horticulture.  
Geraldine Combs, assistant in the preparatory department.  
Ida E. Freeman, assistant in the preparatory department and  
matron of girls' dormitory.

Du Val Garland Cravens, B. S., assistant in the engineering department.

Katherine Doughty, Assistant in the preparatory department.

Humboldt Casad, assistant in agriculture and horticulture.

Elizabeth Wickham, assistant librarian.

Helen Mar. MacGregor, assistant college clerk.

Respectfully,

G. A. RICHARDSON,  
President.

P. H. CURRAN,  
Secretary.

#### PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Honorable Board of Regents of the New Mexico College of  
Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.*

GENTLEMEN: The seventh session closed on May 25, with highly creditable commencement exercises. The graduating class: Misses Ivah Rebekah Mead, Lottie Sweet, and Messrs. William Alexander Sutherland, Isaac Henry Stanley, Duval Garland Cravens, Edwin Eugene Casey, Charles Edward Mead and George Morgan Williams offered thesis that showed careful work and painstaking investigations, and on commencement day delivered most creditable orations. The session was a successful one. The total enrolment reached 215, an increase of 62 over the previous year. The increase was well distributed among the different departments of the college. Four collegiate courses of four years each, viz: Course in agriculture, mechanical engineering, civil engineering and a scientific course are offered. Special and shorter courses in bookkeeping and stenography and typewriting are also offered. The college is compelled to have a sub-freshman or preparatory department; and this condition will exist until there are sufficient high schools in the territory to prepare students for college work. In many of the states these departments are maintained, and quite a number of high grade colleges believe that their success in college work has been largely the result of good prepara-

tion in their sub-freshmen departments. Owing to the thorough training given in the lower departments the number who enter the college proper is constantly increasing and the requirement for admission into the freshman class has been persistently raised until now it is higher than that of most of the agricultural colleges in the neighboring states and territories, and fully equal to the average in the whole United States. In the faculty the leading universities and scientific schools of the country are represented, and the personnel of the professor and instructors is such as appeal to the people of the territory for their full confidence and unqualified support.

Last year the amount received from the United States government under act of Congress of August 30, 1890, was \$23,000. This amount was expended in accordance with the provision of that act, and the expenditure has been approved by the honorable commissioner of education at Washington. The amount received from the territorial fund for the year was slightly over \$5,000. This amount was used to pay for teaching Spanish, for printing catalogues, for insurance, for postage, paying janitors, and for other incidental expenses, for building and for such other necessary expenses that could not be paid for out of the United States government appropriation.

During the year the college has grown in the confidence of the people, and has greatly increased its facilities for doing successful work. A new science hall has been completed and is almost equipped. This building has 17 good rooms and in it are located the chemical, botanical, entomological, and biological laboratories. The material used in the construction of this building is of the best, and the new apparatus purchased is of the latest pattern and design. A girls' dormitory has also been built. This is a large brick building finished in natural wood with reception room, dining room, matron's rooms, kitchen and closets on first floor, the second has large well-finished airy rooms in which young ladies live. Good board and washing are furnished for \$15 per month. The college has not been able as yet to build a dormitory for young men, but good, substantial board in private families living near the college can be had for \$16 to \$18 per month, exclusive of washing. A number of young men have associated themselves into

a club and thus reduced the price of board and lodging to \$8 or \$10 per month.

The college needs an adequate water supply for the purposes of irrigation, and without this it is almost impossible to do a great variety of work of great importance to the people of this territory and of the whole arid region. Another pressing need is a new dormitory for young men. The capacities of the private boarding houses in the immediate neighborhood is taxed to the utmost to accommodate the male students who come to us, and a large number of high grade students who would come from the east and who would make a most valuable addition to our students' body do not come because of our inability to care for them properly. A gymnasium for both sexes is also badly needed, and it is the desire of the officers of the college to answer this need at the earliest possible time.

Respectfully submitted,

CORNELIUS T. JORDAN, A. M.

President.

June 30. 1898.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

Years 1896-1897.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT NO. 1.—TERRITORIAL GENERAL FUND.

Receipts and disbursements for the year ending Nov. 30, 1897

##### RECEIPTS.

From territory .....	\$2,291 03
From tuition fees .....	712 30
From sub-station farm products .....	15 90
From transfer from additional buildings fund .....	10 91
	————— \$ 3,030 14

##### DISBURSEMENTS.

For building, improvements and repairs..	\$498 00
For furniture and property.....	134 90
For insurance .....	500 00
For miscellaneous expenses .....	533 95
For text-books .....	9 81

---

For flume, etc.....	63 95	
For surveying .....	5 00	
For labor and sundries .....	33 62	
	<hr/>	\$ 1,620 14

Balance on hand .....	\$ 262 05
-----------------------	-----------

FINANCIAL STATEMENT NO. 4.—ADDITIONAL COLLEGE BUILDING FUND.

Receipts and disbursements under territorial act of February 23, 1893, for the year ending November 30, 1897.

Received from territory .....	\$ 10 91
Transferred to territorial general fund to apply on balance due on college build- ing .....	10 91
	<hr/>

(Account closed.)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT NO. 5.—TERRITORIAL BUILDING FUND.

Receipts and disbursements under territorial levy for 46th and 47th fiscal years, for the year ending November 30, 1897.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, December 1, 1896, per last annual report .....	\$ 4,926 41
From territory .....	805 07
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,731 48

DISBURSEMENTS.

For completion adobe shop .....	\$ 94 05
For windmill .....	234 42
	<hr/>
	\$ 328 47

Balance on hand .....	\$ 5,403 01
-----------------------	-------------

FINANCIAL STATEMENT NO. 6.—TERRITORIAL BOND ISSUE FUND.

Receipts and disbursements under the act of February 27, 1895, authorizing the issue of \$15,000 territorial bonds, for the year ending November 30, 1897.

For furniture and property .....	738 08
	<hr/>
	\$ 7,236 86
Overdraft, as per annual report of December 1, 1897 (above) .....	8,192 79
	<hr/>
	\$ 15,429 65
	<hr/>
Net overdraft .....	8,520 02

FINANCIAL STATEMENT NO. 2.—PECOS VALLEY SUB-STATION FUND.

Receipts and disbursements, under territorial act of February 23, 1893, for the year ending November 30, 1898.

Balance on hand December 1, 1897, per last annual report (above) .....	\$ 262 05
Paid for pipe fittings .....	20 00
Balance on hand .....	<hr/>
	\$ 212 05

FINANCIAL STATEMENT NO. 3.—TERRITORIAL BUILDING FUND.

Receipts and disbursements under territorial levy for 46th and 47th fiscal years, for the year ending November 30, 1898.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand December 1, 1897, per last annual report (above) .....	\$ 5,463 01
From territory .....	334 67
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,737 68

DISBURSEMENTS.

For club house building .....	350 00
Balance on hand .....	<hr/>
	\$ 5,387 68

FINANCIAL STATEMENT NO. 4.—TERRITORIAL BOND ISSUE FUND.

Receipts and disbursements under act of February 27, 1895, authorizing the issue of \$15,000 territorial bonds, for the year ending November 30, 1898.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand December 1, 1897, per last annual report (above) .....	\$ 5,284 25
--	-------------

---

**"EXHIBIT G G."**

**NEW MEXICO INSANE ASYLUM.**

---

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**

Gov. M. A. OTERO.....	Ex-officio
J. W. ZOLLARS, President.....	San Miguel County
FRANK S. CROSSON, Vice President.....	Colfax County
MARCUS BRUNSWICK, Sec'y and Treas.....	San Miguel County
BENIGNO ROMERO.....	San Miguel County
F. H. PIERCE.....	San Miguel County

---

**OFFICERS:**

W. R. TIPTON, M. D. ....	Medical Superintendent
GEORGE W. WARD.....	Steward
Mrs. CAMELIA OLINGER .....	Matron

---

**CHAPLAIN:**

**MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.**

---

**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**

The directors of the New Mexico Insane Asylum, herewith submit their third biennial report, showing the transactions of said institution from November 1, 1896, to November 1, 1898.

The report of the secretary and treasurer being up to and including December 15, 1898.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements for all purposes, for the period named therein, as compiled by the secretary and treasurer:

---

**SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S REPORT.**

*To the Board of Directors of the New Mexico Insane Asylum.*

GENTLEMEN: Your secretary and treasurer begs leave to make the following report, showing receipts and disbursements from November 30, 1896, to December 15, 1898; also a trial balance for the period beginning July 1, 1898, and ending December 15, 1898.

---

**RECEIPTS.**

Nov. 30, 1896.

Balance on hand in cash.....\$ 2,757 89



From the territorial treasurer net proceeds	
sale of bonds .....	\$28,932 00
General levy .....	27,739 52
Miscellaneous fund .....	2,825 00
	<hr/>
	59,496 52
Pay patient account.....	3,224 75
Live stock account .....	298 65
Insurance .....	200 05
Sundries.....	42 65
First National Bank of Las Vegas, N. M., account over-	
drawn.....	1,801 96
	<hr/>
	\$67,822 47

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

Addition, 1897 .....	\$37,884 94
Light and fuel.....	1,444 98
Supplies.....	11,770 83
Drugs and appliances.....	482 45
Salaries .....	12,623 98
General expenses .....	1,902 53
General repairs.....	397 75
Insurance.....	1,315 01
	<hr/>
	\$67,822 47

### TRIAL BALANCE, DECEMBER 15, 1898.

#### CREDIT BALANCES.

Territory of New Mexico .....	\$72,032 54
First National Bank of Las Vegas, N. M.....	1,801 96
Bernalillo county .....	18 90
Morrison Contracting & Manufacturing Co.....	1,500 00
Pay patient account.....	382 50
Territorial treasurer.....	7,381 43
John Stein .....	1 00
	<hr/>
	\$83,178 33

#### DEBIT BALANCES.

Building, plant and machinery.....	\$70,000 00
House furnishing.....	2,462 80

Light and fuel .....	593 37
Live stock.....	374 00
Supplies.....	3,983 06
Drugs and appliances .....	203 56
Grant county .....	1,833 75
Wages .....	2,648 40
Insurance premium.....	801 40
General expenses.. ..	140 04
General repairs .....	137 95

---

\$83,178 33

Very respectfully,

MARCUS BRUNSWICK,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

Since our last report we have completed the new addition to the asylum known as the "south wing and corridor."

This addition was badly needed on account of the crowded condition in what is known as the administration building.

Heretofore we have been obliged to house all the patients in the latter building, besides furnishing quarters for the steward, matron and attendants, in the same building, thereby making it very unpleasant for the latter, and crowding the patients into sleeping quarters entirely too close for their proper treatment.

Arrangements for lighting the new building, as well as the old one, by electricity, have been made with the Las Vegas Light & Fuel Company on very favorable terms, the contract running for three years and giving us a sufficient number of lights to permit us to discard entirely the use of coal oil for lighting purposes, which has been a source of more or less danger, especially so, in an institution of this character.

A description of the new building, heating and ventilating plant, might not be out of place at this time, taken largely from the notes of Messrs. I. H. and W. M. Rapp, who designed the building and supervised its construction:

The addition known as the south wing of the New Mexico Insane asylum, has a southern exposure of 164 feet frontage and 47½ feet depth, and contains three stories, basement and attic. The basement is used for heating and ventilating trunks, also for storage

and shops. The attic is occupied with the ventilating ducts and tank rooms. The foundation is built of white sandstone; the superstructure of the Santa Fe penitentiary brick, excepting the face course of the south and east fronts, which consist of pressed brick. All the interior walls throughout are of brick, and every care has been exercised to make the building of slow burning construction. Each corridor is fitted with a rack containing 75 feet of hose, connected to a stand pipe carrying the water works pressure.

Traversing the whole length of the building on each floor is a corridor 15 feet wide, and intersecting at the middle is a sun-room 20 feet wide. These spacious apartments were designed for the comfort of the inmates, who are compelled to be in the building a considerable portion of the time. Off this corridor are the 27 rooms for patients, two dormitories, toilet and bath rooms, on each floor. Each room is well lighted with a heavily guarded window, and contains 80 square feet of floor surface. The dormitories will comfortably admit six beds each.

The floors throughout are made of narrow, perpendicular grain, yellow pine, filled with a non-absorbent solution, which aids materially in cleansing. Temporarily the third floor has been divided and arranged into two violent wards, with extra heavy guards for all the windows, and iron grating doors. It is the ultimate intention to remove these wards from the building to isolate wards.

Each floor has its bath and toilet room with cement floor, supported on vaulted masonry. The fixtures are of enameled cast iron, and are supplied with cold water from the 4,000 gallon tank in the attic, and with hot water from the heater in the power house. The shower and needle baths, which are in addition to the tub baths, are encased in heavy galvanized steel stalls; and with the mixing chamber, the thermometer and controlling valves, enable the attendant to adjust to a degree the temperature of the water.

A feature worthy of mention is the master key or interlocking system, controlling all the locks in the building. Each door of each ward has its own key, operating that lock alone; there then is a master key operating all the locks in that ward, but it will not operate the locks in any other ward. All the wards are then put under one master key, held only by the steward and medical superintendent.

There are two stairways encased in brick walls extending from the basement to the third story, and located at each end of the build-

ing, to guard against any portion of the building being cut off in the event of accident by fire. These stairways connect with the entrance to the building and to the two-story and basement passage ways leading to the dining rooms and the administration building, (which the old building is being converted into). An extension of 20x25 feet has just been completed, with its pantries, which add at least one-third to the seating capacity of the old dining room.

The new building contains 82 rooms for the patients and attendants, six dormitories and four bath and toilet rooms.

#### HEATING AND VENTILATING.

The power house and laundry is 50x30 feet, 25 feet high, with smoke stack 85 feet high, and is located 55 feet from the new building and 75 feet from the administration building, being connected to each with a tunnel  $3\frac{1}{2}$ x6 feet. The heating and ventilating system is what is known as a low pressure fan system. The fresh air being taken in at the power house, is forced through the tunnel by a 10-foot steel housed fan, driven by a low pressure engine. The fresh air from the tunnel passes into the heating chamber, containing over one mile of one-inch steel pipe, which heats the air to the desired temperature, which is controlled and regulated by the engineer at the power house. The fan forming a pressure in the tunnel and heating chamber, forces the air into galvanized iron ducts to every room and corridor in the building, the fresh air entering the rooms seven feet above the floor and dispelling the vitiated air at the floor line of each room into metal lined ducts and to the large ventilators on the roof.

A battery of three 14-foot boilers generates steam for the heating, also power for the engines and laundry. By actual tests with the anemometer it was found that the fan speeding at 200 revolutions per minute, the air in all the rooms was changed every eight minutes, and in the corridors every 20 minutes. A circulating hot water heating apparatus, for furnishing hot water to the bath rooms, is provided to work with the steam plant and also separately. A set of speaking tubes furnish means of communication from each floor of the building to the power house.

A sewerage system has been installed, disposing of the sewerage by evaporation, the residuum being used to enrich the soil.

The excavating for the building, power house, tunnels, sewers, etc., besides the quarrying of the stone required in the construction

of the power house, was done by the steward of the asylum with the inmates, at a saving of \$1,800 to the territory.

#### THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Up to the time of occupying the new addition, having moved in there September 1, 1898, we had been obliged, as before stated, to house all of the patients in the administration building. This building, as the name indicates, was designed primarily for the officers and attendants, with quarters for a limited number of the more desirable class of patients.

But crowded as we have been almost from the day the asylum was opened, literally from garret to cellar, has necessarily subjected this building to more than ordinary wear, and the board are all of one opinion in saying that steps should immediately be taken by the territory to thoroughly overhaul the building, not only on account of the general repairs that are so badly needed, but owing more especially to the fact that our architects have pronounced the building unsafe, as will be seen by their report herewith submitted.

---

#### ARCHITECTS' REPORT ON ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

EAST LAS VEGAS, N. M., DEC. 28, 1898.

*To the Board of Directors of the New Mexico Insane Asylum.*

GENTLEMEN: We hereby submit an outline and approximate estimate of certain repairs and alterations to the main building of the New Mexico Insane Asylum, now designated to be used for an administration building by your honorable board.

We find the exterior walls in a condition to demand immediate action to avoid damage to the property.

The outside courses and inside courses of stone having been built up without anchorage, has allowed the inner courses containing a greater volume of mortar to shrink away, thereby precipitating the greater part of the joist load on the outer veneer course, wherein some parts of the walls show at least three inches of buckling, which is cause for considerable question as to the safety of these portions.

To remedy this it will be necessary to insert bolts through the wall at necessary intervals, drawing the veneer and backing to

place; also to calk and point up the void caused by the parting of the walls.

We find by the constant useage to which the building has been subjected, that the floors of the first and second stories should be renewed by laying a new floor over the old one. To repair these floors would not be economy as there is little, if any, salvage in the old material.

It is probably unnecessary to make any report on the plastering which by the action of the frost when put to place and the water damage during the fire of a year ago, makes it necessary that the present lime mortar be removed and be substituted with cement, after which the wood work should have one coat of paint.

In the construction of the south wing and corridor way there was added to the dining rooms 320 square feet each, which, while increasing these rooms materially, still leaves both dining rooms somewhat cramped and altogether too small to accommodate the capacity of the south wing.

We would recommend that the partition and ante rooms in east end of dining rooms be removed and this additional space be utilized to relieve the crowded condition of the dining rooms. This will necessitate the removing of the toilet rooms from the present very undesirable location and will admit of an officer's dining room adjacent to the patients' dining room, and convenient to the dining room.

On the first floor provision should be made for a fire proof vault in the superintendent's offices, with storage vault in basement.

A larger pharmacy in connection with the doctor's apartment should be and can easily be provided by removing a partition in the first story.

While not in connection with the proposed alterations of the administration building, the matter of a small isolated ward for violent patients should not be overlooked; your physician can best advise as to the necessity of such a ward, which can be heated and ventilated with little expense from the present heating plant.

Following is the approximate cost of repairs and alterations of Administration building of the New Mexico Insane Asylum:

Anchoring and bolting walls.....	\$ 140 00
Calking and painting windows.....	60 06
New floors .....	800 00

counties is filled. We estimate that with the administration building in proper condition, we will have accommodations for about 120 patients, all told, while our medical superintendent estimates that there are about 200 insane in the territory at the present time including those already in the asylum.

We mention this as a matter of interest, and for the purpose of showing that it is probably a question of only a short time when our accommodations will be taxed to the utmost and no room be left for such cases as might be curable if given proper surroundings and treatment.

In his biennial report, which is given in this pamphlet, he calls our attention to the fact the term "idiot" may include many of the imbecile and feeble-minded, which was probably not fully understood by the framers of the law, and we suggest that the latter clause of section 3628 Compiled Laws, 1897, giving idiots the right of admission be repealed, in order that there may be no doubt as to the course the board shall then pursue.

---

### COST OF MAINTENANCE. •

There are many interesting items in the steward's report to which we refer you, but one of the most interesting is the cost of food supplies for each patient per year, the same being \$52.25, or a little less than 5 cents for each meal.

It will also be noticed the average cost of each patient each year is \$215.48. This includes everything, the best of medical attendance as well as food, lodging, clothing and any other necessities they may require, and reflects great credit upon our officials for their very careful and economical management.

Our officials are great believers in the curative properties of an outdoor life, coupled with some helpful occupation, and the result is the steward keeps the less violent patients at work in the garden and about the buildings as much as their several conditions will permit, thereby benefiting the patients and saving to the territory in last year's work alone, the sum of \$3,378.69.

Their work during the past year has consisted largely in excavating for the new building and boiler house and digging the sewers as well as working in the garden, and the figures thus given represent what we would have been obliged to pay if the work had been done by other parties.

Then, too, we feel the lack of more land for garden and farming purposes, and as the medical superintendent suggests, measures should be taken to secure at least 60 acres of land under ditch as near the asylum as possible, to be run more exclusively as a farm and thereby give the steward better opportunities for raising live stock, poultry, etc., more extensively than can now be done.

Under these circumstances we think the institution should have an annual levy of at least  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mills for the next two fiscal years. This would net us about \$25,000 per annum, and out of this we could probably purchase the additional land for a farm and erect such buildings as would be necessary like stables and other buildings usually required on a farm. With this levy we might also be able to erect an additional building on the present grounds for the more dirty class of patients, who, from the standpoint of healthy sanitary conditions, should be kept separated from the rest of the patients, although just how far we could go with these contemplated improvements it is hard to say when it is considered that the years referred to begin March, 1900, and end in March, 1902, but in our opinion we can accomplish all that we have suggested if the levy asked for is granted. This matter of the levy has had our very careful consideration: we know the incoming legislature will endeavor to economize in every possible way, and very properly that it should, but on the other hand, our duty compels us to make known very plainly the needs of the institution intrusted to our care.

We have no desire to ask for more than we need, but being thoroughly in touch with the institution we have no desire to understate what in our combined judgment is required.

As executive of our territory, you have manifested your deep interest in the asylum by frequent visits, and respectfully soliciting a continuance of your co-operation and that of the representatives of the people, soon to assemble, we submit herewith our third biennial report.

JOHN W. ZOLLARS,  
MARCUS BRUNSWICK,  
BENIGNO ROMERO,  
FRANK S. CROSSON,  
F. H. PIERCE.

Directors.



## MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., NOVEMBER 15, 1898.

*To the Honorable Board of Directors of the New Mexico Insane Asylum.*

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit herewith the third biennial report of the operations of this institution, from November 1, 1896, to October 31, 1898.

The number of patients remaining at the asylum on November 1, 1896, was 59; 36 males and 23 females. There have been admitted during the two years, 37 patients, 23 males and 14 females, who, added to the 59 patients remaining in the institution on November 1, 1896, make a total of 96 patients treated during the two years.

Of this number there have been discharged during the period 19 males and 8 females, leaving in the asylum, November 1, 1898, 69 patients, 40 males and 29 females.

Of those discharged, 7 recovered, 5 improved, 2 remain stationary, 2 escaped, and 11 died.

The percentage of recoveries based on admissions for the period (37) was almost 19 per cent, and about 11 per cent of deaths on the total number treated.

## 1897.

Average daily attendance for the year.....	58½
Number of meals furnished patients.....	63,057
Cost of food supplies .....	\$3,477 64
Average cost food supplies each patient, year.....	59 45
Average cost food supply each patient, month.....	4 95½
Average cost food supply each patient, day.....	16½
Average cost food supply each patient, meal.....	05½

## 1898.

Average attendance for the year .....	57½
Number of meals furnished patients.....	62,962
Cost of food supplies.....	\$3,004 26
Average cost food supply each patient, year.....	52 25
Average cost food supply each patient, month.....	4 35½
Average cost food supply each patient, day.....	14.3
Average cost food supply each patient, meal.....	4.8

For detailed statement of expenses, I respectfully refer you to the most complete and elaborate reports of the steward.

### STATISTICAL TABLES.

#### NO. 1.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining in Asylum Nov. 1, 1896.....	36	23	59
Admitted from that date to Oct. 31, 1896.....	23	14	37
Total number treated during the two years.....	59	37	96

#### OF THIS NUMBER THERE HAVE BEEN DISCHARGED:

Recovered.....	4	3	7
Improved.....	4	1	5
Unimproved.....	2		2
Died.....	7	4	11
Escaped.....	2		2
Total.....	19	8	27
Remaining in Asylum Nov. 1, 1898.....	39	30	69

#### NO. 2.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN REGARD TO COUNTIES.

	Remaining in Asy- lum Nov. 1, 1896.	Admitted.	Dis- charged.	Remaining in Asy- lum Nov. 1, 1896.
Bernalillo.....	7	6	1	14
Chaves.....	1			1
Colfax.....	2	5	2	5
Dona Ana.....	3	2	2	3
Eddy.....		1		
Grant.....	3		2	4
Guadalupe.....	1		2	
Lincoln.....	2	2	2	2
Mora.....	4			4
Rio Arriba.....	1	1		2
Santa Fe.....	6		2	5
San Juan.....				
San Miguel.....	7	10	2	15
Sierra.....				
Socorro.....	3	1	1	3
Tuacacana.....	2	1	1	2
Union.....				1
Valencia.....	2		2	2
Penitentiary.....	1	2		3
Pay Patients.....	13	3	7	2
Total.....	59	37	27	69

## No. 7--FORM OF INSANITY.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	1	3	4
Mania, sub-acute.....	3	3	6
Mania, chronic.....	1		1
Mania, re-current.....			
Melancholia, acute.....	1	1	2
Melancholia, sub-acute.....	14	4	15
Dementia.....			
Dementia, secondary.....		1	1
Dementia, senile.....	1		1
Dementia, paralytic.....	2		2
Delusional Insanity.....	2		2
Epileptic Insanity.....		1	1
Idiocy.....	1	1	2
Imbecility.....			
Total.....	23	14	37

## No. 8--NUMBER OF ATTACKS.

First attack.....	12	9	21
Second attack.....	1	1	2
Third attack.....	1	2	3
Fourth attack.....	1	1	2
Fifth attack.....	3	1	4
Unknown.....	5		5
Total.....	23	14	37

## No. 9--DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ADMISSION.

From 1 to 3 months.....	1	1	2
From 6 months to 1 year.....	2	2	4
From 1 to 2 years.....			
From 2 to 5 years.....	5	1	6
From 5 to 10 years.....	3	4	7
From 10 to 30 years.....	6	4	10
Unknown.....	5	1	6
Total.....	22	13	35

## No. 10--ALLEGED CAUSE OF INSANITY.

Fright.....	1		1
Heredity.....	1	2	3
Grief.....	1	1	2
Dissipation.....	1		1
Intemperance.....	2	1	3
Senility.....	1		1
Epilepsy.....	3		3
Injury to head.....	1		1
Overwork.....	1	1	2
Pregnancy.....		3	3
Unknown.....	11	6	17
Total.....	23	14	37

Two patients have escaped, one from Socorro county in September, 1897, and the other from Grant county in November of the same year.

During your meeting in August last, you adopted a new quota for each county, which was double that of the old one as follows:

Bernalillo .....	14
Chaves .....	2
Colfax .....	6
Dona Ana .....	6
Eddy .....	2
Grant .....	6
Guadalupe .....	2
Lincoln .....	4
Mora .....	8
Rio Arriba .....	8
Santa Fe .....	12
San Juan .....	2
San Miguel .....	14
Sierra .....	2
Socorro .....	6
Taos .....	6
Union .....	2
Valencia .....	10

Seven recoveries were reported, making about 19 per cent on admissions.

Although we were laboring under the same overcrowded and otherwise unfavorable conditions mentioned in the report of 1896, until September 1, this year, it is very gratifying to note that the recoveries have advanced from 16 to 19 per cent, especially so, since the idiots and imbeciles are included in the number admitted on which this percentage is based. The above percentage is by far too small, but we cannot reasonably expect to make a better showing in the future, because we are compelled by unwise legislation to admit not only chronic and incurable cases, but idiots and imbeciles as well. Section 3619, of the Compiled Laws of 1897, forbid the admittance of idiots, imbeciles and the feeble minded, but by later legislation, found in section 3628, provides that idiots shall be received, and very limited discretionary powers are given the asylum

management. It must be understood that idiots may include many of the imbecile and feeble minded.

The quota of many of the counties is being rapidly filled mostly by incurables, and there will soon be no room left for recent cases; and it is from the latter class of patients that we may expect a very large per cent of recoveries, if placed early under favorable surroundings and proper treatment.

Of the 69 patients remaining in this institution October 31, 1898, 57, or over 80 per cent may be classed as incurables.

I am confident that of those to be received from the different parts of the territory after November 1, 1898, at least as large per cent will be hopeless cases. Most of them have been confined in the damp, dark and illy ventilated cells of our county jails, and have been in these unsuitable quarters for years without adequate care and treatment.

From inquiries made by my predecessor as well as by myself, there are at present no less than 200 insane persons in the territory of New Mexico.

While the two years just passed have witnessed many improvements in and about the institution, we must not be unaware of the fact that we have not yet reached that degree of perfection which we would desire. Many things remain to be done; many anticipations to be realized.

The one thing we should keep prominently in view is that this is a hospital for the treatment of the insane rather than a home for the accommodation of incurables.

There being a limited amount of room we should at least limit the number to be admitted of those that are manifestly hopeless.

If there were sufficient room it would not be necessary or desirable to deny admission to any, but as there is not these discriminations should be made in favor of recent and presumably curable cases.

If this discrimination is not made, in a very short time the hospital will be crowded with chronics and incurables and then those who might be benefited by hospital residence and treatment will be permanently excluded, and these in turn swell the number.

This policy would (in individual cases) seem to work a hardship, but when considered from the broad view of accomplishing

the greatest amount of good for the money expended, it must be considered as correct and should be adopted.

Besides the improvements in buildings there has been much work done on the yard and garden, in grading, terracing, a system of sewerage, planting of fruit and shade trees as well as of shrubbery and many flowers of different varieties; most of the labor having been done by the patients, all of which have afforded healthful occupation to a number of the inmates, besides lending a more attractive appearance to the grounds, comfort to the unfortunates, and the garden has afforded a great abundance of delicious vegetables which have very materially reduced the cost of maintenance of the institution.

Not only have the patients been employed by outside work, but they have been occupied also inside by sweeping, scrubbing, doing dining room and laundry work.

The female patients have been engaged in household duties, sewing and fancy work, according to individual capacity. At all times much care is observed not to overtax any patient.

Much the greater number of male and female patients are idle because their mental and physical condition renders them incapable of doing any kind of service.

When the weather permits the patients are allowed a daily walk outside of the hospital grounds, and we have scarcely ever missed a month in having dancing, music or other entertainment, much to the enjoyment of the patients.

The present available room, principally in the new addition, will accommodate about 100 patients and 20 more may be afforded adequate quarters as soon as we have the old building renovated. The old building, known as the administration building, is now almost uninhabitable, because of its being greatly out of repair. For almost five years this part of the institution has been very much overcrowded, literally filled from cellar to attic, and during this period but little repairing has been possible. The floors, doors and much of other wood work must be put in new, partition walls changed, almost if not all of the building must be replastered: the fixtures and plumbing must in great part be replaced in toilet and bath rooms. Many changes, renovations and repairs must be made to meet the present demands.

**HOUSE FURNISHING ACCOUNT.—Continue 1.**

Articles.	On hand Nov. 1, 1896.		Issued Nov. 1 1896, to Oct. 31 1897.		Consumed Nov 1, 1896, to Oct. 31, 1897.		On hand Nov. 1, 1897.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.
Bed pans.....	1	1 25			1	1 25	
Bedsteads, iron.....	32	191 36	12	59 40			44
Bedsteads, double.....	6	17 40					6
Bed springs.....	4	10 00					4
Bed ticks.....	45	66 34					45
Bed ticking, yards.....	147½	22 09	168	20 16	147½	22 09	168
Blankets, pairs.....	110	251 35	24	35 40	24	56 40	110
Brooms.....	26	8 43	78	21 70	104	30 13	
Brooms, whisk.....	6	62					6
Brushes, scrub, dozen.....			5	9 00	2	3 75	3
Brushes, wall.....			1	1 60			1
Brushes, hair, dozen.....	1	2 95			½	1 47	1
Bars, post hole digger.....	2	2 75					2
Bobbins, machine.....	4	20					4
Buttons, dozen.....			132	3 44	132	3 34	
Buckles with straps.....	6	4 30			6	4 30	
Clippers, hair, pair.....			1	3 25			
Corsets.....			1	1 00			
Chairs.....	69	47 44					6
Candlesticks.....	7	1 75					
Coal oil tank.....	1	10 50					
Clocks, eight day.....	5	30 00	1	4 50			
Cuffs, hand and leg, p'r.....	6	24 00					
Chamber pails.....	41	12 65	72	22 90	56	17 34	5
Combs, fine and coarse.....	18	2 15			9	1 08	
Cots, folding.....	27	67 54			3	7 54	1
Coal shovels.....	1	1 00					
Cord, hanks.....	1	40			1	40	
Coats, duck, dozen.....	1	10 80	2	33 60	1	10 80	
Cotton, darning, balls.....			29	51	20	51	
Cotton batting, pounds.....			19	2 32			
Calico, yards.....			200	12 00	200	12 00	
Doors, screens.....	2	4 25					
Dusters, feather.....	6	3 00	6	3 90	6	3 00	
Drilling, yards.....			36	2 60	36	2 60	
Emery flour.....				10		10	
Forks, manure.....			1	65			
Furniture, matron's room.....		50 00					
Flags.....	3	2 70					
Flannel, canton, yards.....	200	21 24	379½	28 44	579½	49 68	
Grind stone.....			1	5 50			
Garter elastic, yards.....			12	40	12	40	
Gingham, yards.....			250	18 50	250	18 50	
Hose, men's, pairs.....			144	9 00	144	9 00	
Hose, ladies, pairs.....			108	11 15	108	11 15	
Hose, rubber, feet.....	150	16 50					
Hoes and handles.....	3	2 25	2	1 55	2	1 50	
Horseshoes.....				3 50		3 50	
Hats, men's, dozen.....	1	7 25	4	22 00	3	19 25	
Handk'fs, men's, dozen.....			8	6 00	8	6 00	
Hairpins, papers.....			6	15	7	15	
Harness, wagon.....				35 00		10 00	
Harness, plow sets.....	1	2 75					
Key rings.....			6	30			
Lantern globes.....			11	1 45	11	1 45	
Lamps.....			3	2 35			
Lamps, Rochester.....	11	47 47	2	6 25			
Lamp chimneys, doz.....	1	1 50	4	8 75	2	5 75	
Lanterns.....	7	7 50					
Lawn sprinklers.....	1	50					
Lawn mowers.....	1	8 00					
Locks, Yale and master key.....			4	33 50			
Lye, concentrated, box.....			3	49 35	3	48 35	
Lead pencils, carpenter.....	3	25			3	25	
Lumber, feet.....			1,880	21 87	1,880	21 87	
Matches, gross.....			8	6 00	4	2 40	
Mattresses.....	6	17 20					
Mattocks.....	1	1 25					

## HOUSE FURNISHING ACCOUNT.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand Nov. 1, 1896.		Issued Nov. 1, 1896, to Oct. 31, 1897.		Consumed Nov. 1, 1896, to Oct. 31, 1897.		On hand and in use Nov. 1, 1897.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Mirrors.....	12	22 96					12	22 96
Meat racks.....	1	6 00					1	6 00
Muslin, yards.....			151	9 82	151	9 82		
Mitts, pairs.....	4	24 70			4	24 70		
Muffs, pairs.....	4	24 70			4	24 70		
Needles, papers.....			27	1 14	27	1 14		
Oil, machine, gals.....	5	2 15	1	85	5	2 15	1	85
Oil, machine, bottles.....	12	45			12	45		
Oil, linseed, gals.....			1	75	1	75		
Oilier.....			1	40			1	40
Plows.....			1	10 00			1	10 00
Paper fixtures.....	4	1 00					4	1 00
Paper, toilet, doz. rolls.....			23 1/2	15 84	23 1/2	15 84		
Paper, cigarette, boxes.....			2	1 25	2	1 25		
Paper and envelopes.....				3 75		3 75		
Padlocks.....	4	40					4	40
Pants, overalls, pairs.....	24	12 70	24	11 00	48	23 70		
Pants heavy duck lined, pairs.....			24	23 40			24	23 40
Picture cord, yards.....	36	1 44					36	1 44
Picks.....	3	2 00	2	2 00			5	4 00
Pick handles.....	3	75	6	1 00	3	75	6	1 00
Pillows.....	62	38 75					62	38 75
Pillow casing, yards.....	100	9 25					100	9 25
Pulleys.....	2	1 00					2	1 00
Pins, papers.....			9	42	9	42		
Rope.....		1 43		2 78		2 15		2 06
Roses, vines.....			39	7 13	39	7 13		
Rubber type outfit.....	1	1 75					1	1 75
Radiator.....			1	43 63			1	43 63
Repairs to wagons.....				5 05		5 05		
Sewing machines.....	1	55 00					1	55 00
Sul soda cases.....			12	31 20	12	31 20		
Saw set.....	1	1 25					1	1 25
Scales, sets.....	1	8 00	1	32 00			2	40 00
Settees.....	24	90 00					24	90 00
Shades, dining room.....	12	15 00					12	15 00
Sheets, rubber.....	22	29 70	12	15 00	12	16 20	22	28 50
Sheeting, yards.....	200	33 00			100	16 50	100	16 50
Shawls.....	15	19 20			8	10 24	7	8 96
Shoes, mens, pairs.....	15	18 30	45	46 50	48	52 80	12	12 00
Shoes, women, pairs.....	12	11 40	30	29 70	12	11 40	30	29 70
Shovels.....	6	5 75					6	5 75
Scissors, pairs.....			2	2 00			2	2 00
Staples.....				20		20		
Shoe laces, dozen.....			1	25	1	25		
Screw hooks, dozen.....			4	45	4	45		
Shuttles, sew'g machine.....	1	1 50					1	1 50
Sewer pipes, bends, ft.....	50	25 00					50	25 00
Spittoons, dozen.....	2	9 00					2	9 00
Sprinklers.....	1	90					1	90
Step ladders.....	1	1 50	1	1 25			2	2 75
Steel drills.....	1	65					1	65
Straps.....	2	50	2	70	4	1 20		
Straight jackets.....	4	30 00				30 00		
Straw, pounds.....			4,991	15 76	4,991	15 76		
Straw, bales.....			6	2 10	6	2 10		
Soap, castile, pounds.....			56	5 86	46	4 91	10	96
Seeds, blue-grass, lbs.....			5	65	5	65		
Tacks.....				95		95		
Tables, dining room.....	7	42 00					7	42 00
Tables, extension.....	1	6 00					1	6 00
Table cloths, oil, roll.....	6	13 20	6	11 10	6	13 20	6	11 10
Thread, dozen.....			30	14 08	30	14 08		
Tongs and gas plyers.....	2	3 00					2	3 00
Towelings, yards.....	100	8 25	200	17 50	200	16 25	100	9 50
Towel racks.....	6	85					6	85



# HOUSE FURNISHING ACCOUNT--Concluded.

Articles.	On hand Nov. 1, 1896.		Issued Nov. 1, 1896, to Oct. 31, 1897.		Consumed Nov. 1, 1896, to Oct. 31, 1897.		On hand and in use Nov. 1, 1897	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Tobacco, smoking, lbs.	.....	.....	95	39 18	95	39 18	.....	.....
Tobacco, chewing, lbs.	16	3 52	36	6 12	52	9 64	.....	.....
Tape, pieces.	.....	.....	18	47	18	47	.....	.....
Thimbles, dozen.	.....	.....	1	25	.....	.....	1	25
Water barrels.	8	8 00	8	4 50	.....	.....	16	12 50
Wheelbarrows.	4	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	21 00
Window gratings.	4	11 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11 00
Wagon and harness.	.....	.....	1	30 00	1	30 00	.....	.....
Wagon with bows and two spring seats.	.....	.....	1	92 00	.....	.....	1	92 00
Wagon sheet.	.....	.....	1	3 00	1	3 00	.....	.....
Wagon jack.	.....	.....	1	2 75	.....	.....	1	2 75
Wine, gallons.	.....	.....	2	3 00	2	3 00	.....	.....
Total.	.....	1,627 43	.....	1,018 52	.....	796 13	.....	1,849 82

## SUPPLIES IN STOCK, UNISSUED.

China ware, pieces.	101	13 50	.....	.....	95	.....	101	13 50
Tablespoons, sets.	2	4 00	.....	.....	11	.....	2	4 00
Teaspoons, sets.	2	2 00	.....	.....	12	.....	2	2 00
Table cloths.	6	9 90	.....	.....	6	.....	6	9 90
Knives and forks, sets.	2	7 00	.....	.....	11	.....	2	7 00
Totals.	.....	36 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 40

## RECAPITULATION.

On hand and in use November 1st, 1896.	\$1,627 43
Issued during the year.	1,018 52
In stock, unissued November 1st, 1896.	36 40
Total to be accounted for.	2,682 35
On hand and in use November 1st, 1897.	1,849 82
Consumed during the year.	796 13
In stock, unissued November 1st, 1897.	36 40
Total.	2,682 35

# DINING ROOM FURNISHING ACCOUNT.

Articles.	On hand Nov. 1, 1896.		Issued Nov. 1, 1896, to Oct. 31, 1897.		Consumed Nov. 1, 1896, to Oct. 31, 1897.		On hand and in use Nov. 1, 1897.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Bells.....	1	\$1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	\$1 00
Cups, granite.....	64	14 82	.....	.....	12	\$258	52	12 24
Cups, granite, new.....	.....	.....	48	\$4 40	.....	.....	48	4 40
Cups, tin.....	31	1 55	24	1 20	39	1 95	16	80
Dish pans, anti-rust.....	2	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1 50
Forks.....	26	1 80	.....	.....	10	70	16	1 10
Granite plates.....	66	12 38	60	7 25	20	3 75	106	15 88
Knives.....	24	1 66	.....	.....	7	49	17	1 17
Meat platters.....	4	4 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4 50
Pepper boxes.....	12	60	.....	.....	1	05	11	55
Saucers.....	65	15 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	15 29
Sugar cans.....	2	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	62
Syrup pitchers.....	2	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	40
Spoons, table.....	76	3 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	3 49
Spoons, iron.....	48	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	76
Spoons, tea.....	24	80	.....	.....	9	27	15	53
Tin plates, dozen.....	2	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	70
Vegetable dishes.....	24	14 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	14 25
Water pitchers.....	2	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1 50
Wooden handle spoons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	.....	77 62	.....	12 85	.....	9 79	.....	80 68

## RECAPITULATION.

In use November 1st, 1896.....	\$77 62
Issued November 1st, 1896, to October 31st, 1897.....	12 85
Total to be accounted for.....	90 47
Consumed during the year.....	9 79
On hand and in use October 31st, 1897.....	80 68
Total.....	90 47

## STABLE ACCOUNT.

## PURCHASED.

6,071 pounds corn chop.....	\$ 57 68
1,003 pounds shelled corn.....	9 03
18,106 pounds bran.....	153 86
14,165 pounds hay.....	67 80
Total .....	\$288 37

## FURNISHED FROM HOME INDUSTRY.

165 shocks fodder .....	\$16 50
3,000 pounds oats in sheaves.....	15 00
2,168 pounds corn in ear.....	10 84
Total from home industry.....	\$42 34
Total stable account .....	\$330 71

## BIRTH AND BURIAL ACCOUNT.

March 31, one coffin for Mrs. Morgan.....	\$ 6 75
April 30, lettering and painting four head boards.....	3 00
June 25, one coffin for Mrs. Morrissey.....	6 00
Total.....	\$15 75

## LIGHT AND FUEL ACCOUNT.

375 gallons of coal oil.....	\$ 84 25
73 11-20 tons of coal.....	311 05
96 cords of wood, dry pine.....	233 40
6 cords of wood, cedar.....	15 60
1 gallon of lard oil.....	90
1 dozen number "o" lamp wicks.....	10
Total .....	\$645 30

## LIVE STOCK ACCOUNT.

	No.	Val. last report.	No.	Present value.
Span horses purchased .....	..	\$.....	2	\$ 30 00
Cows .....	2	90 00	4	155 00
Bull .....	1	25 00	..	.....

---

Calves .....	1	10 00	2	16 00
Hogs and pigs .....	29	165 00	21	162 00
Total .....		\$290 00		\$363 00

---

See home industry account for product from live stock.

#### FOOD SUPPLIES ACCOUNT.

##### Amounts issued—

November, 1896 .....	\$ 835 52
December, 1896 .....	315 08
January, 1897 .....	114 06
February, 1897 .....	110 13
March, 1897 .....	144 65
April, 1897 .....	184 97

---

First half .....	\$1,704 41
May, 1897 .....	\$ 613 34
June, 1897 .....	306 76
July, 1897 .....	299 89
August, 1897 .....	304 11
September, 1897 .....	129 39
October, 1897 .....	119 74

---

Second half .....\$1,773 23

Total food purchased and issued .....\$3,477 64

Food furnished from home industry..... 2,004 39

Total of food supplies account .....\$5,482 03

---

#### MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

Dec. 15, 1896, paid for typewriting steward's annual report.\$10 00

#### INSURANCE ACCOUNT.

Three years premium, ending March 19, 21, 1900.

Edward Henry, three years.....	\$140 00
A. D. Higgins, three years.....	140 00
Robert L. M. Ross, three years.....	140 00
Adin H. Whitmore, three years.....	140 00
Otero & Smith, three years.....	140 00
Mills & Koogler, three years.....	140 00

---

\$840 00

## WATER SERVICE ACCOUNT.

Annual rental .....\$300 00

## GENERAL REPAIR ACCOUNTS.

November, 1896 .....	\$ 2 20
December, 1896 .....	15 82
January, 1897 .....	32 80
February, 1897 .....	6 65
March, 1897.....	8 00
April, 1897 .....	7 10
May, 1897 .....	27 60
June, 1897 .....	18 91
July, 1897 .....	28 65
August, 1897 .....	15 26
September, 1897 .....	3 00
October, 1897 .....	14 05

---

\$180 04

## HOME INDUSTRY ACCOUNT.

## FURNISHED FOR FOOD SUPPLIES.

1,878 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons of milk.....	20c	\$ 375 75
1,494 pounds of pork .....	7c	104 58
11,183 pounds of beets.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c	167 74
45,537 pounds of cabbage .....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ c	796 90
2,690 pounds of carrots .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c	40 35
2,800 pounds of parsnips .....	2c	56 00
1,250 pounds of onions .....	2c	25 00
2,928 bunches of onions .....	5c	146 40
1,022 pounds of cauliflower .....	2c	20 44
1,049 pounds of turnips .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c	15 73
184 pounds of string beans.....	10c	18 40
106 dozen of cucumbers .....	20c	21 20
102 gallons of cucumber pickles .....	30c	30 60
Lettuce .....		20 00
21 pounds javas .....	5c	1 05
118 dozen roasting ears .....	20c	23 60
Rhubarb .....		10 00
2 barrels of saur kraut .....	\$8.00	16 00
40 pounds of green peas .....	10c	4 00

August, 1897 .....	354 50
September, 1897 .....	354 50
October, 1897 .....	354 50

---

Total .....	\$4,198 91
-------------	------------

SALARIES PAID QUARTERLY.

January, 1897 .....	\$ 540 00
April, 1897 .....	540 00
July, 1897 .....	540 00
October, 1897 .....	540 00

---

Total .....	\$2,160 00
	4,198 91

---

Total .....	\$6,358 91
-------------	------------

Less reductions for articles lost, spoiled or broken through carelessness of employees.	\$ 9 57
--	---------

---

Total salaries paid .....	\$6,348 34
---------------------------	------------

Drugs, medicines, etc.....	\$ 267 10
Total supplies purchased .....	7,153 33

---

Total .....	\$13,768 77
-------------	-------------

AMOUNTS EXPENDED OR CONSUMED IN THE DIFFERENT ACCOUNTS.

Food supplies account.....	\$ 3,477 64
House furnishing account .....	796 13
Kitchen furnishing account .....	198 78
Dining room furnishing account .....	9 79
Laundry furnishing account .....	121 40
Stable furnishing account .....	288 37
Birth and burial account .....	15 75
Light and fuel account .....	645 30
Miscellaneous .....	10 00
One-third insurance account; paid for three years....	280 00
Water service .....	300 00
General repair .....	180 04
Home industry account .....	15 15

	Dr.	Cr.
Store house account .....	5,482 03	
House furnishing account .....	1,018 52	
General repair account .....	180 04	
Water service account .....	300 00	
	<hr/>	
Total .....	\$9,386 71	
T. W. Hayward .....		\$ 536 77
H. D. Reinken .....		372 53
A. Corcoran .....		25 55
Frank Schautz .....		12 75
A. T. Rogers .....		5 75
G. W. Ward .....		19 78
Edward Henry .....		140 00
A. D. Higgins .....		140 00
R. L. M. Ross .....		140 00
A. H. Whitmore .....		140 00
Otero & Smith .....		140 00
Mills & Koogler .....		140 00
J. H. Stearns .....		425 88
Romero Mercantile Co .....		12 57
Charles Ilfeld .....		710 01
Home industry account .....		2,233 38
J. C. Adlon .....		15 54
Wagner & Meyers .....		65 10
William Malbouef .....		40 90
Essenger & Judell .....		3 00
W. H. Sewald .....		7 50
O. L. Gregory .....		3 25
D. Winternitz .....		54 81
Appel Brothers .....		10 00
Browne, Manzanares Co .....		42 00
L. H. Hofmeister .....		550 92
O. L. Houghton .....		8 05
Romero Shoe Co .....		76 45
Francis Romero .....		30 43
George T. Hill .....		3 00
Peter Roth .....		8 34

	Dr.	Cr.
A. C. Schmidt .....		29 05
Graaf & Bowles .....		643 49
Henry Levy & Bro .....		11 37
F. J. Gehring .....		43 63
Rosenthal Bros .....		212 59
H. G. Coors .....		331 13
Pablo Jaramillo .....		150 00
E. Rosenwald .....		513 52
Jas A. Dick .....		520 83
J. R. Smith .....		35 00
Royal A. Prentice .....		10 00
F. Oakley .....		4 00
Strausse & Bacharach.....		112 96
Mrs. M. J. Woods .....		3 75
Agua Pura Company .....		300 00
George W. Reed .....		46 15
Chaffin & Horne .....		60 00
Felipe Abeytia .....		50 00
S. Patty .....		29 80
Wrought Iron Range Co.....		165 00
Total .....		\$9,386 71

The average daily attendance was fifty-eight and one-half, (58½), number of meals furnished, sixty-three thousand and fifty-seven, (63,057), total cost of food supplies purchased and consumed, three thousand four hundred and seventy-seven dollars and sixty-four cents, (\$3,477.64); cost per meal, five and one-half cents (5½c); per day sixteen and one-half (16½c) cents; per month, four dollars and ninetyfive and one-half (\$4.95½) cents; per year, fifty-nine dollars and forty-five cents (\$59.45).

The total actual expense of maintenance and care made up from the amounts expended or consumed in the different accounts, was twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dollars and seventy-nine one-hundredths (\$12,953.79) dollars, making the actual expense for each patient for the year, two hundred and twenty-one and forty-three one-hundredths (\$221.43) dollars, or per month eighteen and forty-five one-hundredths (\$18.45) dollars; per day,



sixty-one and six-tenths (61.6) cents; per meal, twenty and one-half (20½) cents.

I have to report extra work performed in excavating for the south wing of the asylum building, corridor and boiler house:

1,666 cubic yards at 30c .....\$499 80  
 988 cubic yards at 37½c ..... 370 50

Total .....\$870 30  
 (Superintendent Rapp's estimate) at a cost of.....\$ 91 64

Balance performed by patients .....\$778 66

Besides, we have on the ground and being used in the construction of the building two hundred (200) perch of stone quarried by patients and transported to the grounds by the asylum team:

Estimated value, 90c per perch .....\$180 00

Permit me to thank your honorable body for your cordial support throughout the year and soliciting a continuance of the same.

I am very respectfully,

G. W. WARD,  
 Steward.

### STEWARD'S ANNUAL REPORT.

LAS VEGAS, New Mexico, November 15, 1898.

*To the Honorable board of Directors of the New Mexico Insane Asylum.*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report as steward of the New Mexico Insane Asylum for the fiscal year of 1898, beginning November 1, 1897, and ending October 31, 1898:

#### HOUSE FURNISHING ACCOUNT.

Articles.	On hand and in use Nov. 1, 1897.		Issued Nov. 1, 1897, to Oct. 31, 1898.		Consumed Nov. 1, 1897, to Oct. 31, 1898.		On hand and in use Nov. 1, 1898.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Axe handle.....	1	\$1 25					1	\$1 25
Auger handle and bit....	1	1 20					1	1 20
Axle grease, boxes.....			9	\$ 75	9	\$ 75		
Anklets, pairs.....			2	12 00			2	12 00
Alcohol, quarts.....			1	80	1	80		
Blank books and paper.....			2	2 75	2	2 75		

**HOUSE FURNISHING ACCOUNT.—Continued.**

Articles.	On hand Nov. 1, 1897, and in use.		Issued Nov. 1, 1897, to Oct. 31, 1898.		Consumed Nov. 1, 1897, to Oct. 31, 1898.		On hand and in use Nov. 1, 1898.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Lamps.....	3	\$2 35	2	\$1 00			5	\$3 35
Lamps, Rochester.....	13	53 72	1	3 50	1	\$4 14	13	53 08
Lamp chimneys, dozen.....	2	4 50			2	4 50		
Lanterns.....	7	7 50	1	1 05	5	5 25	3	3 30
Lawn sprinklers.....	1	50					1	50
Lawn mowers.....	1	8 00	1	4 00	1	8 00	1	4 00
Locks, Yale and master key.....	4	33 50					4	33 50
Matches, gross.....	4	3 60	3	3 00	4	3 60	3	3 00
Mattresses.....	6	17 20	2	6 25			8	23 45
Mattocks.....	1	1 25					1	1 25
Mirrors.....	12	22 96			1	1 91	11	21 05
Meat racks.....	1	6 00					1	6 00
Muslin yards.....			41	2 15	41	2 15		
Matting, cocoa, yards.....			22	17 60			22	17 60
Mitts, pairs.....			2	2 00			2	2 00
Mop stick.....			1	15			1	15
Muffs, pairs.....			5	32 00			5	32 00
Needles, packages.....			13	1 25	13	1 25		
Oil, machine, gals.....	1	85	2	2 65	3	3 50		
Oil, neat foot.....				75		75		
Lye, cases.....			4	10 60	4	10 60		
Lime, bushels.....			70	17 50	70	17 50		
Locks and keys.....			21	2 25			2	2 25
Lace leath.....				50		50		
Lumber for table.....				32 36				32 36
Outer.....	1	40					1	40
Pins.....				75		75		
Plows.....	1	10 00					1	10 00
Paper fixtures.....	4	1 00					4	1 00
Paper, toilet, doz. rolls.....			26 1/2	17 83	26 1/2	17 83		
Paper, cigarette, boxes.....			1	25	1	25		
Padlocks.....	4	40					4	40
Pencils.....				25		25		
Pants, heavy duck, pairs.....	24	23 40	24	23 76	24	23 40	24	23 76
Picture cord, yards.....	36	1 44					36	1 44
Picks.....	5	4 00	7	6 65	2	1 60	10	9 05
Pick handles.....	6	1 00	6	1 20	6	1 00	6	1 20
Pillows.....	62	38 75	1	50	8	5 00	55	34 25
Pillow casing, yards.....	100	9 25	100	9 50	100	9 25	100	9 50
Pads.....			1	50	1	50		
Pulleys.....	2	1 00					2	1 00
Pillow slips.....			24	3 12			24	3 12
Rope.....		2 06		2 05		2 06		2 05
Rubber type outfit.....	1	1 75					1	1 75
Radiator.....	1	43 63					1	43 63
Rough on rats, boxes.....			2	50	2	50		
Sewing machines.....	1	55 00					1	55 00
Salsoda cases.....			2	4 80	2	4 80		
Saw set.....	1	1 25					1	1 25
Scales, sets.....	2	40 00					2	40 00
Settees.....	24	90 00					24	90 00
Shades, dining room.....	12	15 00					12	15 00
Sheets, rubber.....	22	28 50			22	28 50		
Sheeting yards.....	100	16 50	271	44 80	100	16 50	271	44 80
Shawls.....	7	8 96	6	3 90	7	8 96	6	3 90
Shoes, men's, pairs.....	12	12 00	36	43 95	24	26 70	24	29 25
Straw, pounds.....			8,555	28 04	8,555	28 04		
Slides, H., pairs.....			1	25	1	25		
Sand paper.....				15		15		
Sand screen.....				60		60		
Sidans, liquid.....				20		20		
Shoes, women's, pairs.....	30	29 70	34	27 00	30	29 70	24	27 00
Shovels.....	6	5 75	17	17 05	6	5 75	17	17 05
Scissors, pairs.....	2	2 00	1	1 25	2	2 00	1	1 25
Shuttles, sew. machine.....	1	1 50	1	1 50	1	1 50	1	1 50
Sewer pipe, fixtures.....	50	25 00	124	26 10			174	51 10

# KITCHEN FURNISHING ACCOUNT.

Articles.	On hand and in use Nov. 1, 1897.		Issued Nov. 1, 1897, to Oct. 31, 1898.		Consumed Nov. 1, 1897, to Oct. 31, 1898.		On hand and in use Nov. 1, 1898.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Bollers.....	3	\$6 75					3	\$6 75
Brollers on brackets.....	1	18 00					1	18 00
Buckets, tin.....	2	1 00					2	1 00
Bread box.....	1	3 50					1	3 50
Bowl, knife and chopper.....	3	90					3	90
Bin, flour.....	1	4 75					1	4 75
Coffee pots, small.....	14	6 16	8	\$2 20	12	\$5 36	10	3 00
Coffee milk.....	2	5 50					2	5 50
Coffee boilers.....	2	5 25					2	5 25
Cleavers.....	1	1 75					1	1 75
Coal hod.....	1	50	1	75	1	50	1	75
Collander and dipper.....	2	70					2	70
Cup, quart.....	1	20					1	20
Cake turner.....	1	25					1	25
Egg beater.....	1	75					1	75
Faucet for soup can.....	1	1 25					1	1 25
Grind stone.....	1	1 75			1	1 75		
Gallon measure.....	1	50					1	50
Griddle, pancake.....	1	1 00					1	1 00
Hollowware, pieces.....	6	1 50					6	1 50
Ice box.....	1	9 00					1	9 00
Kettles.....	8	17 40	1	2 25	1	2 00	8	17 65
Kettle covers.....	2	70					2	70
Knives.....	1	1 00					1	1 00
Meat saws.....	1	1 00					1	1 00
Molasses gauge.....	1	1 50					1	1 50
Milk pails, covered.....	2	1 35					2	1 35
Meat cutter.....	1	3 25					1	3 25
Potato masher.....	1	15					1	15
Puns.....	4	5 15	11	8 00	10	7 50	5	5 65
Rolling pins.....	1	25					1	25
Range.....	1	165 00					1	165 00
Sad iron heater.....	1	1 25					1	1 25
Stone jars.....	3	1 70			1	55	2	1 15
Spoons.....	6	50	24	75	2	17	28	1 08
Steamers.....	1	3 50					1	3 50
Steel sinks.....	1	5 00					1	5 00
Tables.....	3	8 45					3	8 45
Trays.....	2	60					2	60
Toasters.....	1	35					1	35
Sieve.....			1	50			1	50
Skimmer.....			1	40			1	40
Total.....		289 60		14 85		17 83		286 08

## RECAPITULATOIN.

In use November 1, 1897.....	\$ 289 08
Issued November 1, 1897, to October 31, 1898.....	14 85
Total to be accounted for.....	\$ 303 91
Consumed during the year.....	\$ 17 83
On hand and in use October 31, 1898.....	286 08
Total.....	\$ 303 91

# LAUNDRY FURNISHING ACCOUNT.

Articles.	On hand Nov. 1, 1897.		Issued Nov. 1, 1897, to Oct. 31, 1898.		Consumed Nov. 1, 1897, to Oct. 31, 1898.		On hand and in use Nov. 1, 1898.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Boilers, copper.....	2	\$4 50					2	\$4 50
Blueing, gross.....			1	\$13 00	1	\$13 00		
Coal hod.....	1	50					1	50
Clothes baskets.....	4	3 50					4	3 50
Clothes line, feet.....	450	3 30					450	3 30
Clothes pins, dozen.....	12	1 05	8	40	12	1 05	8	40
Clothes wringers.....	1	2 00	1	2 25	1	2 00	1	2 25
Dippers.....	1	15					1	15
Ironing table.....	1	2 50					1	2 50
Ironing board.....	1	1 00					1	1 00
Laundry stoves.....	2	35 00					2	35 00
Sad irons.....	9	4 75					9	4 75
Soap, boxes.....			28	84 00	28	84 00		
Starch, pounds.....			40	2 50	40	2 50		
Shovels, small.....	1	15					1	15
Stovepipe, joints.....	10	2 75	2	40	2	55	10	2 60
Washboards.....	2	75	6	2 40	6	2 35	2	80
Wash boilers.....	2	3 40					2	3 40
Wash tubs.....	2	2 00					2	2 00
Total.....		67 30		104 95		105 45		66 80

## RECAPITULATION.

In use November 1, 1897.....	\$ 67 30
Issued November 1, 1897, to October 31, 1898.....	104 95
Total to be accounted for.....	\$ 172 25
Consumed during the year.....	\$ 105 45
On hand in use October 31, 1898.....	66 80
Total.....	\$ 172 25

---

December, 1897 .....	82 65
January, 1898 .....	287 83
February, 1898 .....	68 55
March, 1898 .....	131 87
April, 1898 .....	204 81

---

First half .....\$1,318 24

May, 1898 .....	\$ 301 38
June, 1898 .....	619 37
July, 1898 .....	115 11
August 1898 .....	153 44
September, 1898 .....	241 03
October, 1898 .....	255 64

---

Second half .....\$1,686 02

Total food purchased and issued .....\$3,004 26

Food furnished from home industry..... 1,555 70

---

Total of food supplies account.....\$4,559 96

#### MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

December 1, 1897, paid for type writing steward's annual report .....	\$10 00
December 1, 1897, paid for assistance to steward in making his annual report.....	15 00
Total .....	\$25 00

#### WATER SERVICE ACCOUNT.

Annual rental .....\$337 50

#### GENERAL REPAIR ACCOUNT.

November, 1897 .....	\$ 23 70
December, 1897 .....	2 60
January, 1898 .....	4 45
February, 1898 .....	5 05
March, 1898 .....	5 30
April, 1898 .....	45 28
May, 1898 .....	1 25
June, 1898 .....	57 51

July, 1898 .....	9 65
August, 1898 .....	52 36
September, 1898 .....	14 96
October, 1898 .....	23 55

Total .....\$245 63

CASH COLLECTED AND TURNED TO TREASURER.

For use of team hauling for contractors.....	\$ 67 10
From sale of old sacks.....	15 00
From sale of one hog.....	7 00
From sale of cabbage.....	7 95
From sale of celery plant.....	75
From sale of dahlia bulbs.....	1 10
From sale of beets.....	4 10
From J R. Bunting for board and lodging.....	2 00
From sale of brick (building account).....	29 00

Total to treasurer.....\$134 00

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

Cash collected from sale of brick (turned to treasurer)...\$ 29 00

HOME INDUSTRY ACCOUNT.

FURNISHED FOR FOOD SUPPLIES.

2,084 gallons of milk.....@ 20c	\$ 416 80
2,087 pounds home grown pork.....@ 7c	146 09
3,203 bunches of onions .....@ 5c	160 15
51 pounds Havas .....@ 5c	2 55
1,150 pounds of green peas.....@ 5c	57 50
603 pounds of string beans.....@ 3c	18 09
141 pounds of cauliflower .....@ 2c	2 82
106 pounds Mexican beans.....@ 3½c	3 71
40 pounds of pumpkins .....	40
24,082 pounds of beets.....@ 1½c	361 23
733 pounds of parsnips.....@ 2c	14 66
9,656 pounds of cabbage.....@ 1½	168 98
440 dozen roasting ears.....@ 20	88 00
798 pounds of turnips .....@ 1½	111 97
3,630 pounds of carrots .....@ 1½	54 45

266 bunches of celery.....@ 5c	13 30
Lettuce .....	10 00
Rhubarb .....	20 00
Parsley .....	5 00

---

Total .....\$1,555 70

FURNISHED FOR STABLE ACCOUNT.

340 pounds corn in ear..... @ \$ 50	\$ 1 70
4,000 lbs corn fodder, 2 tons .....@ 6 00	12 00
Total .....	—\$ 13 70
Furnished of cash collected and turned to treasurer.....	105 00

---

Total to credit of home industry .....\$1,674 40

Less debits to home ind'y acc't—cost of garden seed, etc. 31 81

---

Balance or net product .....\$1,642 59

OTHER EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

SALARIES PAID MONTHLY.

November, 1897 .....	\$ 371 90
December, 1897 .....	356 50
January, 1898 .....	350 50
February, 1898 .....	373 00
March, 1898 .....	363 84
April, 1898 .....	362 00
May, 1898 .....	368 50
June, 1898 .....	365 75
July, 1898 .....	362 50
August, 1898 .....	362 50
September, 1898 .....	362 50
October, 1898 .....	347 50

---

Total .....\$4,346 99

SALARIES PAID QUARTERLY.

Jaannary, 1898 .....	\$ 540 00
April, 1898 .....	540 00
July, 1898 .....	540 00

Light and fuel account .....	591 63
Live stock account .....	18 00
Food supplies account .....	3,004 26
Miscellaneous account .....	25 00
Water service account .....	337 50
General repair account .....	245 66
Home industry account .....	31 81
Salary account .....	6,504 89
Drugs, etc., medical superintendent's expense .....	213 75
Total .....	\$12,501 09

## TRIAL BALANCE.

	Dr.	Cr.
Kitchen furnishings account .....	\$ 14 85	
Dining room furnishing account .....	1 00	
Laundry furnishing account .....	104 95	
Light and fuel furnishing account ....	591 63	
Live stock furnishing account .....	18 00	
Stable furnishing account .....	472 44	
Treasurer's account .....	134 00	
Miscellaneous account .....	25 00	
Home industry account .....	31 81	
Store house or food supplies .....	4,559 96	
General repair account .....	245 66	
House furnishing account .....	949 05	
Water service account .....	337 50	
Total .....	\$7,485 85	
H. D. Reinken .....		\$ 572 73
A. Corcoran .....		326 19
A. T. Rogers .....		63 85
Iowa Seed Company .....		11 27
G. W. Ward .....		7 29
J. E. Moore .....		15 00
J. H. Stearns .....		1,443 69
Building account .....		29 00
Charles Ilfeld .....		409 08
Home industry account .....		1,674 40



	Dr.	Cr.
Wagner & Meyers .....		62 40
William Malbouef .....		19 15
W. H. Seewald .....		2 25
O. L. Gregory .....		1 25
William Monahan .....		18 00
Sporleder Shoe Co .....		2 25
Traux, Greene & Co. ....		44 00
D. Winternitz .....		24 37
S. Patty .....		10 95
Browne, Manzanares Co. ....		22 89
L. H. Hofmeister .....		608 27
Romero Shoe Co .....		81 95
Armour Packing Co .....		26 00
K. D. Goodall .....		1 00
Peter Roth .....		49 30
A. C. Schmidt .....		7 35
Las Vegas Light & Fuel Co .....		56 80
Hill & Brown .....		10 00
Greeley nurseries .....		9 00
Graaf & Bowles .....		508 76
Graaf & Moore .....		9 60
F. J. Gehring .....		33 45
Rosenthal Bros .....		86 98
H. G. Coors .....		139 54
S. A. Clements .....		85
E. Rosenwald .....		159 59
E. Rosenwald & Son .....		47 63
J. R. Smith .....		242 55
W. H. Thompson .....		5 50
Royal A. Prentice .....		10 00
B. C. Pittenger .....		2 35
Jas. A. Dick .....		158 55
F. Gygax .....		17 50
Strauss & Bacharach .....		29 47
Mrs. M. J. Woods .....		2 75
Singer Mfg. Company .....		2 50
Agua Pura Company .....		337 50
George V. Reed .....		55 93

	Dr.	Cr.
W. L. Kirkpatrick & Co .....		1 55
J. R. Worsham.....		10 50
T. A. Davis .....		13 12
		<hr/>
Total .....		\$7,485 85
<hr/>		
Average attendance for the year.....		57½
Number of meals furnished patients .....		62,962
Cost of food supplies .....	\$3,004	26
Average cost food supplies each patient—year.....	52	25
Average cost food supplies each patient—month .....	4	35½
Average cost food supplies each patient—day.....		14.3
Average cost food supplies each patient—meal.....		4.8
Total actual expenses for maintenance and care for the year .....		12,390 08
Average expense of each patient—year .....	215	48
Average expense of each patient—month .....	17	96
Average expense of each patient—day .....		58½
Average expense of each patient—meal .....		19½

I have to report extra work performed by patients in excavating for sewer from boiler house:

325 lineal feet at \$1.20 per foot (Supt. Rapp's estimate) ..\$390 00

Permit me to thank your honorable body for your cordial support throughout the year and soliciting a continuance of the same,

I am very respectfully,

G. W. WARD,  
Steward.















**BOUND**

SEP 20 1917

**UNIV. OF MICH.  
LIBRARY**

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



3 9015 06809 6034

